KAYENTA BOARDING SCHOOL BIE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID # NNO433008

CALENDAR YEAR 2023

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

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 other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water **Drinking** Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from 1 ground water source.

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 contaminants does not indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects 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:

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- 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 & 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 & 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

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 High		Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source					
Disinfectants													
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.375	0.3	0.5	2023	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection					
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Violation Date		Typical Source					
Inorganic Contaminants													
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	2.4	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes					
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.062	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits					
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.12	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories					
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen] Units: ppm	10	10	1.1	0.69	1.1	2023	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits					
Selenium Units: ppb	50	50	1.3	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Petroleum, glass, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; livestock lot runoff					
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	33	N/A	N/A	2023	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	0.57	0 sites over Action Level		2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives					
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	8.1	0 sites over Action Level		2020	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; 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. This public water 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/safewater/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.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total E.coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2023	1 Sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0