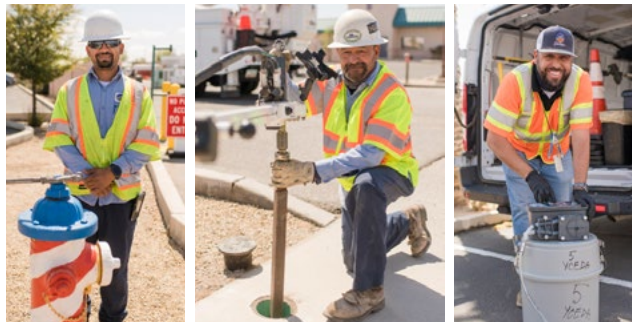


WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

PWSID#:AZ414024

Source Water Assessment

In 2004, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment for the Yuma Main Canal, "A" Main Canal, and groundwater wells used by the City of Yuma. The assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the sources. The assessment determined that adjacent land use presented a low risk of contamination to the source water. For a complete copy of the Assessment contact dml@azdeq.gov or call 602-771-4641 or visit the ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html.

Cryptosporidium

The EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule required Yuma and other large water systems to conduct monthly monitoring for Cryptosporidium in their source water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates, although infrequently, these organisms are present in our source water. Current test methods cannot determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. In 2015, the City of Yuma began the twenty-four month LT2ESWTR source water monitoring for Cryptosporidium. The results range from not detected (ND) to 0.348 oocysts per liter in the source water. The results from the testing show that the City of Yuma's source water meets the lowest classification for Cryptosporidium and requires no additional treatment.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or the quality of our drinking water, please contact Christopher Grant, Water Quality & Compliance Manger 928-373-4638.

E-mail address:
Christopher.Grant@yumaaz.gov

City of Yuma Home Page:
www.yumaaz.gov

Laboratory Direct Web Page:
<https://www.yumaaz.gov/utilities/utilities-treatment-division/laboratory.html>

Environmental Protection Agency: (800) 426-4791

Arizona Department of
Environmental Quality: (800) 234-5677

More information about contaminants, potential health effects, including guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, is available from the US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline.

Dear Valued Customer,

Once again, it is our pleasure to present our annual consumer confidence report covering all water quality information during the 2021 calendar year. By reading this report, you will learn where your drinking water comes from, different types of contaminants, how the water is monitored and how it is treated to remove any impurities. Our continued commitment to you, our valued customer, is to remain vigilant in protecting our water resources while delivering the safest, highest quality drinking water at an affordable price. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will continue to strive to adopt new methods for delivering high quality drinking water, while meeting the goals of both state and federal water standards. If you want to learn more, please consider attending any of our regularly scheduled Water & Sewer Commission Meetings. We hope the following information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Sincerely,
Jeremy McCall
Director of Utilities

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Your input on water quality is always welcome. The City of Yuma's Water and Sewer Commission is a group of citizens developing ideas and providing advice to the Director of Utilities on a range of water and wastewater issues. Our Water and Sewer Commission meets on-call at 5:00 p.m. in the Thomas F. Allt Utilities Complex Conference Room.. The public is invited. You can contact the Utilities Department at (928) 373-4602 for more information regarding meeting dates.



Where does our water come from? And how is it treated?

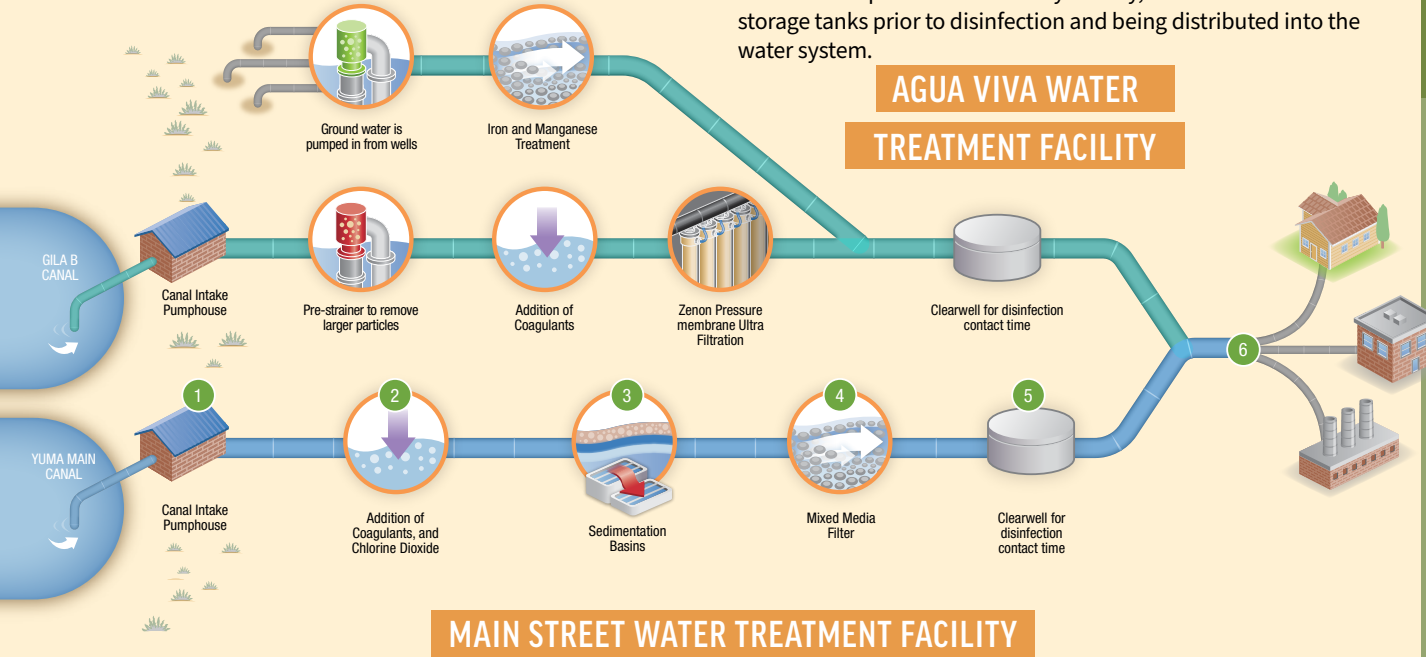
The main source of Yuma's drinking water is surface water from the Colorado River, which is delivered to the Treatment Facilities via the canal systems. Our water is treated by two distinctive water treatment plants with differing technologies. The treatment processes for both plants are depicted in the graphic below.

The Main Street Water Treatment Facility is a conventional surface water treatment plant.

The Agua Viva Water Treatment Facility may use surface water, ground water, or a blend of both prior to entering the water distribution system.

Agua Viva's ground water treatment process pumps water from the wells. Chlorine is added, followed by treatment for iron and manganese removal. The treated ground water enters storage tanks prior to additional disinfection and being distributed into the water system.

Agua Viva's surface water treatment process uses an advanced membrane treatment technology. Raw water is sent through a 500-micron screen, adding alum to coagulate particles, and then is sent to the membrane ultra-filtration system. After the water passes through the membranes, treated water will receive a dose of fluoride to prevent tooth decay. Finally, the water will enter storage tanks prior to disinfection and being distributed into the water system.



The City of Yuma Main Street Water Treatment Facility uses conventional water treatment methods.

- 1 Raw water is pumped from the Yuma Main Canal.
- 2 Raw water is dosed with chlorine dioxide for algae control and alum and polymer are added for coagulation.
- 3 The coagulants continue to mix in the water and create floc as the water makes its way into the sedimentation basins. This causes small particles in the water to adhere to one another (called floc), making them large enough to settle to the bottom of the sedimentation basin.
- 4 The water then flows through dual media filters (sand and anthracite), which filter out the remaining unsettled particulate matter. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.
- 5 Filtered water enters the clear well, which provides contact time for the post-chlorinated water. This allows for disinfection of any bacterial contamination in the water and provides a chlorine residual for the distribution system. Fluoride (Hydrofluorosilicic Acid) is added to prevent tooth decay. In Yuma, voters mandated that fluoride be added to the water supply at our two water treatment plants.
The entire process is continually monitored and tested in order to ensure that the process and water meets state and federal regulations. After the clear well, the water is of excellent quality and is ready for distribution and use.
- 6 The water is then pumped into the City's distribution and storage system. The water is distributed throughout the City of Yuma for residential, commercial and industrial use via more than 500 miles of pipeline.

A Note from the EPA

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency sets regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, or water that passes through home treatment systems, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, 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, may be by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, may be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit online at www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Yuma's Water Quality staff collects and analyzes the drinking water you receive at your home or business. These tests ensure that your water meets health and safety standards set by the state and federal governments. Yuma has a state certified laboratory. Our staff works diligently to ensure compliance with all drinking water regulations and to supply safe, high quality drinking water at a reasonable cost. The data tables present 2021 test results and corresponding water quality standards. The tables below show only those **regulated** contaminants that were detected in the drinking water and the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). **Please note, the presence of a substance or contaminant in drinking water does NOT necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk.**

MONITORING RESULTS FOR REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

WATER TREATMENT PROCESS DESIGNED TO REMOVE TURBIDITY

The filters in the water treatment process produce water of superior clarity. Turbidity readings are a measure of the water clarity and a good indicator that the treatment process is removing tiny particles, including microorganisms.

Using conventional filtration, the Main Street Treatment Facility's standard for turbidity or clarity is 0.3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU - a measure of clarity) in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, and must not exceed 1 NTU.

Using membrane filtration, the Agua Viva Treatment Facility's standard for turbidity or clarity is 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU - a measure of clarity) in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, and must not exceed 5 NTU.

2021 TURBIDITY MONITORING AFTER TREATMENT AT THE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

| Plant | Units | MCL | Highest Measurement | TT Requirements for Monthly Readings | Lowest Monthly Percentage | Violation | Likely Source in Drinking Water |
|-------------|-------|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Main Street | NTU | 1 | 0.093 NTU | 95% less than 0.3 NTU | 100% | No | Soil runoff |
| Agua Viva | NTU | 5 | 0.535 NTU | 95% less than 1 NTU | 100% | No | Soil runoff |

MEETING THE LEAD AND COPPER STANDARDS

Lead and copper usually enter our drinking water from corrosion of household plumbing, pipes and fixtures that contain these metals, such as copper piping, lead solder or brass fixtures. The EPA requires water systems to perform periodic testing for lead and copper in the tap water from inside customers' homes. The City of Yuma is required to collect these samples every three years. The City of Yuma's drinking water test results are well below the action level for both lead and copper: the water meets the requirements of this program.

While the City of Yuma's water meets the EPA's limits, lead and copper levels at some customers' homes may be elevated due to leaching of materials into the water from materials used in the household plumbing fixtures. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Yuma is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2021 RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING FROM RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

| Substances | Units | Action Level (AL) applies instead of MCL | MCLG | Amount detected 90% | Sites above AL/Total Sites | Range of Sampling Results | Violation | Major Source in Drinking Water |
|------------|-------|--|------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--|
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.049 ppm | 0/126 | <0.0020 to 0.25 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0 | 0.79 ppb | 0/126 | <0.00050 to 0.011 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

YUMA MONITORS FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

We participated in EPA's 4th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) programs by performing additional testing on the drinking water. This rule benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Any UCMR4 detections are shown in the data tables in this report.

| UCMR4 | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Location | Main Street | Agua Viva |
| Year sampled 2018 | Range | Range |
| Manganese (ppb) | 0.040 - 0.64 | ND - 0.61 |
| UCMR4 Distribution System | Year Sampled | Range |
| Total HAA5 (ppb) | 2018 | 7.2 - 18 |
| Total HAA6BR (ppb) | 2018 | 14 - 26 |
| Total HAA6 (ppb) | 2018 | 16 - 38 |

CONTROLLING DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Yuma's entire water supply (well water and treated surface water) is safely disinfected with chlorine before being delivered to customers. Federal law requires a minimum chlorine residual level of 0.2 parts per million in the water leaving a water treatment plant. There also is a Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) allowed in the water in the distribution system as it travels to your tap.

While it is essential to disinfect the water to prevent widespread outbreaks of serious diseases and comply with EPA standards, the use of disinfectants can create disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which are formed when natural organic matter such as total organic carbon in water, reacts with chemicals used for disinfection.

2021 DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT MONITORING IN OUR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

| Substance | Units | MCL | MCLG | Highest Running Annual Average | Sample Results Range | Violation | Major Source in Drinking Water |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| Chlorine | ppm | MRDL = 4 Running Annual Average | MRDLG = 4 | 0.58 | 0.00 - 1.09 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chlorite | ppm | 1 | 0.8 | 0.41 (highest sample set average) | 0.015 - 0.46 | No | Byproduct of drinking water treatment. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HHAs) | ppb | 60 ppb LRAA | NA | 13 | 4.9 - 19 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTMs) | ppb | 80 ppb LRAA | NA | 62 | 28 - 88 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

TOC REDUCTION VIOLATION

The City routinely monitors for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and alkalinity in the City water supply and finished water. This information tells the City whether disinfection byproduct precursors (DBP) are being effectively removed from the water supply according to the required "treatment technique." The treatment technique requires City Utilities to meet a TOC removal rate greater than or equal to 1.00 or meet alternative compliance criteria. For many years the City operated its water utility under an Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) waiver of the treatment technique requirement. In August of 2021, ADEQ determined the City did not qualify for the waiver and required the City to demonstrate compliance with the TOC removal standards. Agua Viva WTP is not required to test for TOC reduction.

We did not achieve the required percent reduction of TOC between the source water and the EPDS. Data collected during the 12-month monitoring period from 1/1/2021 to 12/31/2021 indicate the City of Yuma achieved a calculated TOC removal level of 0.97, which is below the 1.00 requirement.

| 2021 REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTIONS | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | MAIN STREET | AGUA VIVA | | |
| Substance | Units | MCL | Amount Detected | Amount Detected | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 1.4 | 1.6 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 0.12 | 0.11 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | ppm | 0.8 MRDLG | 0.1 to 0.13 | 0.01 to 2.0 | Yes* | Water additive used to control taste and odor. * Agua Viva only. |
| Chlorite | ppm | 1 | 0.1 to 0.68 | 0.1 to 0.7 | Yes* | Byproduct of drinking water treatment. * Agua Viva only. |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 0.37 | 0.35 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 0.29 | 0.27 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | ppm | No MCL | 120 | 110 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |

*Violations: The maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) of chlorine dioxide permissible in drinking water is 0.8 milligrams per liter. The chlorine dioxide levels that exceeded the MRDL found in the water samples taken between July 1, 2020 and December 31, 2021 are between 0.9 to 2.0 milligrams of chlorine dioxide per liter. There were 64 exceedances during this period. The samples exceeding the EPA standard were taken at the point of entry to the City of Yuma Water System at the Agua Viva treatment facility. Chlorite MCL is 1.0 mg/L. Chlorite is a byproduct of the addition of Chlorine Dioxide. In 2021, there were no chlorite samples taken that were above the MCL. However, between July 1, 2020 and February 21, 2022 there were 45 instances where chlorite sampling and 36 chlorine dioxide sampling was not conducted at the EPDS. The City cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time.

Health Effects

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant mothers who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia. There are no obvious symptoms, but chlorine dioxide can affect development of the nervous system.

Steps to Correct

City Utilities has taken steps to reduce the chlorine dioxide levels in the drinking water to an acceptable level. Specifically, City Utilities have made the appropriate adjustments to its chlorine dioxide generator to correct the amount of chlorine dioxide used to disinfect the drinking water. Monitoring of chlorine dioxide and Chlorite have been reassigned to the Departments Compliance Division. Compliance staff (Chemist and Laboratory Technicians) are ADHS certified to perform various tests and regularly report analytical data to compliance agencies.

| | | | MAIN STREET | AGUA VIVA | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Substance | Units | Year Sampled | MCL | Amount Detected | Amount Detected | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Alpha Emitters | pCi/L | 2017*** | 15 | 0.2 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | ppb | 2017*** | 30 | 2.5 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

***2017 Monitoring. Some of our data although representative, may be more than a year old. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations are below MCLs and reduced monitoring has been granted.

TOC REDUCTION VIOLATION

| Treatment Technique | Explanation of the Violation | Length of the Violation | Steps Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| TOC removal rate of ≥ 1.00 or use alternative method | Failure to achieve 15% TOC removal rate of ≥ 1.00 for a 12 month period | 4th Quarter 2021 | Collect and report data using alternative method | None. See statement below. |

Health Effects

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. The City has been in compliance with health standards for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acid and the disinfection byproducts associated with harmful health effects never considered un-safe for human consumption.

UNDERSTANDING THE LANGUAGE OF WATER

The following are definitions of terms used to describe types of limits or substances that may be found in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a community water system shall follow.

Not Detected (ND): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Part per million: One part per million (1 ppm) or one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) is approximately equal to a single penny in \$10,000 or one minute of time in two years. To convert ppm to ppb, multiply ppm by 1000.

Part per billion: One part per billion (1 ppb) or one microgram per liter (1 μ g/L) is approximately equal to a single penny in \$10,000,000 or one minute of time in 1,920 years. To convert ppb to ppm, divide ppb by 1000.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

NA: Not Applicable

Microbiological testing is performed monthly at over 100 sites within the distribution system for Total Coliform bacteria in order to verify the integrity of the distribution system.

| 2021 MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Substance | MCL | Amount detected | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 5% of monthly samples are positive | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |