mesa·az
WATER RESOURCES

2023 Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ISSUED 2024

MESAAZ.GOV/WATER

INSIDE
This Report

Water FAQ's

1. **Is Mesa's water safe to drink?** *Yes, Mesa's water meets over 100 state and federal water quality standards and is safe to drink and use in daily activities.*

2. **What is the water hardness in my area?** *If you live in the City Zone, your water has an average hardness of about 12 gpg. If you live in either the Eastern or Southern Zones, your water has an average hardness of 16 gpg. See the map on page 5 to see what zone you live in. We recommend that you set your water softener at 16 gpg and then adjust the setting to suit your needs and personal preference. See the water hardness table on page 11 for more information.*

3. **Does Mesa fluoridate the water?** *Yes, Mesa began fluoridation of drinking water in 1999 by voter approval. For more information on fluoride, see the table on page 10.*

4. **Where does my water come from?** *Mesa has three primary water sources: Central Arizona Project from the Colorado River, Salt River Project from the Salt and Verde Rivers, and groundwater. The water you receive depends on where you live in Mesa. See page 5 for more information.*

5. **Why does my water have a milky or cloudy appearance?** *Mesa's water distribution system is pressurized, causing air to get trapped in the lines. This dissolved air in the water escapes at the tap resulting in a milky or cloudy appearance. Don't worry, it's just tiny air bubbles and is completely harmless. Fill a clear glass or pitcher and let it sit for a few seconds, it should clear from the bottom as the air rises.*

6. **Why does my water sometimes smell?** *It's probably not your water. Most odors you suspect are coming from your water may be easily fixed with in-home maintenance. If you smell a sulfur or rotten egg odor it could mean that your water heater just needs to be flushed. Or, if you smell a foul odor coming from your sink or tub when you run the water it could mean that the p-trap under the drain needs to be cleaned. The best way to know if it is something in your home is to run the water at the outside hose bibb where the water comes into your home and see if you experience the same odor issue.*

7. **Is tap water cheaper than bottled water?** *Yes, much cheaper! The best value in drinking water is right at your tap. You get five gallons of Mesa water for about a penny!*

8. **I don't like tap water. What can I do to make my water taste better?** *You can chill water in the refrigerator or add a few slices of fruit for a refreshing flavor.*

9. **Why is my tap water hotter than usual?** *Groundwater in some areas, especially in east Mesa, is naturally warm. Combined with increasing spring and summer temperatures this can make for much warmer water coming out of your tap.*

10. **Is Mesa Prepared for the shortage on the Colorado River?** *Mesa has prepared for water shortage for decades by investing in our infrastructure, water supplies, underground water storage and demand management programs. See page 12 of this report to learn more about water shortage and how we can all do our part to use water more efficiently.*

As always, if you ever have a question or concern about your water quality please contact us at **(480) 644-6461** or **water.quality@mesaaz.gov**. We are happy to help!

Providing quality water for over a century

For over 100 years, the City of Mesa has been committed to providing water that meets more than 100 state and federal drinking water standards. We are happy to report that in 2023, your tap water met all drinking water health standards. The City of Mesa vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to provide this summary report detailing our monitoring efforts.

Why you should read this report

This report contains important information about the water you drink and use every day. You will find details about where your water comes from, the testing that was performed, and what was found in the water we deliver to you. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. This report is a snapshot of the most recent water quality monitoring conducted by the City of Mesa and how your water measures up to those limits.

Questions about drinking water are important, and answers to many common questions can be found in this report. Additional questions or comments can be directed to the City, state or federal contacts listed on the back cover.

Este reporte contiene información importante acerca del agua potable, y está disponible en español. Llama al **(480) 644-6461** para obtener este reporte o hablar con alguien en español.

Mesa's highly trained water quality inspectors, analysts, chemists and treatment specialists are responsible for ensuring that your water meets all drinking water health standards. Water is tested daily, weekly, and monthly at Mesa's state certified laboratory and by outside laboratories. These tests are overseen by various federal, state and local regulatory agencies.

Source water contaminants

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 sometimes radioactive material, or substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. The sources of Mesa's drinking water are further discussed on page 5.

Contaminant information

Both tap and bottled water may realistically 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. The EPA prescribes enforceable regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants allowed in water provided by public water systems. Bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a food product and is required to meet standards equivalent to those the EPA sets for tap water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800) 426-4791** or visiting **www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline**.

Source water contaminants detected may include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, recreational activities and wildlife.

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

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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

Facts about coliform bacteria

Coliform bacteria are common microbes used as indicators of drinking water quality. Coliform bacteria are generally not harmful and are naturally present in the environment. They serve as an indicator of the sanitary quality of your drinking water. Samples are collected weekly throughout Mesa's water system to confirm these bacteria are not present in your water. Results from our 2023 coliform monitoring are found in the table on page 8.

Additional information about nitrate, lead, radon and arsenic

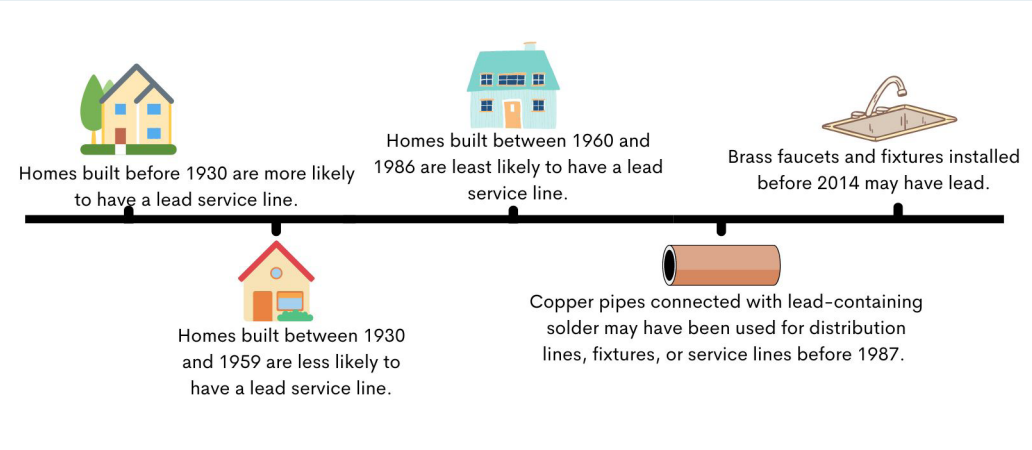
Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider. Nitrates are monitored annually in both groundwater and finished surface water sources. Monitoring results can be found in the table on page 10.

Lead and Copper - If present, elevated levels of lead and copper can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead and copper in drinking water are primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Mesa 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 and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead and copper 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 **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

The EPA recently revised the Lead and Copper Rule to help reduce the chances of children being exposed to lead in drinking water. All materials in the City of Mesa's water distribution system are well documented, and there are no lead-containing service lines connecting water mains to meters. However, recent revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule define a service line as the entire line that provides water to a structure including the line after the meter. The City of Mesa is now required to inventory the material in those lines as well. The City is not responsible for any repairs or replacements beyond the meter – this is still the customer's responsibility.

The City of Mesa uses multiple techniques recommended by the EPA to accurately account for service lines on the customer's side of the meter including visual inspections of the lines in meter boxes and reviewing historical plumbing plans and codes to determine what materials were used during construction.

The use of lead service lines was banned by a federal amendment in 1986. The infographic below will help you determine if you may have lead service lines:



If your home was built before 1989, please help the City of Mesa gather information about your service line by taking a brief survey before October, 2024 at **www.mesaaz.gov/leadandcopper**, or contact Mesa's Water Quality team at **(480) 644-6461**. Survey results will be posted on the same Web site after experts have analyzed your response.

Radon - Radon is a radioactive gas found throughout the U.S. that you cannot see, taste or smell. It can build up to high levels inside a home by moving up through the ground and into a house through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also be released from tap water into the indoor air when showering, washing dishes, and performing other household activities that use water. Radon entering the home via tap water, in most cases, is only a small contributing source to indoor air levels, compared to radon entering the home through the ground and soil. Radon is a known human carcinogen and breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, testing the air is inexpensive and easy. Radon removal should be considered if the level in the air is four picocuries per liter of air or higher (≥4 pCi/L). There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or EPA's Radon Hotline at **(800) 557-2366**.

Arsenic - Some of Mesa's drinking water sources contain low levels of arsenic, a naturally occurring metal. Beginning in January 2006, allowable arsenic levels were reduced from 50 ppb to 10 ppb. The EPA determined this standard by balancing the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low-level exposure to arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Monitoring results can be found in the table on page 10.

Source water assessment

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a source water assessment for the City of Mesa to determine how vulnerable Mesa's drinking water sources are to natural or man-made contamination. A designation of "high risk" was assigned to Mesa's water sources, meaning that there may be additional source water protection measures that can be used. This does not mean that Mesa's source water is contaminated or that contamination is unavoidable. Mesa City Code has several ordinances that prohibit dumping and other activities that could contaminate source water.

The complete assessment can be reviewed at **ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007**, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. You can request an electronic copy via e-mail at **recordscenter@azdeq.gov**. For more information visit ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit Web site at **www.azdeq.gov/SourceWaterProtection**.

Taking precautions for special health concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 healthcare providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791** or at **www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline**.

Mesa's water sources

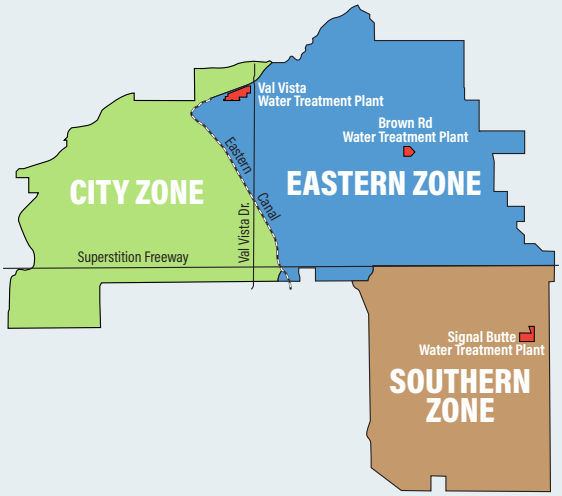
Mesa relies on two sources for its drinking water: surface water and groundwater wells. Water from these two sources can vary in hardness and other characteristics. The city is divided into three zones: the City Zone, the Eastern Zone, and the Southern Zone. The zone you live in determines where your surface water originates. All zones may receive groundwater or a blend of surface and groundwater at varying times throughout the year.

City Zone - Salt and Verde River water delivered through the Salt River Project supplies water for the City Zone. This water is treated at the Val Vista Water Treatment Plant using conventional filtration, fluoridation, and disinfection using chlorine dioxide and chlorine before entering Mesa's water distribution system. Approximately 33 percent of all the water served to Mesa's customers in 2023 came from this source.

Eastern and Southern Zones - Colorado River water delivered through the Central Arizona Project supplies water for the Eastern and Southern Zones. This water is treated at the Brown Road Water Treatment Plant and Signal Butte Water Treatment Plant. The Brown Road Water Treatment Plant uses conventional filtration, fluoridation, chlorine dioxide, and chlorine disinfection before entering Mesa's water distribution system. The Signal Butte Water Treatment Plant uses ballasted flocculation, ozone, and chlorine disinfection as part of its treatment process. Approximately 59 percent of all the water served to Mesa's customers in 2023 came from this source.

City Wells - Eighteen deep aquifer wells supply drinking water throughout the City Zone. After chlorination, water from these wells is typically blended with surface water from the Val Vista Water Treatment Plant. However, during certain times throughout the year, some customers may receive only groundwater from one or more of these wells. Approximately seven percent of the water served to Mesa's customers came from this source in 2023.

Eastern and Southern Wells - Sixteen deep aquifer wells supply drinking water throughout a wide area in Mesa's Eastern and Southern Zones. After chlorination, water from these wells is blended with surface water. Approximately one percent of the water served to Mesa's customers came from this source in 2023.



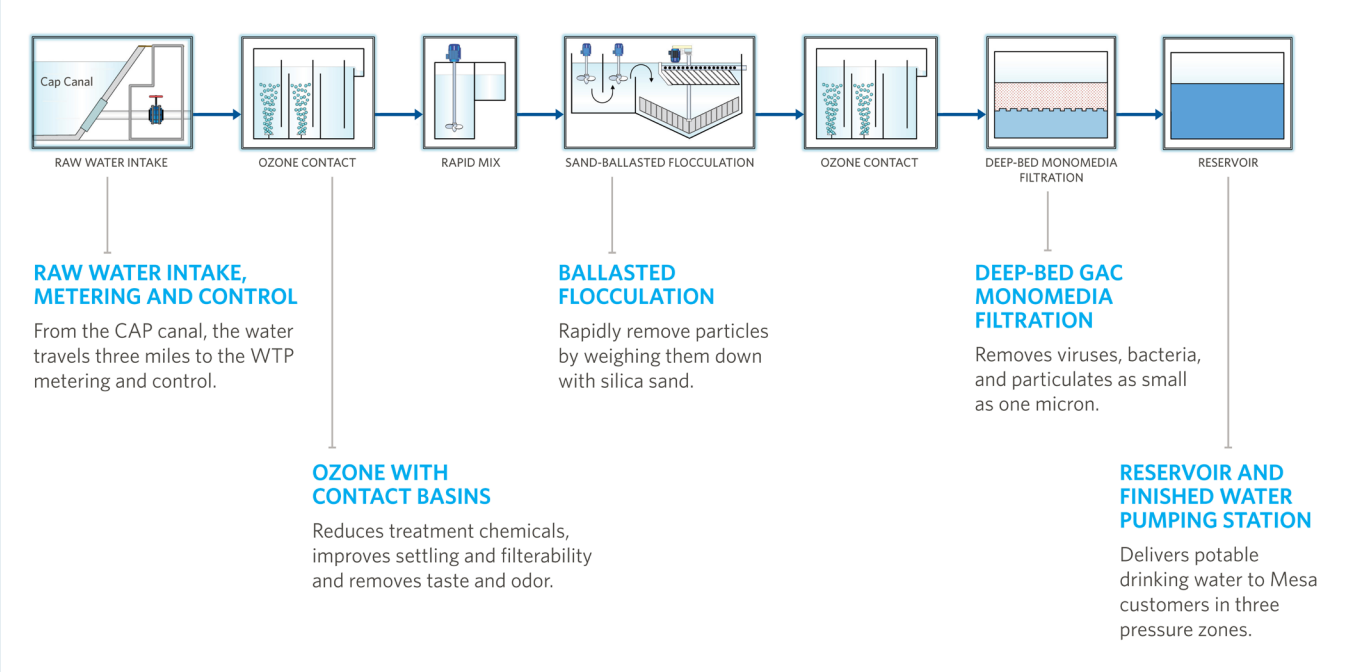
Water Source Zones

Water treatment process

Mesa's three water treatment facilities process millions of gallons of raw water daily to meet the standards required by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The City's water treatment plants must meet rigorous standards established by the EPA and ADEQ. The Brown Road Water Treatment Plant can process 72 million gallons of water per day, and the Signal Butte Water Treatment Plant can process 24 million gallons per day. The raw water that feeds into the plants comes from the Central Arizona Project (Colorado River). The Val Vista Water Treatment Plant, jointly owned with the City of Phoenix, can process 90 million gallons per day for Mesa. The raw water that feeds into the plant comes from the Salt River Project (Salt and Verde Rivers). All treatment plants are operated by ADEQ certified water operators.

The diagram below shows how raw water is processed at the Signal Butte Water Treatment Plant.



Water treatment process Signal Butte Water Treatment Plant

Water quality data

The tables on pages 8-11 list drinking water contaminants detected in calendar year 2023 and data from the most recent testing done in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The state allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old. The presence of contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health threat, only that they were detected during routine compliance monitoring. Not listed are many other regulated contaminants that were tested for, but not detected.

Definitions and abbreviations

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

gpg (Grains Per Gallon) - Unit of water hardness used for setting water softeners. One gpg equals 17.1 ppm or mg/L of hardness.

L/mg-m (Liters Per Milligram–Meter) - Unit of measure used to report SUVA values.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) - The running annual average of sample data collected at one location.

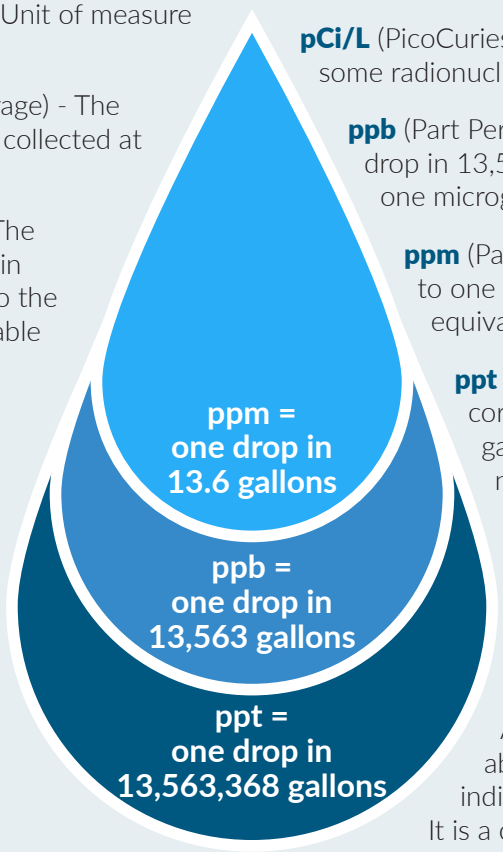
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - 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.

N/A (Not Applicable) - Where present, the contaminant has not been assigned an MCL or MCLG.



ND (Non Detect) - The contaminant was not detected or detection was below the method detection limit.

NE (None Established) - Regulatory limit has not been established by the EPA.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) - the unit used to measure the presence of suspended particles in water.

pCi/L (PicoCuries Per Liter) - Unit of measurement for some radionuclides in water.

ppb (Part Per Billion) - One ppb corresponds to one drop in 13,563 gallons. One ppb is equivalent to one microgram per liter (µg/L).

ppm (Part Per Million) - One ppm corresponds to one drop in 13.6 gallons. One ppm is equivalent to one milligram per liter (mg/L).

ppt (Part Per Trillion) - One part per trillion corresponds to one drop in 13,563,368 gallons. One ppt is equivalent to one nanogram per liter (ng/L).

RAA (Running Annual Average) - Moving average based upon the previous twelve months (or four quarters) of monitoring data.

SUVA (Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance) - Specific ultraviolet absorption at 254 nanometers (nm), an indicator of the humic content of water. It is a calculated parameter obtained by dividing a sample's ultraviolet absorption at a wavelength of 254 nm by its concentration of dissolved organic carbon.

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

2023 Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological (RTCR)

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples in the Report Year	Highest % (Month)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	**Absent or Present**	**N**	6	1.4 (September)	No more than 5% positive (present for total coliform) per month	NA	2023	Naturally present in the environment

Surface Water Treatment Rule

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range (Low-High)	TT	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity[1]	**NTU**	**N**	0.25	0.05 - 0.25	1 NTU	N/A	2023	Soil runoff

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y or N	Lowest Monthly Percentage	Range (Low-High)	TT	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity[1]	**% meeting standard**	**N**	100.0%	100%	95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU each month	N/A	2023	Soil runoff

[1] **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water, and it 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 interfere with the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Surface Water Treatment Rule

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y or N	Highest Running Annual Average (Quarter)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	TT	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon[2] (TOC) ***(Reported as Alternative Compliance Criteria: Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance)***	L/mg-m	**N**	1.158 (4th Quarter)	0.88 - 1.43	Less than 2.0 L/mg-m calculated quarterly for treated water	N/A	2023	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y or N	Lowest Running Annual Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	TT	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon[3] (TOC) **(Val Vista WTP)**	N/A	**N**	1.5	1.3 - 2.1	Greater than or equal to 1 as Running Annual Average	N/A	2023	Naturally present in the environment

[2] **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 haloacetic 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. The City of Mesa meets alternative compliance criteria for TOC removal using Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance (SUVA). Compliance is based on a running annual average calculation for four (4) quarters.

[3] **Total organic carbon (TOC):** Water entering the distribution system from the Val Vista Water Treatment Plant meets compliance based on TOC removal. The value reported is the lowest ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed.

2023 Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	ppm	**N**	0.71	ND - 1.67	4	4	2023	Water disinfectant used to control microbes

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	**N**	230	<0.02 - 230	800	800	2023	Water disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	**N**	19	<2 - 22	60	N/A	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	**N**	60	1.5 - 75.6	80	N/A	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Compliance is based on the locational running annual average calculation for four (4) quarters.

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Bromate	ppb	**N**	5.0	1 - 9.8	10	0	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Sample Set Average (Quarterly)	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chlorite	ppm	**N**	0.32 (4th Qtr)	<0.010 - 0.322	1	0.8	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead & Copper

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding Action Level (AL)	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	AL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	ppm	**N**	0.17	0	0.01 - 0.24	1.3	1.3	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	**N**	3.9	0	ND - 7.7	15	0	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper samples are collected every three (3) years from homes meeting regulatory criteria. The value reported as the 90th percentile means that 90% of the samples collected had lead concentrations that were equal to or less than 3.8 ppb in 2021.

Radionuclides

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Gross alpha, excluding radon and uranium	piC/L	**N**	5.4	0.8 - 5.4	15	0	2020	Erosion of natural deposits

2023 Regulated Contaminants

Combined Radium	piC/L	**N**	0.8	ND - 0.8	5	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	ppb	**N**	8.28	ND - 8.28	10	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	**N**	0.114	0.003 - 0.114	2	2	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total	ppb	**N**	24.7	ND - 24.7	100	100	2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	**N**	1.11	ND - 1.11	4	4	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	**N**	6.816	0.22 - 6.82	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	**N**	3	ND - 3.0	50	50	2023	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	ppm	**N**	226	54 - 226	N/A	N/A	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	**N**	24	ND - 24	200	0	2022	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	**N**	1.7	ND - 1.7	6	0	2022	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Volatile Organic Chemicals

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Sources of Contamination
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	**N**	0.62	ND - 0.62	5	0	2022	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene	ppb	**N**	0.54	ND - 0.54	5	0	2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Surface Water Monitoring - *CRYPTOSPORIDIUM*
The City of Mesa performed surface water monitoring for Cryptosporidium in 2020. Eight (8) samples were collected. There was no indication of the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water during the 2020 calendar year.
Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement)
Missed monitoring violation: City Well 11 sample must be collected in 2nd Quarter, was collected in 3rd Qtr, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.
Missed monitoring violation: City Well 20 missed monitoring for Sodium.

Other Parameters of Interest

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	Non-enforceable Secondary Standard	Sample Year
pH	S.U. (standard units)	6.94 - 8.43	6.5 - 8.5	2023
Calcium	ppm	7.1 - 100	N/A	2022
Magnesium	ppm	0.19 - 43	N/A	2022
Hardness	ppm	22 - 430	N/A	2022
Hardness	gpg	0.5 - 25	N/A	2022
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	190 - 970	N/A	2022
Sodium	ppm	52 - 200	N/A	2022
Potassium	ppm	5 - 5.40	N/A	2023
Nickel	ppb	ND - 8.18	N/A	2023
Iron	ppb	ND - 46	300	2020

WHY IS THE RANGE OF HARDNESS SO WIDE?

Drinking water in the City of Mesa comes from surface water and groundwater sources. Depending on utility operations, the water that you consume may have a higher percentage of groundwater. Our groundwater sources also vary in the concentration of mineral deposits and hardness. We provide a range for the sources that we sampled in 2021 and 2022.

Water education and protecting our environment

Water Shortage Due to historic drought, hotter and drier conditions, and more water being used than nature can supply, the Colorado River is in a state of shortage. While Colorado River water makes up about half of Mesa's water supply portfolio, the City of Mesa can still meet demand to provide reliable water services to the community. The City continues to strategically plan for a future with less Colorado River water. Read more about Mesa's water stewardship, how we have cut municipal water use, and what you can do to use water more efficiently at **www.mesaaz.gov/water**.

Know Your H2O Mesa has a variety of materials, tips, conservation rebate programs, water-efficient landscaping ideas and more to help you get to Know Your H2O, visit **www.mesaaz.gov/water**.

Use water efficiently and responsibly Conserving water means using our water supplies efficiently and responsibly, and it is especially important during times of water shortage. Mesa works to inspire our community to save this precious resource through incentive programs, educational materials, easy water-saving tips, workshops, free landscape publications, and more. Visit **www.mesaaz.gov/conservation**.

Keep our waterways clean A storm can wash fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides and other chemicals from yards into the streets and eventually our waterways. To learn more, visit **www.azstorm.org**.

Only flush the three P's – Pee, Poo, (toilet) Paper Do not flush unused medications or personal health care products down the sink or toilet because it introduces contaminants into the water supply and clogs sewer systems. To learn how to safely dispose of these items, visit **www.mesaaz.gov/residents/water/safe-waste-disposal**.

Household hazardous materials program The City of Mesa now has a permanent facility located at 2412 N. Center Street to recycle appliances, electronics, tires, paint, garden chemicals and more, visit **www.mesaaz.gov/hhm**.

How to drain or backwash your pool Need to drain your pool, but not sure where to start? To learn how, visit **www.mesaaz.gov/residents/environmental/drain-or-backwash-your-pool**.

How you can get involved If you want to provide input on water-related issues, the Mesa City Council meets at 5:45 p.m. the first and third Monday of each month in Council Chambers, located at 57 E. 1st Street, unless otherwise noted. For a complete meeting schedule, visit **www.mesaaz.gov/city-hall**.

Mesa Water Resources does not hold regularly scheduled public meetings.
A public notice will be issued for any necessary meetings.

mesa·az
WATER RESOURCES

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Online Consumer Confidence Report: **www.mesaaz.gov/ccr**

City of Mesa Water Quality Services: **(480) 644-6461**
E-mail address: **water.quality@mesaaz.gov**
City of Mesa home page: **www.mesaaz.gov**

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department **(602) 506-6666**
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) **(602) 771-2300**
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) **(800) 426-4791**

If you would like a copy of this report emailed or mailed to you, please contact City of Mesa Water Quality Services at **(480) 644-6461** or **water.quality@mesaaz.gov**.

EN ESPAÑOL

Si gustas recibir esta información en español, por favor de llamar al **(480) 644-6461**.
Proporciona tu nombre y domicilio para enviarte este folleto en español o visita **www.mesaaz.gov/ccrespanol**.

Facebook: **CityofMesa** | Twitter: **@MesaAzgov** | Instagram: **cityofmesa** | YouTube: **cityofmesa11**

MESAAZ.GOV/WATER

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Certificate of Public Notice Distribution

Public Water Systems must sign and submit this Certificate along with a copy of the public notice to ADEQ within 10 days of distribution to water users.

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name
AZ0407095	City of Mesa
Violation Date:	**Notice Distribution Date:**
2-21-2024	6/5/2024
Violation Type:	**Contaminant(s):**
☐ MCL ☒ MONITORING ☐ OTHER	Sodium

TIER 1 PUBLIC NOTICES FOR ACUTE MCL VIOLATION MUST USE **ONE OR MORE** OF THESE METHODS:

** Note that Tier 1 Public Notices must be distributed within 24 hours*

- ☐ Direct Hand Delivery to Customers
- ☐ Posting at Conspicuous Locations throughout System
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Other (Must be approved by ADEQ)_____
- ☐ Radio Station
- ☐ TV Station

TIER 2 and TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICES

** Note that Tier 2 Public Notices must be distributed within 30 days*
Tier 3 Public Notices must be distributed within 365 days

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS MUST USE AT LEAST **TWO** OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

REQUIRED PRIMARY METHOD (Choose one):

- ☐ Direct Hand Delivery to Customers
- ☒ Customer Mailing

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL METHOD (Choose one):

- ☒ Consumer Confidence Report (Tier 3 only)
- ☐ Publication in Local Newspaper
- ☐ Posting at Conspicuous Locations throughout System
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Other (Must be approved by ADEQ)_____
- ☐ Posting on the Internet

NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS MUST USE AT LEAST **TWO** OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

REQUIRED PRIMARY METHOD (Choose one):

- ☐ Direct Hand Delivery to Customers
- ☐ Posting at Conspicuous Locations throughout System
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Customer Mailing

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL METHOD (Choose one):

- ☐ Publication in Local Newspaper
- ☐ Posting in central locations
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Other (Must be approved by ADEQ)_____
- ☐ Email to notify employees and students

I certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge:

Contact Name & Title (PRINT)_____ **Certified Operator # (if applicable)**_____

Authorized Signature_____ **Date**_____

Submit completed form to your regulating agency:

ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Data
Mail: 1110 W. Washington St., 5415B-2
Phoenix, AZ 85007
azdeq.gov/DWComplianceAssistance

Maricopa County Environmental
Mail: 501 N 44th Street Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85008
Phone: 602-506-6935
sdwquestions@mail.maricopa.gov

Pima DEQ
Mail: 33 N. Stone Ave., Suite 700
Tucson, AZ 85701
Phone: 520-724-7400
Fax: 520-838-7432

June 5, 2024
Water Resources Department
Water Quality Services
Contact: (480) 644-6461
water.quality@mesaaz.gov.

Mesa Water Resources continues to provide safe, clean, reliable water services and provides this notice of missed monitoring for your information

During the annual 2023 sampling schedule, the City of Mesa did not complete all monitoring for Sodium at one of our well sites. There are no health-related advisory levels or drinking water standards for sodium in drinking water. Sodium in drinking water is generally not a health concern for most people, but it may be an issue for people with certain conditions or who are on a sodium-restricted diet: hypertension, congestive heart failure, kidney problems, sodium-restricted diets. We have developed a more robust communications strategy to support our required monitoring schedule. The City of Mesa has continued to monitor for Sodium in 2024 at the site.

This is not an emergency and there is nothing you need to do. Your water continues to be safe, clean, and reliable and meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

Please share this information with all the 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.

If you have questions, please contact the City of Mesa, Water Quality Services at (480) 644-6461 or water.quality@mesaaz.gov.

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Certificate of Public Notice Distribution

Public Water Systems must sign and submit this Certificate along with a copy of the public notice to ADEQ within 10 days of distribution to water users.

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name
AZ0407095	City of Mesa

Violation Date:	Notice Distribution Date:
8-4-2023	6/5/2024

Violation Type:			Contaminant(s):
☐ MCL	■ MONITORING	☐ OTHER	SOC: Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

TIER 1 PUBLIC NOTICES FOR ACUTE MCL VIOLATION MUST USE **ONE OR MORE** OF THESE METHODS:

** Note that Tier 1 Public Notices must be distributed within 24 hours*

- ☐ Direct Hand Delivery to Customers
- ☐ Posting at Conspicuous Locations throughout System
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Other (Must be approved by ADEQ)_____
- ☐ Radio Station
- ☐ TV Station

TIER 2 and TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICES

** Note that Tier 2 Public Notices must be distributed within 30 days*
Tier 3 Public Notices must be distributed within 365 days

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS MUST USE AT LEAST **TWO** OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

REQUIRED PRIMARY METHOD (Choose one):

- ☐ Direct Hand Delivery to Customers
- ☒ Customer Mailing

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL METHOD (Choose one):

- ☒ Consumer Confidence Report (Tier 3 only)
- ☐ Publication in Local Newspaper
- ☐ Posting at Conspicuous Locations throughout System
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Other (Must be approved by ADEQ)_____
- ☐ Posting on the Internet

NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS MUST USE AT LEAST **TWO** OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

REQUIRED PRIMARY METHOD (Choose one):

- ☐ Direct Hand Delivery to Customers
- ☐ Posting at Conspicuous Locations throughout System
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Customer Mailing

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL METHOD (Choose one):

- ☐ Publication in Local Newspaper
- ☐ Posting in central locations
  *Indicate number and location of postings*_____
- ☐ Other (Must be approved by ADEQ)_____
- ☐ Email to notify employees and students

I certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge:

Contact Name & Title (PRINT)_____ **Certified Operator # (if applicable)**_____

Authorized Signature_____ **Date**_____

Submit completed form to your regulating agency:

ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Data
Mail: 1110 W. Washington St., 5415B-2
Phoenix, AZ 85007
azdeq.gov/DWComplianceAssistance

Maricopa County Environmental
Mail: 501 N 44th Street Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85008
Phone: 602-506-6935
sdwquestions@mail.maricopa.gov

Pima DEQ
Mail: 33 N. Stone Ave., Suite 700
Tucson, AZ 85701
Phone: 520-724-7400
Fax: 520-838-7432

June 5, 2024
Water Resources Department
Water Quality Services
Contact: (480) 644-6461
water.quality@mesaaz.gov.

Mesa Water Resources continues to provide safe, clean, reliable water services and provides this notice of missed monitoring for your information

During the 1st Quarter of 2023, the City of Mesa did not complete all monitoring for the Synthetic Organic Chemical: Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at one of our well sites. DEHP exposure is associated with the risk of cancer, especially female reproductive system cancer, male reproductive system cancer and other cancers. We have developed a more robust communications strategy to support our required monitoring schedule. The City of Mesa has continued to monitor for DEHP the 2nd QTR of 2023 and the 1st QTR of 2024 at the site.

This is not an emergency and there is nothing you need to do. Your water continues to be safe, clean, and reliable and meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

Please share this information with all the 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.

If you have questions, please contact the City of Mesa, Water Quality Services at (480) 644-6461 or water.quality@mesaaz.gov.