

Required U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Notice

The City of Yuma is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks and/or cooks using water at this property. This can include people in apartments (renters), nursing homes, schools, businesses, as well as parents served by childcare facilities.

Notice of Unknown Service Line Material

Water system utilities in the United States are now required by the EPA to identify service line materials throughout the water system and has determined that the water pipe (called a service line) that connects your home, building, or other structure to the water main is made from unknown material but may be made from lead. Because your service line material is unknown, there is the potential that some or all of the service line could be made of lead or galvanized pipe that was previously connected to lead. People living in homes with a lead or galvanized pipe previously connected to a lead service line have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

Identifying Service Line Material

To help determine the material of your service line, the EPA has developed an online step-by-step guide to help people identify lead pipes in their homes called Protect Your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead. It is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead>. All service lines will still require inspection and verification of the service line material by a City of Yuma staff.

Health Effects of Lead (40 C.F.R. § 141.85 (a)(1)(ii))

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 worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list below includes a link where you may find more information about filtration. This list is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

- **Use filters properly.** Use a filter, certified to remove lead, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, see EPA's <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead>.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Ways to Verify Service Line Material

Pursuant to Codes of Federal Regulations, local water system utilities personnel will be inspecting service lines throughout the community. Any customer could, at their own expense, hire a licensed plumber to identify their service line material. All service lines would still require inspection and verification of the service line material by a local water system utility or local government inspector.

For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.