2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
The University of West Florida
Water Facilities Management

We are pleased to announce that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 ground water from two potable wells. The wells draw from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is chlorine for disinfection purposes and hydrated lime to stabilize the water (pH adjustment).

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.

The University of West Florida routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2003. Data obtained before January 1, 2003, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.**

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

### 2003 TEST RESULTS TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th><strong>Level Detected</strong></th>
<th>Range of Results MCLG MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radiological Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters (pCi/l)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2-4.6</td>
<td>0 15 Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.9-2.5</td>
<td>0 5 Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>ND-2.0</td>
<td>100 100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (point of entry) (ppb)</td>
<td>May-02</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>ND-3.0</td>
<td>n/a 15 Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>Mar-03</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.21-0.39</td>
<td>10 10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (800-426-4791).

We at The University of West Florida would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call Ron Hambrick at 474-2177.