Mesa Water DISTRICT©

2020 Water Quality Report

DATA FOR 2019

Celebrating 60 Years of Providing **Clean, Safe,** and **Reliable Drinking Water**

Mesa Water District (Mesa Water®) is an independent special district that provides water service to 110,000 customers in an 18-square-mile area. Dedicated to satisfying our community's water needs, Mesa Water® serves most of Costa Mesa, parts of Newport Beach, and some unincorporated areas of Orange County, including John Wayne Airport.

Mesa Water was formed in 1960 when four local water providers merged. The agency's combined resources, along with an independent board of directors focused on providing a reliable supply of drinking water to its service area, allowed the District to build and improve its water delivery infrastructure for its customers.

When the District was formed, nearly all of the water provided to its service area was imported from the Colorado River by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. As the price of imported water started to rise in the 1970s, the District turned to its own local groundwater supplies. In 1978, the District became Mesa Consolidated Water District as a tribute to its history. In 2013, the Board updated its name to Mesa Water District, or Mesa Water for short.

Over a Half-Century of Transparent, Financially Responsible Leadership

Mesa Water is one of the most efficient water agencies in Orange County, according to a recent study of nearby water districts. The report compared annual expenditures per capita, that is, the operational costs needed to bring water to each of the District's 110,000 customers. Among 10 Orange County water districts, Mesa Water was determined the most efficient water provider.

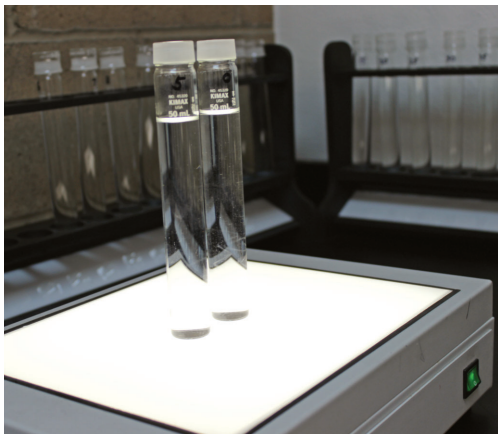
Groundwater supplies are Mesa Water's primary source of drinking water. Water is pumped from the clear-water basin and supplemented with water from the deep, amber-tinted water basin that is pumped and treated at the Mesa Water Reliability Facility (MWRF). From 2000 to 2010, the MWRF produced water through an ozone treatment process. To increase its treatment capacity, the facility underwent the MWRF Improvements Project, installed nanofiltration technology, and reopened in 2013 as the Mesa Water Reliability Facility. The MWRF has the capacity to treat more water, making it possible for Mesa Water to provide 100 percent of its supplies from local, reliable sources.

Mesa Water is financially stable and responsible, with a AAA rating from both Fitch and Standard & Poor's. The District has been a California Special Districts Association *District of Distinction* since the program's inaugural year in 2007. This accreditation recognizes agencies that provide essential public service in a fiscally-responsible manner.

Governed by a publicly-elected, five-member Board of Directors, Mesa Water enjoys strong leadership and high customer satisfaction. Mesa Water's Directors are visionary leaders, advocating for customers and constituents, and furthering the District's long term viability through its perpetual agency management style. According to a recent survey, 89% of customers are satisfied with the District's overall performance in providing water service. Mesa Water has provided clean, safe, and reliable drinking water to its service area since 1960 with no reportable water quality issues.

MesaWater.org

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern



Water Supply Sources

Mesa Water provides tap water that is a blend of local groundwater sources. Groundwater, or well water, is pumped from Orange County's natural underground reservoir, or groundwater basin, via Mesa Water's seven wells.

The groundwater basin is layered with sand and gravel, and was formed over thousands of years by the Santa Ana River flowing from the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It underlies north-central Orange County, from the Los Angeles County border south to Irvine, and from Yorba Linda in the east to Huntington Beach in the west.

The groundwater basin works as a natural filter and is replenished by water from both the Santa Ana River and imported water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). Mesa Water's groundwater is disinfected with chloramines — a combination of chlorine and ammonia — before it enters the distribution system.

Mesa Water supplements its groundwater with water from the Mesa Water Reliability Facility (MWRF). Source water for the MWRF is pulled from deep below ground. This water, which is safe to drink prior to treatment, has an amber tint from ancient redwoods in the groundwater basin. Mesa Water uses nanofiltration technology to remove the tint and adds this clear, purified water to its water supply.

Mesa Water's emergency backup supply, should it be needed, would be provided by imported water from the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). MWDOC delivers water supplies imported by Metropolitan from the State Water Project and the Colorado River. This imported water is filtered at Metropolitan's Diemer and Weymouth Filtration Plants, which also use chloramines for disinfection.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

Sources of drinking water (for both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land, or through the layers of the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and/or,
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Water Board 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, are more than one year old. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Important Information the EPA Would Like You to Know

Issues in Water Quality that Could Affect Your Health

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Mesa Water provides drinking water that contains naturally-occurring fluoride. Mesa Water does not add fluoride to the water it provides. Mesa Water occasionally supplements its local groundwater supply with water purchased from Metropolitan. In November 2007, Metropolitan began adding fluoride to drinking water. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations to a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements.

For more information about Metropolitan's fluoridation program, please contact:

Metropolitan Water District
(Water Quality)
800.354.4420

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available from:

U.S. Centers
for Disease Control and Prevention
800.232.4636 ♦ cdc.gov/fluoridation

American
Water Works Association
awwa.org

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water.

Metropolitan tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2019 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

The U.S. EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

1,4-dioxane

1,4-dioxane is a chemical contaminant primarily used as an industrial stabilizer to enhance performance of solvents in many manufacturing processes. It is found in foods (shrimp, chicken, tomatoes, etc.) and food additives and ordinary household products (cosmetics, deodorants, and shampoos). The U.S. EPA has classified 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen. Due to limited data on health effects, there is no federal or state drinking water standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL). The State Water Board established a Notification Level of 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane. The State Water Board does not recommend treatment or removal from service at the levels detected in Mesa Water's groundwater.

Mesa Water believes that the 1,4-dioxane found in the groundwater originated from the seawater injection barrier. An industrial discharger was identified as the principal source in the recycled water. This source was eliminated and an additional advanced oxidation treatment step was added to reduce 1,4-dioxane from future injection water.

For more information on 1,4 dioxane or other contaminants go to:
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/14-Dioxane.html.

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of 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. Mesa Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 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 at 800.426.4791 or at epa.gov/lead.

Additional Information of Interest about Water Quality

Chloramines

Mesa Water's supply, like Metropolitan's, is treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as the drinking water disinfectant. Chloramines are effective in controlling the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines form fewer disinfection byproducts.

People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment.

Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks, or aquaria should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

For further information or if you have any questions about chloramines, please call Kay Lee, Mesa Water's Water Quality & Compliance Supervisor at 949.207.5491.

Questions About Your Water?

For more information please contact Kay Lee, Water Quality & Compliance Supervisor, at 949.207.5491.

Should you need the report translated, please contact Public Affairs at 949.631.1201.

Mesa Water's Board of Directors meets on the second Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 1965 Placentia Avenue in Costa Mesa.

For more information, visit MesaWater.org.

Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people — such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants — can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Unregulated Contaminants

Mesa Water conducted sampling under the Fourth Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) in 2018 and 2019. The most recent results for the detected contaminants are listed at the bottoms of Tables 1, 2 and 3.

To obtain additional information on this testing, please contact Kay Lee at 949.207.5491.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (Metropolitan) Water Assessment

Every five years, Metropolitan is required by the State Water Board to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent watershed sanitary surveys of its source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2015 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/storm-water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

U.S. EPA also requires Metropolitan to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. Metropolitan completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling Metropolitan at 800.225.5693.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Mesa Water was completed in December 2002 and was updated in 2016. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaners, gas stations, known contaminant plumes, metal plating/finishing/fabricating and plastics/synthetics producers.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, California 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Kay Lee, Water Quality & Compliance Supervisor, at 949.207.5491.

Table 1: 2019 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Constituent	MCL	PHG	Diemer Average	Weymouth Average	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2019							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.124	0.122	ND – 0.11	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2	1.9	ND – 8.1	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	0.7	0.7	0.1 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks, Natural Deposits
Organic Chemicals – Tested in 2019							
Toluene (ppb)	150	150	ND	0.6	ND – 0.6	No	Industrial Discharge
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2019							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	124	122	ND – 110	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	56	50	46 – 58	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND	ND – 1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Iron (ppb)	300*	n/a	ND	243	ND – 243	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	1	ND – 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	514	469	435 – 521	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	91	73	65 – 93	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	304	266	244 – 312	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2019							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	72	68	67 – 74	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.12	0.12	0.12	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	30	25	23 – 30	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	55	42	42 – 55	n/a	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination; Industrial Processes
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	127	108	101 – 130	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.4	6.3	5.9 – 7.6	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	12	11 – 14	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.3	2.6	2.2 – 2.6	n/a	Industrial Discharge
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.4	8.5	8.4 – 8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.8	2.4	2.2 – 2.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	56	50	46 – 57	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.4	2.4	1.7 – 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **n/a** = not applicable

*Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Filtration Plants	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements Diemer	Turbidity Measurements Weymouth	TT Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.05	0.04	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Constituent	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Germanium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 0.4	2018
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	1.7	0.8 – 2.5	2018

SMCL = Secondary MCL

**Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 ppb. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

Table Legend

Types of Water Quality Standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **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.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Types of Water Quality Goals:

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and the State Water Board have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

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

Water Quality Measurements:

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about drinking water quality and water issues in general. A good place to begin your own research is the Mesa Water District website: **MesaWater.org**

Table 2: 2019 Mesa Water District Groundwater Quality

Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Radiologicals							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	ND – 2.29	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Constituents							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND – 2	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.49	0.2 – 0.85	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	0.43	ND – 1.2	No	2019	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	0.43	ND – 1.2	No	2019	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*							
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	66.4	16.2 – 146	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	ND – 1	No	2019	Naturally-occuring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	598	301 – 914	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	52.1	1.8 – 172	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Surfactants (MBAS) (ppb)	500*	n/a	ND	ND – 0.03	No	2019	Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharges
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	356	174 – 590	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.22	ND – 0.7	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Constituents							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	148	98.1 – 191	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO_3)	Not Regulated	n/a	174	120 – 212	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.22	ND – 0.51	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	37.4	7.7 – 94.8	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.3	ND – 4	n/a	2019	Treated Wastewater
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	123	21.3 – 327	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.2	1.2 – 19	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.33	0.5 – 21.9	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	Not Regulated	3	ND	ND	n/a	2019	Treated Wastewater
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	7.7 – 8.6	n/a	2019	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.63	0.9 – 2.5	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	78.9	36.1 – 167	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.1	3.3 – 6.8	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter

*Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Mesa Water District Groundwater Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring

Constituent	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromide (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.323	0.038 – 0.817	2019
Germanium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 1.2	2019
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	7.13	ND – 28.4	2019
Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered) (ppm)	n/a	n/a	1.68	0.09 – 5.58	2019

SMCL = Secondary MCL

**Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 ppb. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

Table 3: 2019 Mesa Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	29	ND – 35	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	6	ND – 7.7	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.89	0.17 – 3.03	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	ND	ND – 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	ND	ND – 0.15	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; 25 locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **<** = detected but less than the reporting limit; **PHG** = Public Health Goal

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.05	0 / 51	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 51	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, at least 50 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2017. Lead was detected in one (1) sample. Copper was detected in six (6) samples.
None of the lead and copper detections exceeded the action level. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

In 2019, no schools submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

Mesa Water District Distribution System Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring

Constituent	Notification Level	Public Health Goal	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.1	ND – 2.5	2019
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 1	2019
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.42	ND – 1.2	2019
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 5.2	2019
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	0.89	ND – 3.4	2019
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 0.4	2019
Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 3.7	2019
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	ND	ND – 1.1	2019

Water-Wise Tips

The recent five-year drought required customers to reduce water use and improve efficiencies. During the statewide drought emergency, our customers reduced their water use more than 20% by adjusting their sprinkler settings, converting thirsty lawns to drought-tolerant plants, and completely transforming their landscapes with mulch, bioswales, drip irrigation, and waterwise plants. Many have committed to taking shorter showers, running full loads of dishes and laundry, and checking household plumbing for leaks.

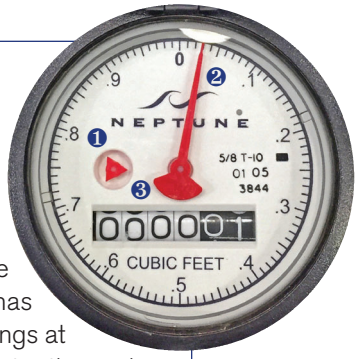
Though the emergency conservation period is over, some rules remain in effect to prevent water waste and encourage long-term water use efficiency practices, such as:

- Water landscapes only before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m.
- No watering sidewalks or driveways
- No watering during or 48 hours after rainfall
- Use a hose with a shut-off nozzle when washing your vehicle
- No excess runoff from watering landscapes
- Detect and repair leaky plumbing devices

For a year-round, recommended watering schedule, and other waterwise tips, please visit:

MesaWater.org/save-water

How to Find a Leak with Your Residential Water Meter



Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the white numbers (0000).

If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the dial for any movement of the low-flow indicator. If there is movement, that indicates a possible leak between the meter and your plumbing system.

For additional water saving tips, visit:

MesaWater.org/save-water

❶ **Low-Flow Indicator** – The low flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.

❷ **Sweep Hand** – Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that one cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) has passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of one cubic foot.

❸ **Meter Register** – The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car. The numbers keep a running total of all the water that has passed through the meter. The register will indicates the cubic feet of water has passed through the meter.

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Spanish

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Vietnamese

”هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمّة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب). ترجم التقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.“

Arabic

此份有关你的食水报告，内有重要资料和讯息，请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Chinese

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Korean

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されております。翻訳を御依頼なされるか、内容を ご理解なさっておられる方にお尋ね下さい。

Japanese

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