Ganado Mission - Sage Memorial Hospital
Annual Water Quality Report
Public Water System ID#: NN0400320
Calendar Year 2019

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.

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 & 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.

Contaminant	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	2.26	N/A	N/A	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	13.1	N/A	N/A	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	2.2	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.16	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen] Units: ppm	10	10	0.51	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Units: ppb	50	50	3	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium Units: ppm			52	N/A	N/A	2019	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion

Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule							
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.278	0 sites over Action Level	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	3.5	0 sites over Action Level	2016	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Radiological Contaminants								
Adjusted Alpha (Excluding Radon & Uranium) Units: pCi/L	0	15	3.18	N/A	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	0	30	4.7	N/A	N/A	2018	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
1 Sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Unit Definitions

Term	Definition
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, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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	Comments	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Return to Compliance	Return Date	Action Comment
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Failure to report sample results.	11/01/2019 11/30/2019	Late submittal. Failure to provide monitoring report in a timely manner as per 141.860(d)(1).	Reporting of all required results.	Yes	01/24/2020	Return To Compliance. Lab results received LATE 01/24/2020.

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.

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:

Samuel Curley, Maintenance Worker, Sage Memorial Hospital, Support Service Department, PO Box 457, Ganado, AZ 86505-0457

Phone: (928) 755-4614 **Fax:** (928) 755-4818

Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Reports

CWS name: Ganado Mission - Sage Memorial Hospital water system

PWS ID #: NN0400320

Calendar Year(s) covered by the Consumer Confidence Report: 2019

Date the Consumer Confidence Report was delivered/posted: _____

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state.

Certified by:

Name (print) SAMUEL CURLEY

Signature Samuel Curley Date 11/28/2020

Title GENERAL MAINTENANCE Phone # (928) 755-4614

Please check all items that apply:

Mandatory delivery method:

☐ CCR was mailed directly to customers, and/or

☑ CCR was hand delivered to customers.

Additional optional delivery methods:

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state:

- ☑ Posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations).
- ☐ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used).
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments buildings or large private employers.
- ☑ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list).
- ☐ Other delivery methods: _____

PLEASE ATTACH/SUBMIT A COPY OF THE CCR NOTICE WITH THIS CERTIFICATION.

Required Delivery Methods	Outreach Used for Report Distribution
Good Faith Delivery Efforts for Non-Bill Paying Customers	☐ Posted the CCR on the Internet on _____ (date). ☐ Provided announcement or CCR report in Community newsletter on _____ (date). ☐ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area on _____ (date). ☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media on _____ (date). ☐ Published the CCR in the local newspaper _____ (paper, issue no.) on _____ (date). ☑ Posted the CCR in public places on 11/28/20 (date). List of locations: HOSPITAL, POST OFFICE SCHOOLS, HUBBLES, CHAMBER HOUSE. ☐ Delivered multiple copies of the CCR to single bill addresses serving many people (e.g. apartment buildings, businesses, large private employers) on _____ (date). ☐ Delivered the CCR to community organizations on _____ (date). List of organizations: _____ ☐ Other (specify method and date delivered): _____
Wholesalers Only	☐ Data and information was provided to each Consecutive community water system (purchaser(s)) on _____ (date).
Public Notification	☐ Public notification was included in the CR to satisfy A Public Notification Rule Tier 3 monitoring violation, or the fluoride secondary MCL. Violation listed in CCR: _____ Date of Violation: _____

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form
Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
Public Water Systems Supervision Program

Community Water System Name: SAGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Public Water System Identification Number: AZ0400320

Important: Community water systems are required to both directly deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer, and reach non-bill paying customers through other outreach methods known as "good faith" efforts. For direct delivery methods, you can choose either traditional or electronic methods of outreach, or both. Some possibilities for good faith delivery methods are listed on the next page.

Directions: Please mark all boxes and fill out the blanks for all items that apply, then sign the form on the last page.

Required Delivery Methods	Outreach Used for Report Distribution
Direct Delivery: Traditional Methods	☐ Mail: A Paper CCR was Mailed to each customer on _____ (date). ☑ Hand delivery: A paper CCR was hand-delivered to each customer on 11/23/20 (date).
Direct Delivery: Electronic Methods In your electronic outreach, please describe what information the customer was provided so that he/she could request a paper copy of the CCR, if desired: _____ _____	☑ Mail with Web Address: A paper notification was mailed to each customer (e.g. via separate mailing, water bill, insert, etc.) providing the web link directly to the CCR on the internet on 11/23/20 (date). Web Address of the CCR provided: MEDITECH ☐ Electronic Delivery: The CCR was sent as an attachment to email on _____ (date). ☐ Electronic Delivery: The CCR was embedded in an email and sent on _____ (date). ☐ Electronic Delivery: An email with a website address linked directly to the CCR was sent on _____ (date). Web Address of the CCR provided: _____ ☑ Electronic Delivery: Another method of electronic Delivery was used to send the CCR on 11/23/20 (date). Please Specify the method used: MEDITECH