Navajo Tribal Utility Authority®

An Enterprise of the Navajo Nation

Annual Water Quality Report

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Calendar Year 2024 - 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.	

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
DISINFECTANTS								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.2775	0.02	0.75	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	23.9	ND	38	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	80.3	60.7	89.1	2024	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**Your Water**	**Range Low**	**Range High**	**Sample Date**	**A.L. Exceeded**	**Typical Source**
LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.66	ND	0.74	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
			0 sites over Action Level					

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. New Lands 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.

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.

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	2 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGES:

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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[1] (mg/L)	N	2.82		TT	04/02/2024	Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	N	.072	.025 - .072	TT	2024	Soil runoff

[1] **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.

[2] **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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	.92	.75 – 1.17	4	4	2024	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	34	26 – 41	60	N/A	2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	62.2	49.4 – 73.4	80	N/A	2024	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**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	.074	1	1.3	1.3	08/20/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<0.0050	0	15	0	08/20/2024	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[1] (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
Cadmium (ppb)	N	NA	NA	5	5	NA	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	NA	NA	100	100	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	NA	NA	200	200	NA	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	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
Mercury (ppb)	N	NA	NA	2	2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	1	0.61 – 0.61	10	10	01/06/2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	NA	NA	1	1	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	NA	NA	50	50	NA	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	79	79	N/A	N/A	01/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	NA	NA	2	0.5	NA	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

[1] **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.

[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 (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	70	70	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	50	50	1/4/24	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	NA	NA	NA	TT	0	NA	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	2	0	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	3	3	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	< 0.00002	< 0.00002	200	0	1/4/24	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	40	40	1/4/24	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	2	0	1/4/24	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	< 0.001	< 0.001	200	200	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	< 0.0006	< 0.0006	400	400	1/4/24	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	< 0.0006	< 0.0006	6	0	1/4/24	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	200	0	1/4/24	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	< 0.0002	< 0.0002	7	7	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	< 0.0004	< 0.0004	20	20	1/4/24	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	< 5E-9	< 5E-9	30	0	1/4/24	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
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
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	**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**
Benzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	1/4/24	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	1/4/24	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	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	75	75	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	7	7	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	70	70	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	100	100	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	1/4/24	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	700	700	1/4/24	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	100	100	1/4/24	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	1/4/24	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	70	70	1/4/24	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	200	200	1/4/24	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	3	1/4/24	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	5	0	1/4/24	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	1	1	1/4/24	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0003	2	0	1/4/24	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	10	10	1/4/24	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

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:

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