

System Name: **BRISTOL WATER DEPARTMENT****PWS ID: 0301010****2022 Report (2021 data)****ADDITIONAL TESTING**

<b>Additional Tests &amp; Secondary MCLs (SMCL)</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Treatment technique (if any)</b>	<b>AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)</b>	<b>Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring</b>
Sodium (ppm)	37 (2020)	11/6/20		100-250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Perfluorinated Compounds EPA 537 (6 Compounds)	ND (Not Detected)	3/23/21			Required testing following sample schedule issued by NHDES

**LEAD AND COPPER**

<b>Contaminant (Units)</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile sample value *</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b># of sites above AL</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>	<b>Health Effects of Contaminant</b>
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.721	9/19/19	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	5	9/19/19	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.

**Microbiological Contaminants**

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	.036 (2020)	2	2	NO	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	ND (2020)	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ND-.73 (2021)	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.

## SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	76	11/4/20	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	4.1	11/6/20	N/A	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	.10	11/4/20	N/A	0.05	Geological
Nickel	.0015	11/4/20	N/A	N/A	Geological; electroplating, battery production,ceramics
Sodium (ppm)	37	11/6/20	N/A	100-250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	10	11/9/20	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	.12	11/4/20	N/A	5	Galvanized pipes