

Consumer Confidence Report
Monitoring Period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010

Sage Memorial Hospital Community Water System
Public Water System Identification Number (PWS ID No.) 0400320

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services Sage Memorial Hospital delivers every day. The CCR includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

This report covers the monitoring period from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010.

Water Source – the source of water is a groundwater well (Tribal Well 17M-78) that is completed in Cowspring Sandstone. The well 398 feet deep and constructed of 6-inch-diameter steel casing. The groundwater well is located in the community of Ganado in Arizona.

Water is pumped from the well at a rate of 70 gallons per minute. Water from the well is disinfected with 5.25% sodium hypochlorite. The treated water flows to an underground cistern and is then pumped by a booster pump into an 875,000-gallon below-ground storage tank. From the tank, water flows by gravity into the distribution system.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHG (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the order, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminant that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affects taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL Levels.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: part per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk of health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liters (a measure of radiation)

mg/L: milligrams per liter.

The source of drinking water; both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travel 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.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that 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 establishes 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, through representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Contaminant | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper | 1.30 | 1.30 | 0.844 mg/L | NA | NA | 10/01/10 | NO | Corrosions of old pipes; contamination from smelting |
| Lead | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.004 mg/L | NA | NA | 10/01/10 | NO | Corrosions of old pipes and fixtures; old solder of joints |
| Nitrate | 10.0 | 10.0 | 1.2 mg/L | NA | NA | 9/21/10 | NO | Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks. |
| Nitrite | 1.00 | 1.00 | < 0.03 mg/L | NA | NA | 9/21/10 | | Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks. |

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We believe it is important for you to know the health effects of these constituents, therefore the explanation of each contaminant are stated below.

Health Effects Language

Xylenes – Some people who drink water containing Xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) – Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problem with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate/Nitrite – Infants below the age of six months who drink water-containing nitrates in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Flouride – Some people who drink water-containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Arsenic – Some people who drink water-containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alpha emitters – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as an alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radium 226 – Some people who drink water-containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead – Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Come people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 EPA Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

For more information, please contact:

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