

NTMWD Bonham Water Treatment Plant

Monthly Water Quality Data For February 2025

Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Bromate | Feb 2025 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 5 | 10 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water ozonation. |

NOTE: For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Raw (Source Water) | Treated (Finished Water) | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | Feb 2025 | 1.44 - 1.61 | 0.595 - 0.762 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | Feb 2025 | 0.0568 - 0.0704 | 0.0428 - 0.0636 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cadmium | Feb 2025 | Levels lower than detect level | Levels lower than detect level | 5 | 5 | ppb | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints. |
| Chromium | Feb 2025 | Levels lower than detect level | Levels lower than detect level | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | Feb 2025 | 0.085 - 0.102 | 0.641 - 0.749 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury | Feb 2025 | Levels lower than detect level | Levels lower than detect level | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | Feb 2025 | 0.045 - 0.130 | 0.092 - 0.184 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | Feb 2025 | Levels lower than detect level | Levels lower than detect level | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |

Nitrate Advisory: 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 advice from your health care provider.

Turbidity

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement | 1 NTU | 0.30 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 100% | No | Soil runoff. |

NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Disinfectant Type | Collection Date | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Source of Chemical |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|--|
| Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) | Feb 2025 | 3.70 | 3.70 - 3.70 | 4.00 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | Feb 2025 | 0.03 | 0.00 - 0.18 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | Feb 2025 | 0.10 | 0.00 - 0.25 | 1.00 | N/A | ppm | Disinfectant. |

NOTE: Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level of between 0.5 (ppm) and 4 parts per million (ppm).

Total Organic Carbon

NOTE: The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal was measured through the month, and the system met all TOC Removal requirements set.

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Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Collection Date | Raw (Source Water) | Treated (Finished Water) | Action Level | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Lead | Feb 2025 | 0.558 - 0.901 | Levels lower than detect level | 15 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | Feb 2025 | 0.0504 - 0.0858 | 0.0106 - 0.0175 | 1.3 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

NOTE: Monthly independent lab testing results for lead and copper at the entry point to the NTMWD Transmission System.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The NTMWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 water 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>.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Raw (Source Water) | Treated (Finished Water) | Units | Secondary Standards | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---|
| Calcium | Feb 2025 | 15.9 - 17.3 | 51.1 - 59.6 | ppm | No Standard Established | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | Feb 2025 | 3.77 - 3.85 | 12.2 - 15.7 | ppm | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Corrosivity Index | Feb 2025 | Not Applicable | (-) 0.13 - (+) 0.03 | ppm | No Standard Established | Values greater than zero are scale forming, whereas values less than zero are more corrosive. |
| Iron | Feb 2025 | 0.692 - 0.855 | Levels lower than detect level | ppm | 0.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | Feb 2025 | 2.27 - 2.41 | 2.43 - 2.65 | ppm | No Standard Established | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | Feb 2025 | 0.068 - 0.094 | Levels lower than detect level | ppm | 0.05 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Nickel | Feb 2025 | 0.0015 - 0.0020 | 0.0048 - 0.0070 | ppm | No Standard Established | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | Feb 2025 | 7.4 - 7.7 | 7.8 - 7.9 | ppm | >7 | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| Potassium | Feb 2025 | 4.08 - 4.39 | 4.16 - 4.35 | ppm | No Standard Established | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Silver | Feb 2025 | Levels lower than detect level | Levels lower than detect level | ppm | 0.1 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | Feb 2025 | 4.45 - 4.74 | 10.4 - 12.8 | ppm | No Standard Established | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Sulfate | Feb 2025 | 2.64 - 3.21 | 68.4 - 81.0 | ppm | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | Feb 2025 | 51.6 - 54.9 | 67.5 - 77.0 | ppm | No Standard Established | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | Feb 2025 | 91.0 - 102 | 198 - 250 | ppm | 500 - 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | Feb 2025 | 50.8 - 52.2 | 124 - 147 | ppm | No Standard Established | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | Feb 2025 | 0.0028 - 0.0049 | 0.0031 - 0.0039 | ppm | 5 | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

Taste and Odor Compounds

| Analytes | Collection Date | Raw (Source Water) Range of Levels Detected | Treated (Finished Water) Range of Levels Detected | Units | Secondary Standards | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|-------|-------------------------|---|
| Geosmin | Feb 2025 | 5.60 - 18.0 | 2.10 - 3.60 | ppt | No Standard Established | Compound naturally found in lakes. Causes earthy, dirt-like odor. |
| 2-Methylisoborneol | Feb 2025 | Levels lower than detect level | Levels lower than detect level | ppt | No Standard Established | Compound naturally found in lakes. Causes musty, wet mulch like odor. |

Note: Geosmin and 2-Methylisoborneol, produced by cyanobacteria, filamentous bacteria and other organisms, are found in surface water sources and are the most commonly reported taste and odor compounds. They have earthy-musty odors which are difficult to remove by conventional water treatment processes. The human nose is extremely sensitive to these compounds. The threshold for detection for Geosmin is approximately 15 parts per trillion (ng/L) and for MIB is approximately 10 ppt. However, variations in human perception of taste and odor, means that some people may detect Geosmin in concentrations as low as 5 ppt and MIB in concentrations as low as 2 ppt - which is roughly equivalent to a teaspoon of Geosmin into 200 Olympic-sized swimming pools.