2024 Bacteria Data - Lakes, Ponds and Reservoirs Enterococci Data

Fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria are monitored to indicate the presense of human sewage and associated pathogens, or disease causing organisms. The RI Department of Health (RIHealth) uses a single-value enterococci standard for licensed swimming beaches (http://www.health.ri.gov/beaches/). The RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) uses a geometric mean approach for contact recreation standards on all other waters (fresh and salt) (http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/water/). In addition, as required by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program for shellfish waters and their tributaries and as an indicator of overall water quality, RIDEM assesses fecal coliform levels. (Fecal coliform data is available for marine waters and shellfish area tributaries in the "Tidal Rivers Bacteria" file.)

While URIWW's Analytical Laboratories are State certified, Watershed Watch data is intended for screening purposes only. However our data are very valuable for targeting areas of concerns and for tracking potential sources of bacterial contamination. Samples from various sites may have been collected over a period of days for each collection period, so may reflect dry versus wet weather or rain event values. Please contact Watershed Watch for specific sample dates.
Any result above the state standard is considered unsafe, and swimmers should refrain from swimming until results return to acceptable levels, or at least for several days after heavy rain.

RI Department of Health standards for recreational contact (i.e.swimming):

Single sample not to exceed 60 enterococci per 100 mL.

RI Department of Environmental Management Enterococci Standards:

Non-designated Bathing Beach (Fresh) Waters Geometric Mean Density - Not to exceed 54 enterococci per 100 mL.

Designated Bathing Beach (Fresh) Waters Geometric Mean Density - Not to exceed 33 enterococci per 100 mL.

Watershed code	MONITORING LOCATION	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	GEOMEAN
		--- Most Probable Number of Enterococci per 100 mL ---						
WD	Alton Pond	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Asa Pond	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Beach Pond	1	<1	-	-	-	-	<1
TH	Blue Lake (CT)		-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Boone Lake	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TH	Bowdish Lake	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
PA	Carr Pond (NK)	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Carr Pond (WG)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CW	Deep Pond		-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Flat River Reservoir		-	-	-	-	-	-
WO	Georgiaville Pond	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GB	Gorton Pond	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	<1
WO	Hawkins Pond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Hundred Acre Pond		-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Indian Lake	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Keech Pond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Locustville Pond	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AC	Long Pond (MA)	1	<1	-	-	-	-	<1
S	Long Pond (SK)	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Mashapaug Pond	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NA	Melville Pond - Upper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Middle Dam Pond		-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Mishnock Lake		-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Pascoag Reservoir	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Watershed code	MONITORING LOCATION	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	GEOMEAN
		--- Most Probable Number of Enterococci per 100 mL ---						
WD	Pasquisett Pond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CW	Perry Mill Pond	4	32.4	-	-	-	-	12
NA	Prince's Pond	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Queen Usquepaugh	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	RWP 1 - Roosevelt Pond inflow	2046	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	RWP (2) Roosevelt Lake Outflow	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	RWP 3 - Polo Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	RWP 4 - Willow/Pleasure Bridge	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
PA	RWP 7 - Cunliff Lake	-	<4	-	-	-	-	-
PA	RWP 9 - Elm Lake Outflow	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Sand Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	Saugatucket Pond	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CW	Schoolhouse Pond - Lower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CW	Schoolhouse Pond - Upper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PE	Silver Spring Lake	2	12.1	-	-	-	-	4.9
B	Smith & Sayles Reservoir	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MA	Snow's Pond (MA)	<1	1	-	-	-	-	<1
TA	Stafford Pond	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WO	Stillwater Reservoir (Woona Res/S	4.2	2	-	-	-	-	2.9
WD	Thirty Acre Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Tiogue Lake	26.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Upper Dam Pond (Breezy Lake)	1	9	-	-	-	-	3
NA	Warwick Pond	12.6	<1	-	-	-	-	1.1
S	Wash Pond	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WO	Waterman Reservoir	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NA	Wesquage Pond	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Wilson Reservoir	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Worden Pond	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WD	Yawgoo Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A factsheet describing how bacteria are monitored, what bacterial indicators are, where bacteria come from and importantly, how we can all help to reduce bacterial input into our local water resources is available at http://cels.uri.edu/docslink/ww/water-quality-factsheets/Bacteria.pdf.

Upper Dam Pond (AKA Breezy Lake) Image from https://www.breezylake.com/our-story