

WATER QUALITY

2024 REPORT

This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water with data collected in 2023.



Providing an abundance of local, reliable, clean, safe water.

64 YEARS OF HIGH-QUALITY SERVICE

Mesa Water District (Mesa Water®) is an independent special district governed by a publicly-elected five-member Board of Directors (Board) that provides water service to 110,000 customers in most of Costa Mesa, a portion of Newport Beach and some unincorporated areas of Orange County. Mesa Water conducts more than 30,000 water quality tests annually to ensure our water meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water regulations.

Mesa Water is committed to transparency and fiscal responsibility. It is one of the most efficient water agencies in Orange County based on expenditures per capita, according to an annual study by Raftelis Financial Consultants. The award-winning agency holds AAA credit ratings from both Fitch and S&P Global Ratings – the highest achievable by an organization. Mesa Water was formed in 1960 when four local water providers merged. The agency's combined resources, along with an independent Board focused on providing a reliable supply of drinking water to its service area, allowed Mesa Water to build and improve its water delivery infrastructure for its customers.

Investments in Infrastructure Ensure a Reliable, Clean and Safe Water Supply

Mesa Water is committed to providing its customers an abundance of local, reliable, clean, safe water, and continually investing in its infrastructure, which pumps, treats and delivers nearly five billion gallons of drinking water to residential and business customers each year. A water system requires regular wide-ranging maintenance to help achieve its designed lifespan. Over the past five years, Mesa Water has been working on \$70 million of water system enhancements including two new groundwater wells, a new pipeline and service line replacements. Our current projects include:



Mainline Valve Replacements



To help ensure a reliable water supply, mainline valves in residential and commercial areas of Costa Mesa and Newport Beach are proactively replaced as they near their average 25-year lifespan.

Reservoir Upgrades



To help manage peak water demand, work is underway to upgrade two reservoirs, which will allow Mesa Water to store up to an additional 11 million gallons of water.



New Groundwater Wells Bolster Mesa Water's Abundant Water Supply

Mesa Water's two new potable (drinking) water wells have increased our local groundwater production capacity. The 1,000-foot deep wells are Mesa Water's largest producing wells – each pumping approximately 4,000 gallons per minute of local, clean, safe water, and adding more than 50% to the community's water supply. The District now operates nine wells to serve its customers for generations to come.

FILL UP FOR JUST 5¢ A GALLON

Did you know that Mesa Water has a drinking water vending machine outside our headquarters at 1965 Placentia Avenue?

Mesa Water provides clean, safe water straight to your tap — but if you prefer to get your water from a vending machine, our vending machine is open to the public 24 hours a day. Come by and fill up your reusable water jugs for just five cents a gallon of 100% local, high-quality water. The water can be dispensed in one-, three- and five-gallon increments. At just five cents a gallon, it's a lot less than the cost of vending machine water elsewhere, and it's less than buying bottled water and more environmentally-friendly. Rest assured your water is clean and safe and you can drink it straight from the tap or **Mesa Water's vending machine!**



The Orange County Groundwater Basin

Mesa Water provides 100% local, reliable, clean, safe water to its customers that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. The water 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 nine wells.

100% Local Water Supplies

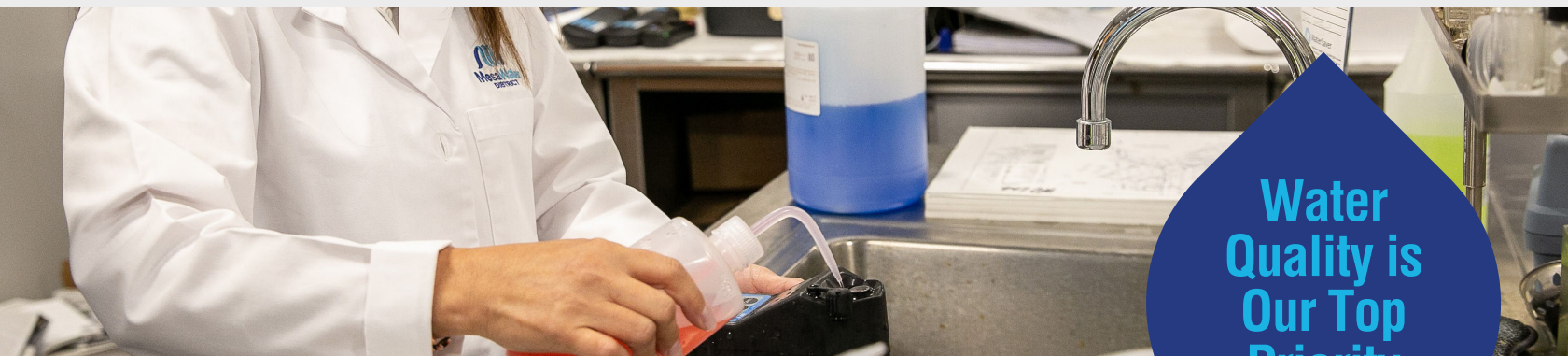
The groundwater basin is layered with sand and gravel, and was formed over thousands of years by the Santa Ana River flowing from the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It underlies north-central Orange County, from the Los Angeles County border south to Irvine, and from Yorba Linda in the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

The groundwater basin works as a natural filter and is replenished by water from the Santa Ana River, Groundwater Replenishment System and 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 trees, which grew along the Orange County coast more than 30,000 years ago. The trees decayed under the surface of the earth and colored the water in the deep aquifer. Using state-of-the-art nanofiltration technology, the amber organic color is removed and the clear water is added to Mesa Water's water supply.

If needed as backup supply, Mesa Water can import 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.



Water Quality is Our Top Priority

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 surveys for Metropolitan's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater 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 2022. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaners, gas stations, known contaminant plumes, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, plastics/synthetics producers, bus maintenance, automobile body shops/repair shops, boat services/repair/refinishing, machine shops, electronic manufacturing, furniture repair/manufacturing, sewer collection systems (residential), and underground storage tanks (non-regulated tanks).

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, Mesa Water District Water Quality & Compliance Supervisor, at 949.207.5491.

Monitoring for Drinking Water Contaminants to Ensure Your Water is Safe

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.

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. 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 aquariums should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

Unregulated Contaminants

Mesa Water conducted sampling under the Fourth Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in 2018 and 2019 — and the Fifth UCMR in 2023. The most recent results for the detected contaminants are listed under Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Immunocompromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

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

Mesa Water's Board of Directors meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at 1965 Placentia Avenue in Costa Mesa. Learn more at [MesaWater.org](https://www.MesaWater.org).

State and Federal Monitoring

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Important Information the Environmental Protection Agency Would Like You to Know



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 to use as a backup supply if needed. 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 of Southern California at 800.354.4420

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

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at 800.232.4636 or [cdc.gov/fluoridation](https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation); American Water Works Association at [awwa.org](https://www.awwa.org)

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](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

Cryptosporidium

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

Metropolitan tested its source water and treated surface water for Cryptosporidium in 2023 but did not detect it in the treated surface water. 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.

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](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/14-Dioxane.html).

 **YOUR WATER IS SAFE!**

Learn more at [MesaWater.org/Water-Quality](https://www.MesaWater.org/Water-Quality).

Table 1: 2023 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 | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 15 | (0) | ND | ND - 3.77 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 0.7 | ND - 2.83 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Inorganic Constituents | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | ND | ND - 2.9 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.45 | 0.27 - 0.79 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm as N) | 10 | 10 | 0.35 | ND - 1.22 | No | 2023 | Fertilizers, Septic Tanks |
| Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N) | 10 | 10 | 0.35 | ND - 1.22 | No | 2023 | Fertilizers, Septic Tanks |
| Secondary Standards* | | | | | | | |
| Color (color units) | 15* | n/a | ND | ND | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 51 | 12 - 146 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | n/a | ND | ND | No | 2023 | Naturally-Occuring Organic Materials |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) | 1,600* | n/a | 520 | 256 - 827 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 42 | 1.2 - 112 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | n/a | 313 | 164 - 488 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5* | n/a | 0.1 | ND - 0.55 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Unregulated Constituents | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃) | NR | n/a | 147 | 93.7 - 198 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO ₃) | NR | n/a | 174 | 114 - 230 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Boron (ppm) | NR | n/a | 0.2 | ND - 0.54 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Calcium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 33 | 6.4 - 70 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 1,4-Dioxane (ppb) | NR | n/a | 1.3 | ND - 3.4 | n/a | 2023 | Treated Wastewater |
| Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃) | NR | n/a | 108 | 17.6 - 237 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Hardness, total (grains/gal) | NR | n/a | 6.3 | 1 - 14 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 6.2 | ND - 15.1 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt) | NR | 3 | ND | ND | n/a | 2023 | Treated Wastewater |
| pH (units) | NR | n/a | 8.2 | 7.8 - 8.7 | n/a | 2023 | Acidity, Hydrogen Ions |
| Potassium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 1.6 | 0.8 - 2.4 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 72.4 | 31 - 171 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Vanadium (ppb) | NR | n/a | 4.2 | ND - 6.4 | n/a | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

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

Mesa Water District Groundwater Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring**

| Constituent | NL | PHG | Average Amount | Range of Detections | Most Recent Sampling Date |
|---|-----------|-----|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Bromide (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 0.33 | 0.038 - 0.817 | 2019 |
| Germanium (ppb) | n/a | n/a | ND | ND - 1.1 | 2019 |
| Manganese (ppb)*** | SMCL = 50 | n/a | 6.72 | ND - 28.4 | 2019 |
| Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered) (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 1.61 | 0.09 - 5.3 | 2019 |

** Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) sampling completed in 2019. ***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 2: 2023 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 | 14 | ND - 25 | No | Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | 4 | ND - 3 | No | Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | (4 / 4) | 2.08 | 0.14 - 3.14 | No | Disinfectant Added for Treatment |
| Aesthetic Quality | | | | | |
| Color (color units) | 15* | ND | ND - 5 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | ND | ND - 1 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5* | 0.12 | ND - 0.5 | 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.

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

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

| | AL | PHG | 90th Percentile Value | Sites Exceeding AL/Number of Sites | AL Violation? | Typical Source in Drinking Water |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.087 | 0 / 50 | No | Corrosion of Household Plumbing |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0.2 | ND | 1 / 50 | 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 2023. Lead was detected in two (2) samples. Copper was detected in sixteen (16) samples. One of the lead detections exceeded the action level and the re-sample was ND. None of the copper detections exceeded the action level. The 90th percentile for both lead and copper are well below the regulatory action level and no further action is required. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Mesa Water District Distribution System Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring**

| Constituent | NL | PHG | Average Amount | Range of Detections | Most Recent Sampling Date |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 0.7 | ND - 2 | 2019 |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | ND | ND - 1 | 2019 |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 0.41 | ND - 1.2 | 2019 |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 1.7 | ND - 4.8 | 2019 |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | MCLG = 0 | 0.43 | ND - 1.5 | 2019 |
| Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | ND | ND - 0.4 | 2019 |
| Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | ND | ND - 3 | 2019 |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | MCLG = 20 | ND | ND - 0.5 | 2019 |

** Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) sampling completed in 2019.

Table 3: 2023 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

| Constituent | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Diemer Average | Weymouth Average | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source in Drinking Water |
|--|--------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Radiologicals – Tested in 2020 and 2022 | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 15 | (0) | ND | ND | ND - 5 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 50 | (0) | ND | ND | ND - 6 | No | Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 1 | ND | ND - 3 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2023 | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 1 | 0.6 | 0.105 | 0.115 | ND - 0.071 | No | Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits |
| Bromate (ppb) | 10 | 0.1 | ND | 2.4 | ND - 12 | No | Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation |
| Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related | 2 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 - 0.8 | No | Water Additive for Dental Health |
| Nitrate (ppm as Nitrogen) | 2 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 - 0.8 | No | Water Additive for Dental Health |
| Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2023 | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 200* | 600 | 105 | 115 | ND - 71 | No | Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 66 | 44 | 34 - 91 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Color (color units) | 15* | n/a | 2 | 1 | 1 - 2 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | n/a | 2 | 2 | 2 | No | Naturally-occurring Organic Materials |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) | 1,600* | n/a | 642 | 432 | 357 - 859 | No | Substances that Form Ions in Water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 122 | 62 | 51 - 175 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | n/a | 394 | 252 | 209 - 534 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2023 | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃) | NR | n/a | 84 | 72 | 65 - 102 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Boron (ppm) | NR | n/a | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 - 0.14 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Calcium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 38 | 24 | 20 - 52 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Chlorate (ppb) | NR | n/a | 19 | 19 | 19 | n/a | Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃) | NR | n/a | 160 | 102 | 81 - 220 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Hardness, total (grains/gal) | NR | n/a | 9.4 | 6 | 4.7 - 13 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 15 | 10 | 7.8 - 21 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| pH (units) | NR | n/a | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 - 8.6 | n/a | Hydrogen Ion Concentration |
| Potassium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 - 4.3 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | NR | n/a | 69 | 47 | 39 - 91 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | NR | n/a | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 - 3 | n/a | Various Natural and Man-made Sources |

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

| Turbidity - Combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Filtration Plants | Treatment Technique | — Turbidity Measurements — Diemer | Weymouth | TT Violation? | Typical Source in Drinking Water |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU) | 0.3 | 0.08 | 0.06 | No | Soil Runoff |
| 2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 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.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring**

| Constituent | NL | PHG | Average Amount | Range of Detections | Most Recent Sampling Date |
|---------------|-----|-----|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Lithium (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 14 | ND - 37 | 2023 |

** Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) sampling completed in 2023.

Table Legend

Acronyms: AL = action level; µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG = federal MCL Goal; n/a = not applicable; ND = not detected; NL = Notification Level; NR = not regulated; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; PHG = California Public Health Goal; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; ppt = parts per trillion; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; SMCL = Secondary MCL; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

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 (SMCL):** 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.
- **Notification Level (NL):** Health-based advisory levels established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

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 charts in this report include 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.

How are Contaminants Measured?

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)

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Mesa Water District at 1965 Placentia Avenue, Costa Mesa, CA 92627, 949.631.1201, for assistance.

Spanish: Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Comuníquese con Mesa Water District llamando al 949.631.1201 para obtener ayuda en español.

Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Xin liên lạc với Mesa Water District tại 949.631.1201, để được trợ giúp.

Korean: 이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 도움을 원하시면 949.631.1201 로 전화하여 Mesa Water District 에 문의 하시기 바랍니다.

Japanese: 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。ご質問等ございましたら、949.631.1201 まで日本語でご連絡下さい。

Arabic: هايكم لوج ةماه تامولعم كيلع ريرقتلا اذه يوتحي لصاوتلا يجرى ةدعاسملا يلع لوصحلل .كب ةصاخلا برشلل ع 949.631.1201 .ع Mesa Water District

Chinese: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下电话联系 Mesa Water District 以获得中文帮助：949.631.1201.



Be Mesa Water Wise – Tips & Rebates

Up to 70% of residential water supply is applied to home landscapes with about 30% for indoor use. All of the water Mesa Water customers use indoors is captured, recycled, and put back into our groundwater basin, but that is not the case for outdoor water use. Being efficient with outdoor water use is where customers can make the greatest impact.



Check out these helpful water wise tips:

- Plant California-friendly trees and plants.
- Adjust sprinkler heads and fix leaks and make sure your sprinkler schedule matches the season.
- Invest in a smart sprinkler timer.
- Set lawn mower blades to 3" – longer grass reduces evaporation.
- Use drip irrigation in planter areas.
- Cover bare soil with mulch to decrease evaporation and increase beautification.
- Don't water on windy days. Wind blows water away from where it is needed.
- Water landscapes before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m.
- Refrain from watering hard or paved surfaces.
- Refrain from watering during or 48 hours after rainfall.
- Prevent excess runoff when watering landscapes.
- Report water waste to Mesa Water.

Rebates are available to Mesa Water customers for a variety of outdoor items including:



**Weather-Based
Irrigation Control
Systems**



**Drip
Irrigation**



**Rotating
Sprinkler
Nozzles**



**Rain
Barrels and
Cisterns**



**Soil Moisture
Sensor
Systems**

For more water wise tips and information about rebates, visit MesaWater.org/BeMesaWaterWise.