6/25/2025

Polacca
Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090400106

Calendar Year 2024

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 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 1 ground water source, purchased through a wholesale water agreement with the Hopi Utilities Corporation (HUC).

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

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	0.3633	0.007	1.05	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								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	1.5	ND	1.5	2024	No	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	0.026	ND 0 sites over Action Level	0.055	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	0.92	ND 0 sites over Action Level	1.1	2021	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule								
HAA5 Units: ppb	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	2020	No	
HAA6Br Units: ppb	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	2020	No	
HAA9 Units: ppb	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	2020	No	

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. Polacca 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 for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available.

Service Line Inventory for Systems with All Non-Lead

Polacca 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. We determined that all service lines at Polacca are made of non-lead materials. The service line inventory is available 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.

Micr obiological 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	5 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.

Deficiency Title: Storage Tank Access Hatch

Date Identified: 10/11/2022 Overall Due Date:

Deficiency Description: The hatches on the finished water storage tanks (ST001) and ST002 do not have gaskets that create watertight seals.

Corrective Action Plan: To protect stored water from contamination, gaskets should be replaced on all water storage tank hatch covers. The gasket should provide an airtight seal to prevent the entry of dust and insects into the storage tank. The gasket material should be suitable for contact with potable water (e.g., NSF Standard 61 certified material, food grade). For more information on the NSF Standard 61 certification, please consult the following website: http://www.nsf.org/services/by-industry/water-wastewater/municipal-water-treatment/nsf-ansi-standard-61

Deficiency Title: Lack of Certified Operator or Inadequate Certification.

Date Identified: 10/11/2022 Overall Due Date: 12/31/2022

Deficiency Description: Certified drinking water operators are essential to providing safe drinking water and protecting the public health of tribal communities. Regulations promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act require that public water systems be operated by qualified personnel. EPA Region 9 requires all community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems to have, or agree to obtain, a certified operator.

Corrective Action Plan: Operators can be certified under an EPA-approved program, which includes the EPA National Tribal Drinking Water Operator Certification Program, the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Certification Program, and State operator certification programs.

This deficiency was identified during last sanitary survey.

Public Notice for Monitoring/Reporting and Other Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the period covered by this report, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed below, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Violations which have not been returned to compliance will be repeated annually. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for or other violations during the report period.

Contaminant Name	Type of Violation	Begin/End Date	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Return to Compliance	Return Action Date	Comment
E. coli (Eschericia Coli)	Failure to conduct triggered, assessment or other source water monitoring.	12/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	RTC is achieved once the ground water source(s) analysis report for fecal contamination is submitted.			
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Picloram	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.			
2,4-D	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.			

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.

Definitions

Term	Definition
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
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
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?

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

Wilber Kaye, Village Administrator, P.O. Box 260, Polacca, AZ 86042

Phone: (928) 737-2670 **Fax:** (928) 737-2347