System Name: BRISTOL WATER WORKS PWS ID: 0301010

2025 Report (2024 Data)

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** ***If you completed all corrective actions, you can remove the italicized statements in this table.***	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.**

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	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Lead can enter your water from pipes that bring the water to your home and from your home internal plumbing. Always flush your tap by running cold water for one minute before using every morning and after you've been away from home for the day. Use only cold water for drinking and cooking. In addition, our GetTheLeadOutNH program ensures that all K-12 schools and child care facilities in the state test for lead at every outlet where children drink the water and remediate any fixture testing at 5 ppb lead or higher.

Health Effects of Lead Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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	11/14/22 12/11/23	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	6.7 Fowler .36 Danforth	12/11/2023 11/14/22	N/A	.05	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	.13 Fowler	12/11/23	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
pH (ppm)	5.88 Danforth 6.3 Fowler	11/14/22	N/A	6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	11 Danforth 44 Fowler	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	11/14/22	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	.019 Danforth .10 Fowler	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**
Arsenic (ppb)	0.0007 Fowler	12/26/23	5	0		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (Above 5 ppb) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Barium (ppm)	.015 Danforth .0.46 Fowler	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	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.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.85 Fowler	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.