Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA
Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System ID#: NN3500245

Calendar Year 2025

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 surface water source. One surface water source is purchased from Public Water System #NM3510224.

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	1.0185	0.07	1.78	2025	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
Contaminants	**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	31.2	11.4	41.3	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	70.4	32	94.4	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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	0.12	ND	0.39	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				0 sites over Action Level				
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	2.5	ND	15	2023	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
				0 sites over Action Level				

2025 City of Farmington Water Quality Data

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts, Stage 2							
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**LRAA**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	69.3	34.2-78.1	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 2025	N	A by-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	25.7	13.1-29.2	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 2025	N	A by-product of drinking water chlorination
Substance	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Our Water**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.4 (RAA)	0.3 –2.2	Jan-Dec 2025	N	Disinfection of water

Inorganic Contaminants							
Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.3-0.4	Jul 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.08	0.08 – 0.08	Jul 2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	160	NA	1	1 – 1	Jul 2025	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	24	23-24	Jul 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Result	Range of Results	Sample Date	Number of sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.28	0.02-0.6	Jul 2023	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	4	ND-23	Jul 2023	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	NA	0.64 (Highest Single Measurement)	NA	Jan-Dec 2025	N	Soil runoff

98.4% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3 NTU. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. Any measurement over 1 NTU is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The City of Farmington participated in the EPA's fifth round of UCMR testing, known as UCMR5, which required us to monitor for 30 chemical contaminants using analytical methods approved by EPA. EPA has implemented the UCMR to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. Below is a contaminant detected in 2025.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	Average of results	Range of results
Lithium (ppb)	Feb 2025	40.7	NA

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. The Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA Water System 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.

Service Line Inventory for Systems with Unknowns

The Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA Water System 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 identified 411 service lines out of 5478 at the Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA Water System are made of unknown material. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

Service Line Inventory for Systems with Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)

The Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA Water System 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 identified 99 service lines out of 5478 at the Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA Water System are made of galvanized material that is or was downstream of a lead or unknown service line and 411 service lines out of 5478 at the Farmington Rural-Shiprock-Beclabito NTUA Water System are made of unknown material. 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.

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
2025	15 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Definitions	
Terms	**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.
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:

Raquel Whitehorse, Supervisor, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, Environmental Compliance and Laboratory Department, PO Box 170, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504
Phone: (928) 729-6239 **Fax:** (928) 729-6249