2024 Water Quality Table - City of Farmington

Substance	MCL	MCLG	LRAA	Range of Results	Sample Date	MRDL (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, STAGE 2							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	69.5	28.3-81.1*	Jan-Dec 2024	N	A by-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	25.6	14.8-29.5	Jan-Dec 2024	N	A by-product of drinking water chlorination

*In 2024, one site sampled for TTHM showed results of 81.1 ppb. However, the system did not violate the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) as the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for these sites remain below the MCL limit of 80 ppb.

Substance	MRDL	MRDLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.4 (RAA)	0.06 –2.1	Jan-Dec 2024	N	Disinfection of water

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.56-0.65	Jul 2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.082	0.081 – 0.082	Jul 2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27	27-27	Jul 2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Results	Range of Results	Sample Date	Number of sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.28	0.02-0.6	Jul 2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	4	ND-23	Jul 2023	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
TURBIDITY							
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	NA	0.66	NA (Highest Single Measurement)	Jan-Dec 2024	N	Soil runoff

99.2% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3 NTU. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. Any measurement over 1 NTU is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The City of Farmington participated in the EPA's fifth round of UCMR testing, known as UCMR5, which required us to monitor for 30 chemical contaminants using analytical methods approved by EPA. No maximum contaminant levels have been established at the present time for any of these unregulated contaminants, but it is important that EPA completes its thorough, scientific process to fully understand the potential health impacts. Testing took place during the 2023 calendar year and the rest of the detected contaminant is listed below.

Contaminate and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling	Average of results	Range of results
Lithium (ppb)	Jan, April, May, July 2024	42.2	37.8 – 46.5

How can I get involved?

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

Navajo Tribal Utility Authority®

An Enterprise of the Navajo Nation

Annual Water Quality Report

Farmington, Shiprock and Beclabito

Calendar Year 2024 - Public Water System ID# NN3500245

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.

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.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 1 surface water source. One surface water source is purchased from Public Water System #NM3510224.

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 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.

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).

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 and 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;
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and 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.

Water Quality Table

Farmington Rural, Shiprock and Beclabito, NM - ID# NN3500245

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.

Public Water System ID #: NN3500245
Farmington Rural, Shiprock and Beclabito, New Mexico

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
DISINFECTANTS								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.9107	0.1	1.73	2024	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

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	26.2	6	34	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	71.4	34.6	94.4	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded	Typical Source
LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
Copper - 90th Percentile, Units: ppm	1.3	1.3	0.12	ND 0 sites over Action Level	0.39	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - 90th Percentile, Units: ppb	0	15	2.5	ND 0 sites over Action Level	15	2023	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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.
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.
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.
N/A	**Not applicable**
ND	**Not detected**
ppb	**parts per billion:** or microgram per liter (ug/L)
ppm	**parts per million:** or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Positive 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 process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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 Statement

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. Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA 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.

Additional Information on Lead -

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

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
2024	15 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Health-Based Violations

The table below lists the health-based violations the water system incurred during the last calendar year. While you should have received notification of the violations at an earlier date, we are required to list them in this report.

Contaminant Name	Type of Violation	Begin/End Date	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Return to Compliance	Return Date	Action Comment
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Failure to conduct routine monitoring	02/01/2024 - 02/29/2024	Following month reporting of all required results.	Yes	03/31/2024	February 2024 RTCR Monitoring. Return To Compliance. Full sample set collected 03/31/2024.

What should I do, as a consumer?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done by the utility?

We will work with our regulatory official to conduct all required contaminant monitoring as directed.