

Upper Moenkopi Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090400104

2020

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 (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.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 2 ground water sources.

**In 2019, the Upper Village of Moenkopi (UVM) obtained a new well through an Indian Health Services (IHS) project. This well will become part of the water supply system once a UVM financial contribution is met.

**In 2021, the Hopi Tribe drilled a well at Side Rock (Middle Mesa), two public comment events were held by the Hopi Tribe. If this project see's fruition the Hopi Tribe and Hopi Utility Corporation will install the infrastructure connecting the UVM water system to this well.

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 collect 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; **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.

For FDA information on bottled water visit <https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/bottled-water-everywhere-keeping-it-safe>

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 | | Sample Date | MRDL Exceeded | Typical Source |
|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------|------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |

Disinfectants

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|--------|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Chlorine Units: ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.4708 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2020 | No | Drinking water additive used for disinfection |
|------------------------|---|---|--------|-----|-----|------|----|---|

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|-------|------|-----|------|----|---|
| Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb | N/A | 60 | 1.865 | 1.03 | 2.7 | 2020 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|--|-----|----|-------|------|-----|------|----|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|------|------|------|------|----|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb | N/A | 80 | 8.18 | 2.56 | 13.8 | 2020 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|---|-----|----|------|------|------|------|----|---|

*When water treatment plants use chlorine and/or chloramine to disinfect water containing organic and inorganic material, they create five haloacetic acids as byproducts: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid. These five byproducts, along with another

group of Disinfection Byproducts called trihalomethanes, can be dangerous for water drinkers, so they are monitored closely.

*Trihalomethanes are cancer-causing contaminants that can form during water treatment with chlorine and other disinfectants, so they are monitored closely.

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range Low High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic Units: ppb | 0 | 10 | 2 | N/A N/A | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium Units: ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.086 | N/A N/A | 2019 | No | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium Units: ppb | 50 | 50 | 2.6 | N/A N/A | 2019 | No | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from |
| Sodium Units: ppm | | | 46.1 | N/A N/A | 2019 | N/A | 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 | 0.0791 | 0 sites over Action Level | 2020 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
|--|-----|-----|--------|---------------------------|------|----|--|

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range Low High | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|

Radiological Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|-----|---------|------|----|-----------------------------|
| 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. MUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private residences 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>. MUA as best practice does not use plumbing materials containing lead.

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.

Per the most recent Sanitary Survey, near ALL deficiencies have been corrected from the previous year.

Deficiency 2020; Water Storage Tank Safety Catwalk System not installed due to lack of funding.

Stay Healthy and Stay Safe During the Global Pandemic!

****MUA will continue to practice social distancing and take all safety precautions as prescribed by the**

Centers for Disease Control, Hopi Tribal Executive Orders and local Governing and Administration. **Please utilize MUA payment options:

- **Online Billing - www.moenkopiutilityauthority.com**

Phone Payments - (928) 853-1864

- **Secure Payment Drop Box Located in the front of the UVM Administration building.**
- **Mail us your payment via USPS; PO BOX 1469, Tuba City, AZ. 86045**

****Special Recognition goes to the MUA staff: Collections Clerk Mardell Humetewa, Utility Maintenance Workers Jairyo Lomatewaima and Faren Talahytewa, WWTP Fred Koruh and Keith Koruh, Operations**

Manager Neil Yazzie Jr. When you see them, thank them for their efforts in protecting, operating and maintaining the Villages Water and Wastewater Systems.

**** Join the MUA Board of Directors and/or PLEASE attend Village Council Meetings as a community member. Moenkopi Utility Authority Inc. (MUA), consists of a group of (5) voluntary Board Members. There are (2) Vacant Board Member positions. If you want to help your community and be part of the continued operations and the provision of safe drinking water please, get involved.**

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. |
| 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?

- ~ Attend Village Council Meetings.
- ~ Join the MUA Board of Directors.
- ~ Report Leaks.
- ~ Stay on top of your payments.

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

For additional information please contact MUA:

Phone: Billing and Customer Service - **(928) 853-1864**

Reporting a leak - **(928) 853-1689**

Website: www.MoenkopiUtilityAuthority.com

****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.**