

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
For University of South Florida  
PWS ID# 6291882**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We at USF 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 ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water sources are from ground water wells and the City of Tampa Water System. The water, pumped from the Floridian Aquifer, is chlorinated for disinfection purposes, treated with zinc phosphate for corrosion control, and distributed to the campus. Greek Housing and USF Health are fed separately from the City of Tampa Water System.

*In 2004 and 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 12 potential source(s) of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level(s). The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp) or if you have any questions concerning this report or your water utility, please contact **Otis Singfield, Building Maintenance & Operations Manager, Physical Plant Utilities, at (813) 974-3314**. We encourage our customers to be informed about their water utility.*

The University of South Florida routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated, this report is based on the monitoring results for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

**In the table below, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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 to 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*

**“ND”** means Not Detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**“N/A”** means Not Applicable.

**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.

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

### Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08/08	N	0.82	N	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Barium (ppm)	05/08	N	0.1	0.1	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
3. Cadmium (ppb)	05/08	N	0.1	0.1	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
4. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/08	N	1.9	1.9	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
5. Sodium (ppm)	05/08	N	10.0	10.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

### Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
6. Gross Alpha (incl Uranium) (pCi/L)	05/08	N	6.5	6.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Radium 226 + 228 (pCiL) or combined radium	05/08	N	3.2	3.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

\*\* Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

**Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly average of all samples collected. For Haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RRA, computed quarterly, of quarterly average of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring Locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) Results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

**Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
8. Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	08/08	N	13.47	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
9. TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/08	N	36.29	N/A	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
10. Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 08	N	0.98	0.89-1.07	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. USF is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water System Violation Case No. 08-30-939-1882

This violation was of an administrative nature and not of a contamination or health risk alert. In order to meet the opening date of the Marshall Center, the water service to the building was turned on by the contractor prior to all of the paperwork being processed with the Health Dept. All other health code precautions had been taken as required.

**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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. 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 1-800-426-4791.