

Tsa Yah Toh NTUA

Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System ID#: NN3500278
Calendar Year 2024

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.

NTUA's Mission...

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

Consumer Confidence Report 2024

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 dissolved 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>.

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

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	2.3	N/A	N/A	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								

Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.016	N/A	N/A	2020	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.402	N	0.914	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	197	N/A	N/A	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
--------------	------	--------------	------------	-------	--	-------------	---------------	----------------

Lead and Copper Rule

Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.08	ND	0.12	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				0 sites over Action Level				

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
--------------	------	--------------	------------	-----------	------------	-------------	---------------	----------------

Radiological Contaminants

Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	0	30	1.5	N/A	N/A	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
-------------------------------	---	----	-----	-----	-----	------	----	-----------------------------

Special Statements

Educational Statement for Lead

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 Tse Yah Toh NTUA Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and 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 are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water utility. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

No Generation/Submittal of Service Line Inventory

This water system was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. The water system did **NOT** complete nor submit an inventory of their service lines by October 16, 2024. Once an inventory of the service lines has been completed, that inventory will be available to customers upon request. Please contact us for more information.

Information on Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have

Microbiological Testing

decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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
2024	2 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Definitions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positive samples	the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples taken monthly that were positive
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ND	Not detected
N/A	Not applicable
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information or for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

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, PO Box 170, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504-0170

Phone: (928) 729-6239 **Fax:** (928) 729-6249