

# 20 WATER 23 QUALITY REPORT



TAMPA CAMPUS

#62 1882

## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

**LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** *The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.*

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

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** *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.*

**MRDL (MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) (contaminant) /PCID**

**(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.*



COPPER (TAP WATER)

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS
