



# Navajo Tribal Utility Authority®

An Enterprise of the Navajo Nation

## 2023 Annual Water Quality Report

### LeChee

### Calendar Year 2023 - Public Water System ID# NN0403006

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).

### 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 (NNP-DWR).

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>.

### Consumer Confidence Report 2023

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.

### 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.

### 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

continued from page 1 - "Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?"

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.

## NTUA's Mission

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

## Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 1 surface water source. One surface water source is purchased from Public Water System #AZ0403017.

## Water Quality Table

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	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
<b>DISINFECTANTS</b>								
Chlorine	4	4	0.21	0.02	0.52	2023	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
Units: Chlorine residual, ppm								
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	18.5	ND	27	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Units: ppb								
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80	75.6	59.7	89.1	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Units: ppb								
Contaminants	MCLG	Level	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source	
<b>LEAD AND COPPER RULE</b>								
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.66	0 sites over Action Level	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Units: ppm - 90th Percentile								

## Table Definitions

### Term Definition

- AL** **Action Level:** The concentration of copper and lead in potable water which determines if treatment requirements are necessary for a public water system.
- LRAA** **Locational Running Annual Average:** the arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- MCL** **Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### Term Definition

- MCLG** **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG** **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse health effect would occur, allowing for an adequate margin of safety.

### Term Definition

- N/A** **Not applicable**
- ND** **Not detected**
- ppb** **parts per billion:** or microgram per liter (ug/L)
- positives samples:** the number of positive samples taken that year.
- % positive samples/month:** percent of samples taken monthly that were positive.
- TT** **Treatment Technique:** A required physical or chemical treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in potable water.
- 90th Percentile:** Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

## 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. This public water 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.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total E. Coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2023	2 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

## City of Page Source Water Monitoring - Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

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	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or 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 <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	N	2.68		TT	03/2022	Naturally Present in the Environment	
Turbidity <sup>2</sup> (NTU)	N	.265	.026 - .265	TT	2023	Soil runoff	
<sup>1</sup> Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.							
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	.96	.70 – 1.36	4	4	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	N	NA	NA	800	0	NA	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	32	26 – 35	60	N/A	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	59.3	52.9 – 66.6	80	N/A	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	N	NA	NA	10	0	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	N	1	0-1	1	0.8	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	1.01	1	1.3	1.3	08/03/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	1.02	0	15	0	08/03/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr.)	N	NA	NA	4	0	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	4.2	4.2 – 4.2	15	0	05/24/2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	NA	NA	5	0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	NA	NA	30	0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	NA	NA	6	6	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics, and solder
Arsenic <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	N	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	10	0	03/28/2018	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	NA	NA	7	7	NA	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	.072	0.072 - 0.072	2	2	03/28/2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	NA	NA	4	4	NA	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

<b>Cadmium (ppb)</b>	N	NA	NA	5	5	NA	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>	N	NA	NA	100	100	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide (ppb)</b>	N	NA	NA	200	200	NA	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	N	.29	0.29 – 0.29	4	4	03/28/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Mercury (ppb)</b>	N	NA	NA	2	2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland
<b>Nitrate<sup>2</sup> (ppm)</b>	N	1	0.51 – 0.51	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>	N	NA	NA	1	1	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Selenium (ppb)</b>	N	NA	NA	50	50	NA	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	N	82	82	N/A	N/A	04/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Thallium (ppb)</b>	N	NA	NA	2	0.5	NA	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

<sup>1</sup> **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration 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 costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

<sup>2</sup> **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.

<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>2,4-D (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	70	70	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	50	50	1/4/24	Residue of banned herbicide
<b>Acrylamide</b>	NA	NA	NA	TT	0	NA	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
<b>Alachlor (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	2	0	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	3	3	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)</b>	N	< 0.00002	< 0.00002	200	0	1/4/24	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
<b>Carbofuran (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	40	40	1/4/24	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
<b>Chlordane (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	2	0	1/4/24	Residue of banned termiticide
<b>Dalapon (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.001	< 0.001	200	200	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0006	< 0.0006	400	400	1/4/24	Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0006	< 0.0006	6	0	1/4/24	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Dibromochloropropane (ppt)</b>	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	200	0	1/4/24	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
<b>Dinoseb (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	7	7	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
<b>Diquat (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.0004	< 0.0004	20	20	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide use
<b>Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppg)</b>	N	< 5E-9	< 5E-9	30	0	1/4/24	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Endothall (ppb)</b>	N	< 0.005 M2	< 0.005 M2	100	100	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide use

Endothall (ppb)	N	< 0.005 M2	< 0.005 M2	100	100	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	2	2	1/4/24	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	NA	NA	NA	TT	0	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	50	0	1/4/24	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	< 0.006	< 0.006	700	700	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	400	0	1/4/24	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	200	0	1/4/24	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	1	0	1/4/24	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	50	50	1/4/24	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	200	200	1/4/24	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	40	40	1/4/24	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	200	200	1/4/24	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	NA	NA	NA	500	0	NA	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	< 0.00004	< 0.00004	1	0	1/4/24	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	500	500	1/4/24	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	4	4	1/4/24	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	3	0	1/4/24	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Benzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	10/5/23	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	10/5/23	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	NA	NA	NA	100	100	NA	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	600	600	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	75	75	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	7	7	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	70	70	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	100	100	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	10/5/23	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	700	700	10/5/23	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	100	100	10/5/23	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	10/5/23	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	70	70	10/5/23	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	200	200	10/5/23	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	3	10/5/23	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	10/5/23	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	1	1	10/5/23	Discharge from petroleum factories

Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	2	0	10/5/23	Leaching from PVC piping, discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	10	10	10/5/23	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

## Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	< 0.0013	< 0.0013	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	< 0.0013	< 0.0013	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	< 0.0013	< 0.0013	N/A*
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	< 0.001	< 0.001	N/A*
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	< 0.001	< 0.001	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	< 0.0017	< 0.0017	N/A*
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	0.00041		1 (no units)

## Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (required Reporting)

One Metal	Detected (Y/N)	Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL (ppb)	Analytical Methods
Lithium (ppb)	Y	43.4	50.3 – 32	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976-20

## How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information.

\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\*

## For more information please contact

Raquel Whitehorse, Supervisor, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority Laboratory, PO Box 170, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504-0170, Phone: (928) 729-6239, Fax: (928) 729-6249.

## Conserve Water at Home

- Turn taps off tightly so they do not drip.
- Use a cup instead of running the tap while brushing your teeth or shaving.
- Take shorter showers to reduce water use.
- Check all faucets, pipes, shower-heads and toilets for leaks. repair all leaks if found.
- Wash full loads of dishes and laundry.
- When replacing your dishwasher or washing machine consider an upgrade to water conserving models.

