

Water Quality Table - Mittenrock - NN#3503057

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	1.5	N/A	N/A	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	9.5	3.3	9.7	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.072	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.46	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium Units: ppm			112	N/A	N/A	2018	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion

Term and Definition - **ppm**: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L); **ppb**: parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L); **positives samples**: positive samples/yr are the number of positive samples taken that year; **% positive samples/month**: percent of samples taken monthly that were positive; **N/A**: not applicable; **ND**: not detected; **NR**: monitoring not required, but recommended; **MCLG**: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the 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; **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology; **TT**: Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water; **AL**: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow; **Variations and Exemptions**: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions; **MRDLG**: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants; **MRDL**: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants; **MNR**: Monitored Not Regulated; **MPL**: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level; **mrem/yr**: Millirem per year

Special Education Statements

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Additional 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. PWS system 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (month)	Total E. Coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
1 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Table Definitions...

Action Level (AL): The concentration of copper and lead in potable water which determines if treatment requirements are necessary for a public water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in potable water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The maximum level of a contaminant in potable water at which no known or anticipated adverse health effect would occur, allowing for an adequate margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant in potable water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The maximum level of a disinfectant in potable water at which no known or anticipated adverse health effect would occur, allowing for an adequate margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required physical or chemical treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in potable water.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): the arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.



For Additional Information or to get involved . . .

Contact Raquel Whitehorse, Supervisor, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, PO Box 170, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504-0170, Phone: (928) 729-6239 Fax (928) 729-6249. For information about your public water system and potable water quality contact: Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, Environmental Compliance & Laboratory Department, P.O. Box 170, Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504, or give us a call at (928) 729-6207. For Utility Outages or Emergencies, please call: 1-800-528-5011