City of Bradenton
-=2003=-
Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Bradenton Water Treatment Plant is a surface/groundwater facility. The primary source of water is the Bill Evers Reservoir. Groundwater is used in emergency situations. The reservoir is located in eastern Manatee County, just south of SR 70 and west of I-75. The reservoir holds approximately 1.5 billion gallons. The reservoir covers almost 350 acres and is fed by the Braden River Watershed which occupies roughly 70 square miles.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 set monitoring requirements for drinking water treatment plants. The amendments of 1986 were implemented to further improve the quality of our drinking water.The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water treatment facilities to provide consumers with annual water quality reports. Each contaminant is monitored on a different schedule which is determined by several factors; population served, violation status, health risks, etc.

Enclosed is information about your source water and analysis results. The report is compiled using compliance data from the 2003 reporting period. Analyses were performed by our lab and subcontracted labs, all of which are state-certified. Each water treatment facility is required to perform daily, monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and/or annual analyses according to a schedule set forth by the state. Violations are reported to the state and appropriate notice given via local news stations and news publications.

Apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks and living facilities which provide water for their tenants through a master meter should place this report in a visible area accessible to all residents. Information on how to obtain additional copies of this brochure, if available, may be obtained by contacting the City of Bradenton Water Treatment Plant at 727-6363. If you have any questions about the content of this report, please call 727-6363. This report was prepared by Brett Page, Laboratory Supervisor.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 human activity.

Each contaminant has a certain amount (or range) which is allowed to be present in drinking water. These standards are set by the Environmental Protection Agency. Very few of the contaminants are detected in your water. For those contaminants that were detected during 2003, the maximum amount detected, as well as the maximum amount allowed are given in the enclosed table.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, 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. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA'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. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone 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 *Chryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 and 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. Can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2003 CONTAMINANT ANALYSIS RESULTS

Inorganic	MCLG	MCL	Result (max)	Range of Results
Antimony	6 ppb	6 ppb	4.43 ppb	n/a
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.0727 ppm	n/a
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.754 ppm	n/a
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.14 ppm	0.021 - 0.14 ppm
Nitrite	1 ppm	1 ppm	0.004 ppm	n/a
Selenium	50ppb	50ppb	1.83 ppb	n/a
Sodium	n/a	160 ppm	61.1 ppm	n/a
Thallium	2 ppb	2 ppb	0.215 ppb	n/a

Microbial	MCLG	MCL	Result (max)	Range of Results
Total Coliform	0 % *	5 % *	3 % *	0 % -3 % *
Turbidity***	n/a	**	0.05 NTU	0.00 - 0.05 NTU

Disinfection Byproducts & Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Result (max)	Range of Results
Gross Alpha	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	1.0 pCi/L	n/a
Haloacetic Acid	60 ppb	60 ppb	18 ppb	9.7 - 18 ppb
Total Trihalomethane	0 ppb	80 ppb	20 ppb	4 - 20 ppb

NOTES:
* - % of monthly samples with presence of Coliform Bacteria.
** - Treatment Technique (MCL is 0.5 NTU) - NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
***- The percentage of turbidity measurements under the turbidity limits: 100%
Turbidity has NO health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate a presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
n/a- not applicable
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity), -ppm: parts per million, -ppb parts per billion

DEFINITIONS

1. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
2. Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
3. Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
4. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Sources of contaminants:

Antimony: Fire Retardants, Ceramics, Electronics, Solder.
Barium: Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Coliform Bacteria: Naturally present in environment.
Turbidity: Soil runoff.
Gross Alpha: Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate/Nitrite: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium: Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
Sodium: Salt water intrusion; leaching of soil.
Thallium: Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
Total THM's: By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid: By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Additional Data:

Also, in 2001 a Lead and Copper study was performed on samples from households in Bradenton. The 90th percentile value for lead is 6 ppb. The Action Level for lead is 15 ppb. The 90th percentile value for copper is 0.084 ppm. The Action Level is 1.3 ppm. No Lead or Copper samples exceeded the Action Levels. The 90th percentile value is the value which 90 percent of the samples fall below.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring was performed during the 4th quarter 2002 to 3rd quarter 2003 monitoring period. No contaminants in this monitoring program were detected. Questions regarding the results can be acquired by contacting Brett Page at 941-727-6363.