

## Detected Contaminant Table

### Disinfection By-Products TTHM

Sample Location	MCL in mg/L	MCL in CCR Units	Highest LRAA	Range of Results	Violations?	Source of Contaminant
Site 1	0.08	80 ppb	50.6 ppb	24.1-75.5 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Site 2	0.08	80 ppb	41.2 ppb	23.6-62.2 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Site 3	0.08	80 ppb	34.9 ppb	19.3-62.2 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Site 4	0.08	80 ppb	42.8 ppb	24.1-66.5 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

### Disinfection By-Products HAA5

Sample Location	MCL in mg/L	MCL in CCR Units	Highest LRAA	Range of Results	Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Site 1	0.06	60 ppb	57.2 ppb	32.1-79.0 ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Site 2	0.06	60 ppb	54.8 ppb	29.6-83.1 ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Site 3	0.06	60 ppb	46.2 ppb	22.3-73.9 ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Site 4	0.06	60 ppb	51.4 ppb	27.2-68.7 ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

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This Data is from 2023. NBMA is required to monitor for DPB's annually. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) are tested quarterly (four times a year).

\* This result is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) for 2023.

**Inorganic Contaminants (IOC)**

Contaminant Name	MCL in mg/L	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG in CCR Units	NBMA's Result	Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate	10	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.39 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride <sup>1</sup>	2	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.34 ppm	NO	NBMA water additive that promotes strong teeth and prevents tooth decay.
Barium	2	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.018 ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel <sup>2</sup>				0.002 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic contaminants, Nitrate and Nitrite are tested for annually.

(1) NBMA has been adding fluoride to the drinking water to help prevent tooth decay since the 1970's. The US EPA and the US Department of Health and Human Services have recently revised fluoride standards and guidelines to recommend a single value of 0.70 mg/L (ppm) for the addition of fluoride to the water. Over the years, NBMA has been maintaining a fluoride level of 0.70 mg/L at all times. This will provide an effective level of fluoride to reduce the risk of tooth decay while minimizing the rate of fluorosis in the general population.

(2) Although we are required to test for Nickel, the EPA has rescinded the MCL and MCLG on the amount of nickel allowed in drinking water.

**Lead and Copper**

Contaminant Name	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Units	# of sites that exceeded AL	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminants
Copper	AL= 1.3 ppm	AL 1.3 ppm	0.27	ppm	0 out of 30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosions of natural deposits.
Lead	AL = 15	0	3	ppb	1 out of 30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosions of natural deposits.

Lead and copper was tested in 2022. We are required to monitor for lead and copper once every three years. There are thirty sample sites.

*If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with lead service lines and home plumbing. NBMA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30*

seconds to 2 minutes before using for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Turbidity

Contaminant Name	MCL	MCLG	NBMA's Result	Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
	TT= 1 ntu for a single measurement		0.115			
Turbidity	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.300 ntu	0	100%	2/1/23	No	Turbidity is the measurement of cloudiness in the water. It is used as an indicator of filtration performance. Depending on turbidities, operators may need to make adjustments and changes to ensure that the filters are at peak performance. The main cause of turbidity is soil runoff, especially during times of heavy rains.

### Total Organic Carbon

Contaminant Name	MCL	MCLG	NBMA's Result	Range of Results	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminants
TOC	TT	TT	1.15 ppm	0.90-1.53 ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment.

TOC is Total Organic Carbon. It is tested for quarterly.

### Distribution System Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant Name	MCL	MCLG	NBMA's Result	Units	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 MRDL	1.51 ppm	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

This chlorine residual is taken throughout the distribution system forty times a month. This result is the highest monthly average.

**Entry Point Disinfectant Residual**

<b>Contaminant Name</b>	<b>Minimum Allowable Residual</b>	<b>Lowest level detected</b>	<b>Range of detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation?</b>	<b>Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Chlorine</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.54-2.41</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Water additive used to control microbes</b>

This chlorine residual is taken from the entry point or finished water tap from the treatment plant.