

# Upper Moenkopi Annual Water Quality Report

## Public Water System #090400104

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it naturally contains, and how these naturally occurring contaminants compare to standards set by regulatory agencies (EPA Region 9 and The Hopi Tribal Water Resources Division). We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Also included, is the deficiency and corrective action(s) stemming from the most recent Sanitary Survey (2018) for the Upper Village of Moenkopi system(s) AND recent accomplishments for the betterment of the community and system.

### **Where does my water come from?**

Your water comes from 2 ground water sources.

### **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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and 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.

### **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).

# 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	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80	6.2	1.4 11	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Units: ppb							

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	2	2	0.093	N/A N/A	2017	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Units: ppm							
Fluoride	4	4	0.18	ND 0.18	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Units: ppm							
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen]	10	10	1.726	N/A N/A	2018	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Units: ppm							
Sodium			43	N/A N/A	2017	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Units: ppm							

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	A.L. Sample Date	Exceeded	Typical Source
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>							
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.0944	0 sites over Action Level	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	1.1	0 sites over Action Level	2018	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U) Units: pCi/L	0	15	3.5	N/A N/A	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

## 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 <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.

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

## Significant Deficiencies

*Sanitary deficiencies are defects in a water system's infrastructure, design, operation, maintenance, or management that cause, or may cause interruptions to the "multiple barrier" protection system and adversely affect the system's ability to produce safe and reliable drinking water in adequate quantities.*

*The following is a listing of significant deficiencies that have yet to be corrected. Your public water system is still working to correct these deficiencies and interim milestones are shown, as applicable.*

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### **EPA Region 9 - Sanitary Survey Deficiency Title: Capacity**

Date Identified: 8/7/2018 Overall Due Date: 7/1/2019

***Deficiency Description:*** *We currently do not have the managerial, financial and technical capacity to ensure continued long-term operations and the provision of safe drinking water. The risks are not only those associated with the loss of safe drinking water but include health risks associated with lack of water for cooking, bathing and flushing toilets. In addition, schools and businesses will have to shut down until service is reestablished. Thus, there will be economic costs in addition to public health risks.*

***Corrective Action Plan:*** *The MUA is developing a long-term plan by which adequate financial, technical and managerial capacity can be achieved. The plan includes, at a minimum, a multi-year, sustainable funding plan with contributions from the Upper Village of Moenkopi Governing Council. Also, the MUA plans to hire an Operations Manager who meets the operator certification requirements for the water and wastewater systems and to hire a Collections Clerk who meets financial and QuickBooks Software System requirements.*

#### **Milestone completed by 3/22/2019**

***Corrective Action Notes:*** *MUA received commitment from the Upper Village of Moenkopi Governing Council for contributing funding to run the utility. Awaiting final resolution to commit the funds. Once contributed the MUA can appropriate the funds to establish and execute the long-term plan for sustainable funding and adequate financial, technical and managerial capacity that will lead toward ensuring continued operations and the provision of safe drinking water.*

#### **Other accomplishments 2019**

*The water conservation from the community via the metering program continues to show commendable differences in the millions of gallons used annually in comparison with flat rates. Great job Upper Village of Moenkopi. By accomplishing this level of conservation the community assists in enabling funding and project support from outside entities.*

*The Upper Village of Moenkopi has a new water well. This new water well will add to the sustainability of the community and possibly enable the exploration of future economic development. This is a two part project that was made possible via an EPA Grant and the hard work and engineering of the IHS, MUA and the Upper Village of Moenkopi Governing Council. The well has been established and tested. The well will soon be added to the system in the near future. At present, the 2nd phase of the project is at the 50% designed mark to connect the well to the system.*

*The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the Main Village Sewer Project is also underway. This project again made possible via an EPA Grant and the hard work and engineering of the IHS, MUA and the Upper Village of Moenkopi Governing Council. To be duly noted the Upper Village of Moenkopi contributed \$270k to ensure the sewer projects completion. This project consists of replacing the oldest portions of sewer main-line that run through the Main Village down to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. This includes the section carrying the heaviest combined flow from the Northwest & Northeast HUDs, the Moenkopi Day School and all Businesses.*

#### **Additional Notes**

***\*\*Special Recognition goes to the MUA staff: WWTP Fred Koruh and Nate Jenson, Water and Sewer Utility Systems Jairyo Lomatewaima, Chase Numkena and Faren Talahytewa, Accounting Joyce Tewa. When you see them, thank them.***

***\*\*The Moenkopi Utility Authority Inc. (MUA), consists of a group of (5) voluntary Board Members. There are (2) Vacant Board Member positions. If you are interested in assisting the community with continued operations and the provision of safe drinking water please, get involved. Join the MUA Board of Directors and/or attend Village Council Meetings as a community member.***

## Unit Definitions

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

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### How can I get involved?

\*\*Join the MUA Board of Directors and/or attend Village Council Meetings as a Community Member.

\*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 nursing homes, schools, businesses, etc).

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

#### For more information please contact:

Ky Macktima Borhauer, MUA BOD President and Interim MUA Manager

Leroy Siekeyestewa MUA BOD Vice President

Carma Coochyumptewa MUA Secretary-Treasurer

**Phone:** (928) 283 - 6400

**Fax:** add

The Village of Upper Moenkopi Administration

Governor Leroy Sumatzkuku

CSA Cedric Kuwanvaya

**Phone:** add

**Fax:** add