



Marine Corps Air Station Yuma Arizona



2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

This report presents information regarding the quality of your drinking water and serves as the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water is among the most important services we offer, and we are committed to keeping our consumers informed about the water they use every day.

The water treatment professionals at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma are pleased to provide the 2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report. We are proud to report that, as in previous years, your drinking water met all applicable federal and state drinking water quality standards throughout 2025.

This report contains important information about the source of your drinking water, the results of water quality monitoring and sampling conducted during the reporting period, and any regulatory issues or violations that may have occurred during the previous year. Included is a summary table presenting the most recent water quality testing results from the past five years. The table identifies the levels of various contaminants, including microorganisms and chemical constituents, and demonstrates compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health-based standards.

To determine whether any contaminant exceeded allowable limits, please refer to the column labeled "TT or MCL Violation." This column indicates whether the water system detected contaminant levels above established regulatory thresholds.

Electronic copy of our current and previous CCRs can be found at <https://www.mcasyuma.marines.mil/Environmental/>, and real-time information about our water system can be located at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at https://azsds.wis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/.

Drinking Water Sources

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.

Our water source(s): MCAS Yuma's main drinking water source is surface water, which comes from the Colorado River via a canal system (IN-3627756SI). The water system also operates a groundwater well which is used, as needed, to blend with the surface water to improve water quality (WL-55-218646). MCAS Yuma owns the land around the well and restricts activities to minimize impact.

During 2025 MCAS Yuma received water from the City of Yuma (COY) for 5 months while mechanical repairs were performed at the MCAS Yuma water treatment plant. You can find the COY CCR at: <https://www.yumaaz.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/12110/639092606760770000>

Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (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, the ADEQ has given a high vulnerability designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected.

A designation of high vulnerability indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated, nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: <https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection> or email at sourcewaterprotection@azdeq.gov

Water Quality Monitoring

To ensure continued safety of the drinking water, MCAS Yuma tests your water on a continuous frequency as required by ADEQ and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In addition to monitoring for contaminants with established drinking water standards, MCAS Yuma also monitors for unregulated contaminants, which helps the USEPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether such contaminants require regulation. Last year, MCAS Yuma performed water quality tests to evaluate compliance for over 100 different drinking water contaminants. All contaminants registered below detectable levels or below Maximum Contamination Levels set by the USEPA; the table in the pamphlet provides a summary of these results.

General Information about Drinking Water Contaminants

Some contaminants in source water may 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 salt and metals may be naturally occurring or may result from storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential applications.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can naturally occur or may be results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Vulnerable Population

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. However, drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to contaminants in drinking water. Immunocompromised individuals, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, individuals who have undergone organ transplants, other immune system disorders, the elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals 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 by visiting the website www.epa.gov/safewater.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some fire-fighting foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

Yes. On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024 with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029, five years from the date of publication. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, DoD has been sampling drinking water for PFAS compounds at all DoD-owned and -operated water systems since 2017. Under the new rule, the following limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), were established, and DoD water systems will need to meet these levels by April 2029.

PFAS	MCL
PFOA	4.0 ppt
PFOS	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX)	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt
PFBS	n/a
Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS ²	HI of 1 (unitless)

For systems where DoD provides drinking water, the Department is collecting the necessary sampling information and is taking actions to ensure compliance within the required 5-year timeframe.

Has Marine Corps Air Station Yuma tested its water for PFAS in 2025?

Yes. Quarterly samples were collected from the Main Station Yuma's Water Treatment Plant Entry Point to the Distribution System. We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were all below the EPA regulated MCL.

Lead Information Statement

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.

MCAS Yuma 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 can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. 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.

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 (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. A copy of the lead service inventory is available upon request. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Mr. Ronald Kruse at ronald.kruse@usmc.mil. 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>.

Questions About Your Drinking Water?

If you have questions about this report or your drinking water supply, please contact Mr. Ronald L Kruse, Installation & Logistics Department, Public Works Director at (928) 269-3523. MCAS Yuma's Public Water System Identification (PWS ID) Number is AZ0414082. Copies of this report will be available at the Water Treatment Plant, Family Housing Office or at <https://www.mcasyuma.marines.mil/>.

What should I do?

Nothing needs to be done by you at this time.

Definitions
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as feasible using the best available treatment technology. 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. 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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. Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Water Quality Data
The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table: Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation. Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit. Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method. Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body. Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity. Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers. Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water. ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram. ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm. ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb. ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt. To visualize what these expressions actually mean, one ppm would be equal to one drop of ink in a 10-gallon fish tank. One ppb would be equal to one drop of ink in a 10,000-gallon swimming pool. One ppt would be equal to one drop of ink in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools.

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

Regulated Contaminants							
Microbiological	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely source of Contamination
Total Coliforms Bacteria (including coliform and E. Coli)	N	0	0	5.0 % ¹	0	Monthly	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment, as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. Coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
¹ No more than 5.0% samples total coliform-positive (TC-positive) in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.)							
Surface Water Treatment Rule	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	TT	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely source of Contamination
Turbidity ² (NTU)	N	0.111(RAA)	Range 0.079 to 0.193	TT	n/a	Daily	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon removal ratio	N	3.3	2.51-4.09	TT	n/a	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon ¹ (mg/l)	N	1.7	1.1 – 1.7	TT	n/a	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
¹ 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 (THM) and halo acetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the 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.							
² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.							
Disinfectants	Violation	Running Annual	Range of All	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample	Likely Source of Contamination

MCAS Yuma
CCR 2025

	Y/N	Average (RAA)	Samples (Low-High)			Month & Year	
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.80 (RAA)	0.31 to 1.32	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y/N	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (HLRAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	14.75	6.9-20	60	N/A	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	80	34-140	80	N/A	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.32	0	1.3	1.3	08/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	3	0	15	0	08/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	4.73	4.73	15	0	02/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	0.344	0.344	5	0	02/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	4.7	4.7	30	0	02/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	N	1.2	1.2	10	0	4/2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	N	69	69	2000	2000	4/2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.2	1.2	100	100	4/2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.6	0.6	4.0	4	4/2025	Erosion of Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	1.8	0-1.8	10	10	4/2025 & 12/2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Selenium (ppb)	N	4	4	50	50	4/2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	N	210	210	N/A	N/A	4/2025	Erosion of Natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	N	1.5	1.5	N/A	N/A	4/2025	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Improper disposal of batteries and electronic waste.

MCAS Yuma
CCR 2025

Monitoring Required by DOD (PFOS/PFOA)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL ¹	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
PFOS (ppt)	N	2.4	ND-2.4	4.0	0	Quarterly	Man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware.
PFOA (ppt)	N	4.0	ND-4.0	4.0	0	Quarterly	
PFNA (ppt)	N	ND	ND-	10	0.01	Quarterly	
PFHxS (ppt)	N	5.7	ND-5.7	10	0.01	Quarterly	
HFPO-DA (GenX) (ppt)	N	3.8	ND-3.8	10	0.01	Quarterly	
¹ Compliance with MCLs is determined by running annual averages at the sampling point.							

Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Late Reporting - CCR	The Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) requires community water systems to prepare and provide their customers with annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. We are required to report to our regulator, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) when we distribute our CCR to our customers. We reported the mailing certificates to ADEQ late.	2025	A mailing certification form was submitted to ADEQ late on 12/17/2025. We plan to distribute this report and submit the mailing to ADEQ on time this year.
Late Reporting - RTRC	We failed to report sample results for total coliform bacteria in a timely manner. The results were submitted one day late.	July 2025	Late data was submitted one day past the deadline, on August 11, 2025
Late Reporting - RTRC	We failed to report sample results for total coliform bacteria in a timely manner. The results were submitted twelve days late.	March 2025	Late data was submitted twelve days past the deadline, on April 22, 2025
Late Reporting - DBP2	We failed to report sample results for disinfection byproducts in a timely manner. The results were submitted twenty-six days late.	4th Quarter 2025	Late data was submitted twenty-six days past the deadline, on February 2, 2026
Late Reporting - OEL	In 2025, we experienced higher than usual levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). Our levels did not exceed the regulated maximum contaminant level (MCL), but it did trigger our system to complete an operational evaluation level (OEL) report to ADEQ. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedances of TTHM. We failed to submit our OEL report to ADEQ on time.	April 2025	The OEL report was completed 9/15/2025 and submitted to ADEQ late on 10/9/2025.
Please share this information with 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 about these reports and what is required in them, visit EPA's website at: <https://www.epa.gov/ccr/ccr-information-consumers>