System Name: BRISTOL WATER WORKS PWS ID: 0301010

2024 Report (2023 Data)

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.708	8/24/22	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (ppb)	15	7	8/24/22	0	**NO**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (Above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

ASSESSMENTS

During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment(s)	Number of assessments required in the reporting year	Number of assessments completed in the reporting year.	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
Level I	1	1	1	1	**Repeat samples were taken from the affective sight as well as upstream and downstream, as well as the water source itself. Follow up samples came back non-detected.**

*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	**Level Detected**	**Date**	**Treatment technique (if any)**	**SMCL**	**50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)**	**AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)**	**Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring**
Chloride (ppm)	14 Danforth 97 Fowler II	11/14/22 12/11/23	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	6.7 Fowler II .36 Danforth	12/11/2023 11/14/22	N/A	.05	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	.13 Fowler II	12/11/23	N/A	0.05	0.13	0.3	Geological
PH (ppm)	5.88 Danforth 6.3 Fowler I	11/14/22	N/A	6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	11 Danforth 44 Fowler II	12/11/23 12/11/23	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	5.3 Danforth 5.7 Fowler I	11/14/22	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	.019 Danforth .10 Fowler II	11/14/22 12/11/23	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	**Level Detected***	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation YES/NO**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
Barium (ppm)	.015 Danforth .0.46 Fowler II	11/14/22 12/11/23	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium (ppb)	<0.001 Fowler II	12/11/23	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Contaminant (Units)	**Level Detected***	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation YES/NO**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.85 Fowler I	11/14/22	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.