

# 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER QUALITY REPORT

SAMPLING FROM 1/1/2024 THROUGH 12/31/2024

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains & how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Where Your Water Comes From and How It Is Treated

NBU gets water through 9 public water supply wells. Each produces groundwater from sand units of the regional aquifer known as the Pliocene-Miocene Aquifer. The aquifer recharge source is precipitation. The sands (aquifers) are identified & supply the following wells: Bay Minette Middle 2, 3, 4, 5; Bay Minette Lower 5, 6; Miocene Undifferentiated 9A&B; Stapleton 275-foot 12; Miocene-Pliocene 10.

NBU treats your water with filtration & disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves adding chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water.

## Contaminants in Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants doesn't necessarily indicate water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (tap & bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs & wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Details are listed to the right.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations to limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations & wildlife;

**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming;

**Pesticides & Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff & residential uses;

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff & septic systems;

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

## Are Special Precautions Needed?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from a health care provider. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium & other microbial contaminants are available at Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Information About Potential Lead in Your Home

NBU's system does NOT include lead service lines. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. NBU is responsible for providing high quality water & removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself & your family from lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying & removing lead materials within your home

plumbing & taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you're worried about lead in your water & wish to have your water tested, contact NBU (System AL0000023) at 251-580-1626 or info@nbuemail.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods & steps to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



## Water Quality Protection

In compliance with Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) requirements, NBU developed a Source Water Assessment plan that assists in the protection of our water sources. NBU performed the appropriate assessment, performed public notification, and received an approved plan from ADEM. A copy of the report is available at the NBU office for review during regular business hours.

## How You Can Help

While NBU continuously monitors water production and treatment to deliver safe drinking water, protecting our water sources is a shared responsibility. Everyday actions can also impact water quality. We encourage residents to properly dispose of household chemicals, limit pesticide use and prevent runoff pollution. Local watershed cleanup events also provide opportunities to contribute to a cleaner water supply.

NBU's Board meets at 8:30a on the last Wednesday of each month at NBU. These meetings provide an opportunity for customers to stay informed & participate in decisions affecting our community's drinking water quality. Meeting announcements and any special public hearings are posted on our website and other communication channels. For more information or to be notified of upcoming meetings, please contact us.

25 Hand Ave, Bay Minette, AL 36507  
251-580-1626 | info@nbuemail.com

### Board of Directors:

Clint Conner, Trey Dickson, Hamilton Smith, Jamie Jaye & Mayor Bob Wills.

**Chief Executive Officer:** Jason Padgett

*Your involvement helps ensure the continued quality of our water—stay engaged!*

## PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	MCL	Detect	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Detect
<b>Bacteriological</b>					
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	<1 to 24.1	Glyphosate	700	ND
Turbidity	TT	1.8	Heptachlor (ppt)	400	ND
<b>Radiological</b>					
Beta/Photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	Waived	Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	200	ND
Gross Alpha (pci/l)	15	.071 to .384	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	1	ND
Radium-228 (pci/l)	5	.115 to .837	Hexachloropentadiene	1	ND
<b>Inorganic</b>					
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Lindane	200	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	50	ND	Methoxychlor	40	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	Waived	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.01	PCBs (ppt)	500	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	Picloram	500	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	Simazine	4	ND
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.0011 to .0048	Toxaphene	3	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Benzene	5	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.32	Carbon Tetrachloride	5	ND
Lead (ppb)	15	ND	Chlorobenzene	100	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	1,2-Dibromo3chloropropane (ppt)	200	ND
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	ND to .27	o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ND
Selenium	50	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ND
Thallium	2	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ND
<b>Organic Chemicals (ppb unless noted)</b>					
2,4-D	70	ND	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ND
Alachlor (Lasso)	2	ND	Methylene chloride	5	ND
Atrazine	3	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs] (ppt)	200	ND	Ethylbenzene	700	ND
Carbofuran	40	ND	Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (ppt)	50	ND
Chlordane	2	ND	Styrene	100	ND
Dalapon	200	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ND
Dinoseb	7	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ND
Diquat	20	ND	Trichloroethylene	5	ND
Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	Waived	TTHM	80	ND
Endothall	100	ND	Toluene	1	ND
			Vinyl Chloride	2	ND
			Xylenes (ppm)	10	ND

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. These tables list all drinking water contaminants detected during 2024 calendar year. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those listed below were found in your water.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Unless otherwise noted, data presented is from testing during 2024. The EPA or State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants don't vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Some terms & abbreviations may not be familiar. To better understand the terms, definitions and unit descriptions are provided below.

### ADDITIONAL MONITORING

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA requires us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

CONTAMINANT / CHEMICAL	REPORTED LEVEL	RANGE LOW	RANGE HIGH
manganese (ug/L)	.02	.0014	.017
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L)	.0024	0	.0024
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L)	.0024	0	.0024
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (mg/L)	.004	.004	.0075
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (mg/L)	.075	.0085	.0099

### ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of the contaminants only those listed below were found in your water.

Parameter	Mcl	Results	Average	Units	Source	Dates	Likely Source Of Contamination	LISTING
Aluminum	0.2	0.05	0.050	ppm	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Barium	7	0.01	0.010	ppm	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	PDWS
Calcium	-	-	20.6	20.6	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	UR
Chloride	250	6.0 to 7.4	6.2	ppm	TP at #2,3,5,6,12	Mar, Jun, Nov, Dec '22	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Copper	1.3	.0011 to .0048	0.0	ppm	TP at #2, 6, 9	Mar, Jun, Nov, Dec '22	household plumbing corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	PDWS
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)	-	-	-0.37	-0.37	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Fluoride	4	0.32	0.32	ppm	Well #10	Aug-24	Additive to promote strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizers & aluminum factories	PDWS
Gross Alpha	15	.071 to .384	0.21	pCi/l	Wells #9 & #10	1st - 4th Qtrs of 2023	Naturally occurring	PDWS
Magnesium	-	-	0.84	0.84	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	UCMR-4
Manganese	50	.014 to .017	0.02	ppm	TP at #3 & 12	Mar, Jun, Nov, Dec '22	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Nitrate as N	10	.049 to .27	0.18	ppm	TP at #2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 & 12	#2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12 in Jan '24; #10 in Aug '24	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	PDWS
pH (standard units)	-	-	7.6	7.6	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Radium 228	5	.115 to .837	0.37	pCi/l	Well #10	Qtrs 1, 2, 3, 4 in 2024	Naturally occurring	PDWS
Sodium	-	-	2	2.00	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	UR
Specific Conductance	-	-	130	130.00	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Sulfate	500	2.6	2.6	ppm	TP at #12	Mar & Jun 2022	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Total Alkalinity	-	-	50.8	50.80	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	<1 to 24.1	<24.1	MPN/100ml	Well #10 (raw)	Oct & Nov 2024	Naturally occurring	PDWS
Total Dissolved Solids	500	148	148.00	ppm	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	SDWS
Total Hardness	-	-	54.8	54.80	Well #10	Aug-24	Naturally occurring	UR
Turbidity	5	1.8	1.80	NTU	Well #10	Aug-24	Soil erosion	PDWS

### UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

**ug/L:** Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**mg/L:** Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

**% positive samples/month:** percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

**NA:** not applicable

**ND:** not detected

**NR:** monitoring not required, but recommended.

**Waived:** statewide waiver

### DEFINITIONS & DESCRIPTIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL):** concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Variations & Exemptions:** State/EPA permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

**MNR:** Monitored Not Regulated

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):** level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs don't reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MPL:** A State assigned Maximum Permissible Level