



Navajo Tribal Utility Authority®

An Enterprise of the Navajo Nation

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

LeChee - NN0403006

NTUA's Mission...

To provide safe, reliable and affordable utility services that exceed our customers' expectations.

Consumer Confidence Report 2019

The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) operates and maintains the public water system within your community. NTUA has created the Consumer Confidence Report to reassure our dedication and commitment in providing safe and quality potable water to you, our valued customer. Please take a few minutes to view this report and become familiar with your potable water.

The Consumer Confidence Report will provide valuable information about your potable water, such as, the type of water source, recent water quality detections, potential health effects, and governing drinking water standards and regulations. With water being an intricate part of our lifestyle, NTUA will continue to ensure the protection and quality of potable water served to your community.

Your Water Source...

NTUA provides potable water from several different sources. The majority of communities receive their potable water from ground water. Ground water is pumped from wells, ranging from several feet to hundreds of feet in depth, and treated to become potable water. Some communities receive their potable water from streams and springs. Stream and spring water is treated, as if it were ground water, to become potable water. However, some communities receive their potable water from surface water, such as, the Animas River, the San Juan River, Farmington Lake, and Lake Powell. Surface water is pre-treated, filtered, and post-treated to become potable water.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 1 surface water source.

General Information

It is important for you, our valued customer, to understand the potential occurrence and presence of contaminants within your potable water. As water flows on or beneath the surface of the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and pollutants produced from animal and/or human activity. These disturbed minerals and pollutants are called contaminants and could potentially be found in your potable water. Although, these contaminants may not necessarily pose a health risk to you, they may be of a particular risk to individuals with compromised immune systems. These individuals include persons diagnosed with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune-deficiency disorders, and elderly and infants who may be prone to infection by these contaminants. These individuals should seek advice from their health care provider about consuming community potable water.

Safe Drinking Water Act

In 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was amended to ensure public water systems provide safe drinking water to the public and meet drinking water quality standards. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is governed to oversee states, localities, and water suppliers who implement these drinking water standards. Pursuant to SDWA, USEPA established maximum contaminant levels, maximum contaminant level goals, action levels, and treatment techniques to protect public health from drinking water contamination. NTUA is also regulated by the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) and must also comply with Navajo Nation Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NNPDWR).

NOTE: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain minimal concentrations of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk. Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity including:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil & gas production and mining activities.

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

For Additional Information

Additional information about your public water system and potable water quality can be obtained from the NTUA Environmental Compliance & Laboratory Department. NTUA Environmental Compliance & Laboratory Department, P.O. Box 170, Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504, (928) 729-6207

For Utility Outages or Emergencies, please call: 1-800-528-5011

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Special Education Statements

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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average: The arithmetic average of analytical average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in potable water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant in potable water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.
mrem/yr	Millirem per year
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positives samples/yr:	the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month:	percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Quality Table - LeChee, ID# NN0403006

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								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb	N/A	60	44.8	9.4	58.3	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	71.7	58.2	79.9	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	Sample	A.L.	Exceeded	Typical Source
LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.321	0 sites over Action Level	2017	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of wood preservatives

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
2 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

CCR 2019 City of Page Water Quality Data

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
E.Coli	N	NA	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Surface Water Treatment Rule	TT Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	TT	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N	2.6		TT	May-19	Naturally Present in Environment	
Turbidity (NTU), surface water only	N	0.071		TT	2019	Soil Runoff	
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Yes or No	Running Annual Average (RRA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.73	0.27-0.98	4	0	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RRA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	41	32-53	60	N/A	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	68	59-82	80	N/A	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation? Yes or No	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.92	0	1.3	1.3	Jun-18	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	ND	0	15	0	Jun-18	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant (Units)	MCL Violation? Yes or No	Running Annual Average (RRA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganics							
Arsenic ³ (ppb)	N	1.5	1.5-1.5	10	0	Mar-18	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.072	0.072-0.072	2	2	Mar-18	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.29	0.29-0.29	4	4	Mar-18	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation? Y or N	Running Annual Average (RRA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.29	0.29-0.29	4	4	Mar-18	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	0.35		10	10	Feb-19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	67		N/A	N/A	Mar-18	Erosion of natural deposits
³ Arsenic 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. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. ² 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, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.							
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation? Y or N	Running Annual Average (RRA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	19	0-19	200	0	Mar-18	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation? Y or N	Running Annual Average (RRA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Volatiles Organics (VOC)	N						
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	Feb-19	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	Feb-19	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	Feb-19	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		600	600	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		75	75	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		7	7	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis,1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	Feb-19	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		700	700	Feb-19	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	Feb-19	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	Feb-19	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	Feb-19	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		200	200	Feb-19	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	3	Feb-19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	Feb-19	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005		1	1	Feb-19	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3		2	0	Feb-19	Leaching from PVC piping, discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005		10	10	Feb-19	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories