U.S. Army Garrison
Yuma Proving Ground
Attn: AMIM-YMP-E
301 C Street
Yuma, AZ 85365-9498

Box Holder / Water Consumer

USAYPG

Yuma, AZ 85365-9498

2025 Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

Howard Cantonment Area Water System

For More Information…

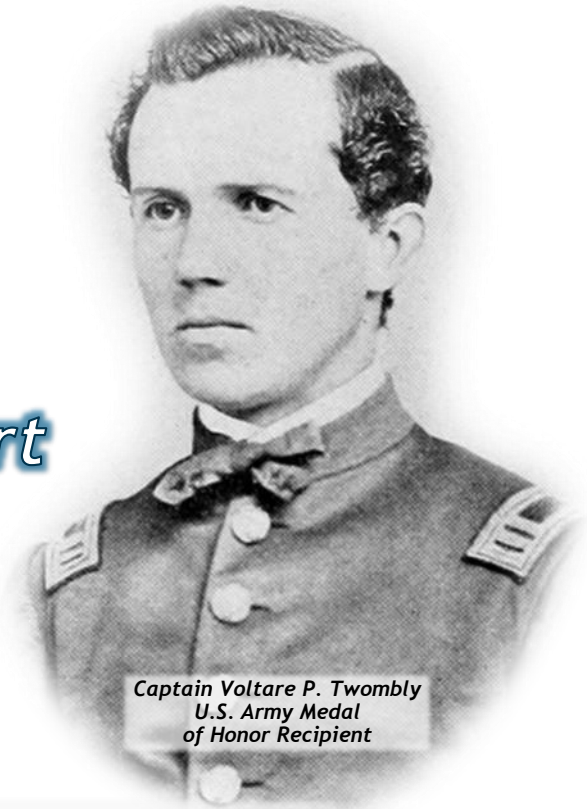
This Consumer Confidence Report was prepared by the Environmental Sciences Division, USAG Yuma Proving Ground. For questions, information about drinking water or additional copies of this report please contact Angela Ballinger, Safe Drinking Water Program Manager at (928) 328-2977, or Mark Schauer of the Yuma Proving Ground Public Affairs Office at (928) 328-6189.

2025 Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

Howard Cantonment Area

Public Water System (AZ04-14403)



Captain Voltare P. Twombly
U.S. Army Medal
of Honor Recipient

Please Note: This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) covers only the potable water system servicing the Howard Cantonment Area (HCA) at U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Yuma Proving Ground (YPG). No other water systems are covered or otherwise referenced in this information.

Your 2025 Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground

This report covers the Howard Cantonment Area AZ04-14403.

Issued June 2025

Inside this report:

Our Continuing Commitment to You

YPG and its trained, certified water quality professionals are committed to:

- Providing high quality, safe drinking water to its residents and workforce
- Monitoring and testing the water we provide to ensure it is always safe to drink
- Providing opportunities for residents and workforce to ask questions and learn during resident town hall meetings, and via articles in the YPG Outpost

Dear Valued Water Consumer,

Thank you for taking the time to read this annual water report. We are here to answer any questions or concerns you may have. Certified laboratory results show our water is well below the federal guidelines for allowable constituents in drinking water. *The proof is in the data!*

YPG is proactive in providing safe, quality water to its residents and workforce throughout all three cantonment areas supporting the mission. Although this report's data covers the Howard Cantonment Area (HCA) only, the general information is relevant to drinking water across the United States.

Our water system provided drinking water that met all regulatory requirements during 2025.

If you have any questions about the quality of your water, please contact **Angela Ballinger**, Safe Drinking Water Program Manager, at **928-328-2977** or **angela.m.ballinger.civ@army.mil**. We'd be happy to answer any questions you may have. Thank you for taking interest in your drinking water.

Sincerely,

Your Public Works Directorate

Introduction

This is an annual report for the Howard Cantonment Area on the quality of water delivered by YPG. Under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the likely source of any detected contaminants.

HCA is regulated as a *community water system* because there are residents living within the service area year-round. This type of system requires additional monitoring of certain contaminants which other systems may not need due to the possibility of sensitive populations consuming the water (i.e. children and elderly).

For more information on water system classifications, please visit **https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/information-about-public-water-systems**.

Vulnerable Population

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** or visiting the website **epa.gov/safewater.**

Did you know?
Most constituents of drinking water are naturally occurring throughout the environment.

Primary vs. Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

The EPA sets Current Drinking Water Standards for drinking water. These standards are made up of the National ***Primary Drinking Water Regulations*** and the National ***Secondary Drinking Water Regulations***.

The ***Primary Standards*** set levels of contaminants that may pose a health risk when present in drinking water supplies and are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems. The Primary Standards contaminants are divided into Inorganic Chemicals, Organic Chemicals, Radionuclides, and Microorganisms.

The ***Secondary Standards*** are non-enforceable guidelines that establish recommendations for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects such as skin or tooth discoloration and aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, and color. The EPA recommends Secondary Standards for water treatment systems but does not *require* systems to comply.

Questions or Concerns?

YPG Resident Town Hall **meetings are held quarterly. For a current schedule, please call Desert Oasis Housing at 928-329-9014 or visit www.desertoasiscommunities.com.**

YPG Workforce Town Hall **meetings are held intermittently during the year. When meetings are scheduled, they are announced via email.**

Substances in Drinking Water

Drinking water is primarily sourced from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. This includes both tap water and bottled water. 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.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. 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, or wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides are any substances or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- Herbicides are any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, or septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions!

- **What if my water tastes, smells, or looks strange?**
  While certain things can affect the flavor, odor, and appearance of your tap water, not all of them are necessarily harmful. Chlorine added for safety can sometimes affect taste. Contaminants like sulfur can impact the smell, while iron will cause discoloration and staining. The overall amount of total dissolved solids (TDS) in your tap water will affect the taste, smell, and appearance. While these issues are *not harmful*, they can certainly be a nuisance. The potentially harmful contaminants are monitored regularly and are included in this report.
- **Is bottled water safer and cleaner than tap water?**
  More than half of all bottled water comes from tap water that has been lightly treated. Some tap water may not taste as pleasant as bottled water; it does not mean the tap water is of poor quality. It may simply be due to chlorination or a higher mineral content. This means you could be wasting your money and creating unnecessary waste by drinking bottled water. Tap water, regulated by the EPA, is tested for contaminants more frequently than bottled water, which is regulated by the FDA.
- **How can I be sure my water is safe to drink?**
  The most trustworthy way to find out what's in your water and its safety is to send samples to a state -certified lab and have it tested. You can trust that YPG does this and follows all state, federal, and Army regulations for providing safe drinking water. If public water is ever unsafe to drink, the water system is obligated by law to inform its water users. In this case, no news is good news!
- **Are tap filters recommended?**
  Due to the design of YPG's water treatment and distribution system, we do not recommend using tap-mounted filters. If filters are not maintained exactly as required, they can create conditions where bacteria may grow—introducing a problem that wasn't present in the original water supply. YPG tap water is safe to consume, and detailed water quality information is available for your review. If you choose to use a personal filter, please follow the manufacturer's maintenance and replacement guidelines closely.
- **Who regulates the water we drink and where samples are taken?**
  The EPA, along with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), and the U.S. Army are in charge of overseeing the water that comes out of your taps within YPG. The EPA prescribes very specific rules that dictate where we sample for contaminants (both within buildings and at the water treatment plant). These rules seek to protect public health and tell us where to sample according to federal regulations. These selected sample locations are tracked and kept on file with ADEQ.
- **What are the recent EPA updates to drinking water regulations for PFAS?**
  The EPA's new PFAS rule introduces changes to improve the clarity and accessibility of drinking water quality reports, but these updates will not affect 2025 reports. Previously, the EPA issued non-enforceable health advisories (HAs) for PFAS, with interim levels of 0.004 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 0.02 ppt for PFOS. YPG completed Army-required monitoring in November 2023, and those results are included in this report. The new legally enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are 4.0 ppt for both PFOA and PFOS. These MCLs become enforceable in 2029, giving public water systems time to comply. Initial PFAS monitoring must be completed by April 2027, marking the transition to compliance monitoring.

What We Do at YPG

At YPG we monitor our community water system for every federally regulated contaminant. The contaminants listed on pages 6-7 are ones which were detected in your water; there are many additional contaminants that were monitored for but were not detected in your water and therefore are not listed in this report. Drinking water samples are collected from the treatment plant at the entry point to the distribution system (EPDS) and from water taps in the service area as required by federal regulations. Samples are sent to an Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and EPA accredited laboratory for analysis. Results for the most recent monitoring through the end of 2025 for each contaminant are provided in this CCR.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

ADEQ has the authority to enforce federal regulations regarding drinking water. The results are reported to ADEQ and also kept on file by the YPG Environmental Sciences Division.

About Lead and Copper

Lead and copper are rarely found in source waters; however, both of these metals can enter your water by leaching from household plumbing. Water that sits in your pipes for long periods may dissolve tiny amounts of lead and/or copper into household water.

If present, lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.

YPG is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

Due to the age of some homes within the HCA water system, it is reasonable to assume there are outdated plumbing materials throughout the distribution system that could contribute to the levels of lead and/or copper. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk by notifying your housing management. Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, HCA conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every 3 years as required by the rule. HCA treats water using blended phosphates and soda ash to control corrosion.

Using a filter (certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead) is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines is the first step for beginning service line replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed upon request. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done. If you have a lead or galvanized water service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Angela Ballinger**, YPG's Safe Drinking Water Act Program Manager, at **928-328-2977** or at **angela.m.ballinger.civ@army.mil**.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Facts About Total Coliform Bacteria

Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are generally not harmful. Coliform bacteria may occur in soil, vegetation, animal waste, sewage, and surface waters.

YPG Howard Cantonment Area routinely tests for the presence of coliform bacteria as an indicator of the sanitary quality of drinking water.

HCA analyzed 48 coliform samples in 2025; one was positive for total coliform bacteria. Follow-up testing confirmed no E. coli, meaning there was no health concern, violation, or further assessment required. The maximum allowed by EPA for coliforms is one positive in any month.

A positive coliform test result does not necessarily mean a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been exceeded, or that there is a problem in the water system.

More information and general guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1(800) 426-4791** or at **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**.

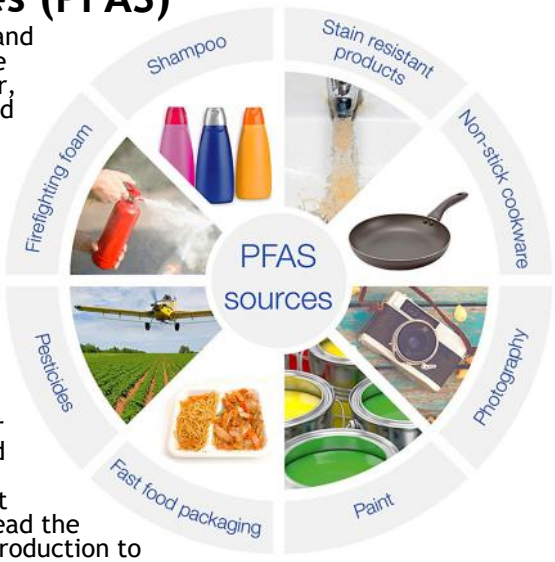
U.S.ARMY

YPG follows all federal regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

For more information on protecting your source water, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

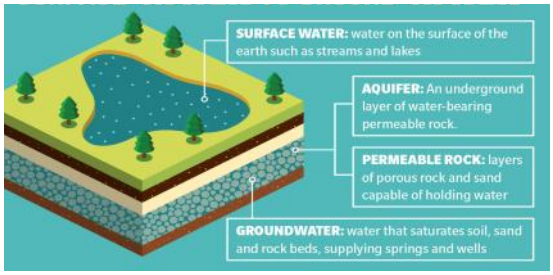
PFAS are man-made chemicals added to many industrial and consumer products to improve their performance because these chemicals increase resistance to heat, stains, water, and grease. Commercial and consumer use of PFAS started in the 1940s. PFAS are used to prevent food from sticking to cookware, making sofas and carpets resistant to stains, and making clothes and mattresses more waterproof. PFAS are also found in food packaging and firefighting materials.



PFAS can become a contaminant if found in public water systems, drinking water wells, soil, surface and groundwater, and outdoor air near industrial sources or areas with frequent PFAS use, and other areas in the environment.

The U.S. Army has required YPG to sample drinking water for PFAS since 2016. The most recent results are provided to you on Page 7. To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at **https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources**. You may also read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" or view ADEQ's Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE**.

The Source of Your Drinking Water



Our water supply for HCA is derived from groundwater pumped from the Coarse Gravel Aquifer, which lies in the ancient streambed of the Colorado River. The water is pumped from two wells that range in depth from 140 feet to 145 feet. Although the minimum depth to groundwater is approximately 29 feet, our tap water is drawn from between 105 feet to 130 feet below the ground surface. The pumped water is then treated through an electrodialysis reversal (EDR) unit to provide quality drinking water. Additionally, our water is chlorinated (treatment technique) to help prevent the growth of disease causing organisms, such as viruses and bacteria.

Arizona Source Water Assessment Program

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at ADEQ to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA). Based on the information available at the time of the assessment on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, ADEQ has given a low vulnerability designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low vulnerability designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: **https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection**.

Protecting Your Water

Protecting the sources of drinking water helps protect our health. It's everyone's responsibility; here are a few ways you can help:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides—they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source
- Pick up after your pets
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center

Low Usage Water Quality

Telework and long weekends can disrupt normal water use of many buildings on Army installations.

Lack of use can cause water quality issues:

- Color, odor and taste changes
- Higher than normal levels of lead and/or copper
- Low levels of disinfectant

How Can You Help?

- Flush each faucet point or source for 3-5 minutes
- Flush both hot and cold water at faucets
- For any location with observed discolored or odorous water:
  - Flush for an additional 5 minutes or until the water is clear and without odor. If the water does not run clear without odor after 10 minutes of flushing, submit a water quality complaint using the installation water complaint procedure.

For any ongoing issues, please contact **Angela Ballinger**, Safe Drinking Water Program Manager at **(928) 328-2977 or angela.m.ballinger.civ@army.mil**

Information on Contaminants

Many people are concerned about drinking water issues identified by the news media. Elements such as arsenic and mercury, pesticides such as Aldrin and DDT, and bacteria such as E. coli have increased public concerns about the safety of the water they drink.

Our water system provided drinking water that met all regulatory requirements during 2025.

2025 Howard Cantonment Area Drinking Water Results

PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health-Related Standards

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) are legally enforceable primary standards and treatment techniques that apply to public water systems. Primary standards and treatment techniques protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

Parameter	Units	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	HCA Highest Result	Range/ Average	Exceeded Standard	Sample Date	Monitoring Frequency	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products - Tested at customer taps									
Total Chlorine Residuals	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	1.98	0.09 - 1.98 Average: 0.83	No	Monthly	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	N/A	12.0	7.3 – 12.0	No	July 2025	Annually	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	2.2	ND – 2.2	No	July 2025	Annually	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested after treatment									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	1.2	Single Sample	No	January 2023	Once every 9 years	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.51	Single Sample	No	March 2020	Once every 9 years	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.13	Single Sample	No	March 2025	Annually	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides - Tested after treatment									
Uranium	ug/L	30	0	2.3±0.7	Single Sample	No	March 2023	Once every 6 years	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper	Units	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	MCL Violation	Sample Date	Monitoring Frequency	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Metals, As a By-Product of Corrosion of Consumer's Plumbing - Tested at customer taps									
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.40	0	No	August 2024	Once every 3 years	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	15	0	1.1	1[1]	No	August 2024	Once every 3 years	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

[1]The EPA has established an action level, or concentration of lead or copper, that is based on a 90th percentile of all samples during a monitoring period. In other words, at least 90 percent of all samples should be below the action level concentration. While a single building at HCA did show elevated levels of lead, this did not cause an action level exceedance. The individual tap was replaced and resampled to ensure occupant safety.

Microbiological	Units	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	No. of Positive Samples	Positive Sample Date	TT Violation	Sample Date	Monitoring Frequency	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological - Tested at customer taps									
Total Coliform Bacteria	# positive coliforms	One positive coliform sample per month	0	1	March 2025	No	Monthly	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (E. coli)	# positive E. coli	0	0	0	ND	No	Monthly, if required	Monthly, if required	Human and animal fecal waste

2025 Howard Cantonment Area Drinking Water Results

PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health-Related Standards
The following contaminants are Primary Standards which YPG monitored for, however were not detected in your water. Reporting non-detected contaminants is not required, but YPG is reporting for your knowledge and awareness.

Synthetic Organic Compounds (Last tested March/April 2024):

2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex), Acrylamide, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD], Endothall, Endrin, Epichlorohydrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested March 2024):

Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes

Inorganic Chemicals (Last tested March 2020):

Antimony, Asbestos, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium

Parameter	Secondary Standard (EPA's Recommended Highest Level)	HCA Highest Level	Range/ Average	Exceeded Secondary Standard	Sample Date	Monitoring Frequency	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, some states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.							
pH	6.5-8.5 (no unit)	7.63	7.22 – 7.63 Average: 7.43	No	Monthly	Monthly in conjunction with Total Coliform	pH tells you how acidic or alkaline your drinking water is. It is measured on a scale from 0 to 14. A pH of 7 is neutral. When it comes to drinking water, pH can affect taste and how the water interacts with pipes and household systems.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 (ppm)	297	200 - 297 Average: 225	No	Intermittent throughout each month	Averaged monthly	TDS measures how many dissolved substances are in your water. These substances include minerals like calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium, along with small amounts of organic material. They exist as tiny charged particles, some positive and some negative, that naturally occur in water.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium	N/A (ppm)	44	Single Sample	N/A	March 2023	Once every 3 years	Sodium is a naturally common element found in soil, plants, water, and many foods. It's also more concentrated in groundwater, which usually contains more minerals and salts than surface water.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	EPA's Proposed Highest Level (ppt)	HCA's Highest Level Detected (ppt)	Range of All Samples	Exceeded Recommended Level	Sample Date	Monitoring Frequency
Your drinking water was sampled in 2023 for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. For more information on this group of contaminants, see page 5.						
PFOA	4.0	1.1	Single Sample	No	November 2023	Once every 2 years, beginning in 2026 to comply with new federal regulations
PFOS	4.0	0.53	Single Sample	No	November 2023	
PFNA	10	ND	Single Sample	No	November 2023	
PFHxS	10	1.8	Single Sample	No	November 2023	
PFBS	N/A	0.66	Single Sample	No	November 2023	
GenX	10	ND	Single Sample	No	November 2023	
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)[2]	1 (no units)	0.2 (no units)	N/A	N/A	November 2023	

[2]Hazard Index or HI: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Definitions

90th Percentile The value in a data set in which 90 percent of the set is less than or equal to this value.

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

Electrodialysis Reversal (EDR) An electrodialysis reversal water desalination membrane process that has been commercially used since the early 1960s. An electric current migrates dissolved salt ions, including fluorides, nitrates and sulfates, through an electrodialysis stack consisting of alternating layers of cationic and anionic ion exchange membranes. Periodically, the direction of ion flow is reversed by reversing the polarity of the applied electric current.

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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

Abbreviations/Acronyms

ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services
AL	Action Level
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report; annual water quality report
CDC	Center for Disease Control
EDR	Electrodialysis reversal
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPDS	Entry point to the distribution system
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
HA	Health advisory
HCA	Howard Cantonment Area
LSL	Lead Service Line
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N/A	Not Applicable: no State or Federal standards are established
ND	Not Detected: sample was taken and chemical was not detected
NPDWR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
pCi/L	picocuries per Liter; a measure of radioactivity in water
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
ppt	Parts per trillion
PWS	Public water system
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act; federal law that sets forth drinking water regulations
SWAP	Source Water Assessment Program
TDS	Total dissolved solids
USAG	United States Army Garrison
YPG	Yuma Proving Ground

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

Would you like an electronic copy of this report?

Please visit
https://ypg-environmental.com/files/HCA_2025_CCR.pdf

For more information on anything relating to YPG drinking water, please contact Angela Ballinger, Safe Drinking Water Program Manager.

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ONE PART PER MILLION (PPM) IS LIKE…

- 1 second in 11.6 days
- 1 teaspoon in 1,302 gallons
- 1 drop in 13.6 gallons
- 1 milligram per liter (mg/L)

ONE PART PER BILLION (PPB) IS LIKE…

- 1 second in 31.7 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 million gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563 gallons
- 1 microgram per liter (µg/L)

ONE PART PER TRILLION (PPT) IS LIKE…

- 1 second in 31,710 years
- 1 teaspoon in 1.3 billion gallons
- 1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons
- 1 nanogram per liter (ng/L)