Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
2001
The University of West Florida
Water Facilities Management

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is two potable ground water wells that draw water from the sand and gravel aquifer and we use chlorine gas to disinfect and hydrated lime to stabilize the water (pH adjustment).

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Ron Hambrick, Director of Environmental Health and Safety, at (850) 474-2177.**

U.W.F. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2001. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking waters, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to tear. Some of our data [e.g., inorganic contaminants, and radiological contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

In October, 2001, four Total Coliform samples exceeded regulatory levels on the 15th and 25th, all from fire hydrant sampling locations. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Subsequently additional sampling was conducted which were found to be negative for total coliform. In response, a public notice was issued. Additionally, the existing sampling method was reviewed, resulting in the University installing preferred sampling devices at designated locations throughout campus to reduce the chance of recurrence.

2001 Water Quality Table

Test Results Table						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement and Sample Date	**MCL/AL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Jan. '99 and Sept. '99	N	1.4	0.2-1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and 288 (pCi/L) (combined) Jan. '99 and Sept. '99	N	1.7	0.6-1.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nickel (ppb) Sept. '99	N	29	16-29	N/A	100	Pollution from electro-plating operation
Nitrate(as Nitrogen) ppm Oct. '01	N	0.2	0.12-0.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm) (as Nitrogen) Oct., '01	N	0.2	0.12-0.2	N/A	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement and Sample Date	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Copper (tap water) (ppm) June '01 – Sept. '01	N	0.385 (90%)	0 of 20 exceeded AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household systems: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb) June '01-Sept. '01	N	2.0 (90%)	0 of 20 exceeded AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants					
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement and Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Oct. '01	Y	4	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than one sample collected during the month.	Naturally present in the environment.

Definitions

AL – Action level- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000.000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

N/A – Not applicable

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A.   Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

B.   Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

C.   Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

D.   Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

E.   Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions pertaining to this report, please contact Ron Hambrick, Director of Environmental Health and Safety, at (850) 474-2177.

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