WATER QUALITY

2025 REPORT

This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water with data collected in 2024.

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

Mesa Water DISTRICT©

65 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.

FILL UP FOR JUST 5¢ A GALLON

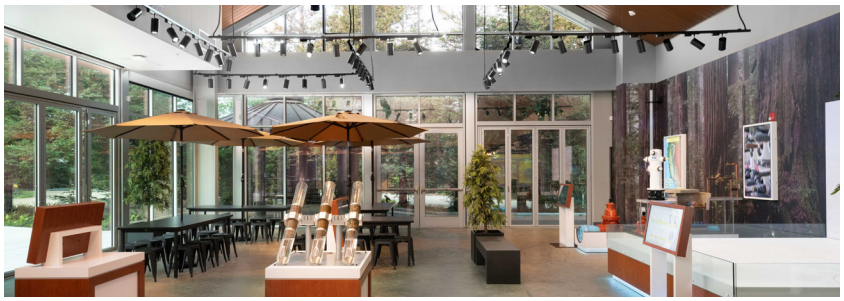
Did you know that Mesa Water has a drinking water vending machine outside our headquarters at 1965 Placentia Avenue?

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 with 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**!

Science and Innovation Meet at
The Mesa Water Education Center

The Mesa Water Education Center is a premier destination for fifth grade school field trips, civic, business and community organizations, and residents to learn more about water.



In January 2025, tours began at the new Mesa Water Education Center — the only facility of its kind in Orange County.

Co-located at the Mesa Water Reliability Facility (MWRF), this 2,400-square-foot center offers visitors an interactive experience with more than 20 exhibits. Highlights include the Redwood Theater, which provides a never-before-seen look at Mesa Water's unique ancient amber water story, and the fully immersive Explorer experience, which takes visitors on an underground adventure into an aquifer.

The Mesa Water Education Center stems from the vision of Mesa Water's Board of Directors. As the only water district in Orange County to provide a 100% local water supply — Mesa Water is not reliant on more expensive imported water. The Center offers a valuable opportunity to share this unique story and educate residents about the essential role that reliable, clean, safe tap water plays in everyday life.

The Mesa Water Education Center also addresses a pressing issue in the water industry — the ongoing loss of skilled workers due to the "silver tsunami" of baby boomer retirements. Across the country, the industry is facing a growing need to educate the next generation of water professionals. The Center highlights diverse career opportunities in water, from water operators and engineers to water quality specialists. It also provides insight into the education and training required for these roles. Mesa Water Education Center curriculum meets Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) guidelines, ensuring it is a beneficial visit for students.

Whether you're a student, a local resident or a business owner, there's something for everyone at the Mesa Water Education Center. Guests will gain a deeper understanding of the essential infrastructure that delivers water to homes and businesses. While visiting, guests will also explore the Orange County Groundwater Basin, learn about California's water system and much more.

Book a Tour Today!

Tours and field trips are available by appointment. To schedule a tour, please contact Public Affairs at Info@MesaWater.org or call 949.631.1201.

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.

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 Fifth Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) in 2023. The most recent results for the detected contaminants are listed under Table 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.

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; American Water Works Association at awwa.org.

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.

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 2024 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.

About Lead in Tap Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. In 2024, Mesa Water completed its initial lead service line inventory as required by the U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. Through completing historical records reviews and field investigations, Mesa Water has determined it has no lead or galvanized services that require replacement in its distribution system.

Mesa Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Kaying Lee at 949.207.5491 for a list of local state certified laboratories. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Table 1: 2024 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	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	ND	ND - 1.38	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	ND - 2.83	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Constituents							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND - 3	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.46	0.27 - 0.80	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.34	ND - 0.80	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	0.42	ND - 1.55	No	2024	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	0.42	ND - 1.55	No	2024	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*							
Color (color units)	15*	N/A	ND	ND - 5	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	N/A	56	12 - 147	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	N/A	ND	ND - 4	No	2024	Naturally-Occuring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	N/A	542	210 - 919	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	N/A	43	1.4 - 112	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	N/A	319	126 - 496	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	N/A	0.12	ND - 0.75	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Constituents							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	NR	N/A	143	79.4 - 201	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO_3)	NR	N/A	163	97 - 219	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NR	N/A	0.2	ND - 0.51	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NR	N/A	33	7.6 - 70	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	NR	N/A	1.1	ND - 4.2	N/A	2024	Treated Wastewater
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	NR	N/A	109	21.3 - 237	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	NR	N/A	6.4	1.2 - 14	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	NR	N/A	6.4	ND - 15	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	NR	3	ND	ND	N/A	2024	Treated Wastewater
pH (units)	NR	N/A	8.2	7.9 - 8.8	N/A	2024	Acidity, Hydrogen Ions
Potassium (ppm)	NR	N/A	1.6	0.8 - 2.4	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NR	N/A	70.9	21.5 - 170	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	NR	N/A	4.5	ND - 7	N/A	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits

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

Table 2: 2024 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	19	ND - 30	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	3	ND - 4	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	2.11	0.10 - 2.94	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	1	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.09	ND - 0.54	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. Odor was not detected in 2024.
*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.

Cross-Connections

A cross-connection in a water system is an actual or potential connection between a potable (drinking) and a non-potable water supply. If backflow (a reversal of water flow) occurs, it can allow contaminated water to enter the drinking water system. Backflow prevention assemblies are installed on water pipes to prevent water from flowing backward into the water supply and potentially contaminating it.

Although it is the owner/customer's responsibility to test these assemblies annually and maintain them, Mesa Water oversees and monitors the installation, testing, and maintenance of over 5,800 backflow prevention assemblies. Mesa Water works with the City of Costa Mesa and contractors to ensure that the proper backflow prevention assemblies are installed. **To read more, visit: bit.ly/43aJcfm.**

Table 3: 2024 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 2023 and 2024							
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)	4	ND	ND - 5	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 2024							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.093	ND - 0.15	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.124	0.124	0.124	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	2	ND - 9.2	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	0.7	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2024							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	93	ND - 150	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	N/A	104	106	93 - 116	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	1	ND	ND - 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	N/A	979	996	888 - 1,080	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	N/A	224	225	196 - 253	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	N/A	621	632	556 - 690	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2024							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	NR	N/A	114	118	105 - 127	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NR	N/A	0.14	0.14	0.14	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NR	N/A	68	68	58 - 78	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	NR	N/A	77	80	77 - 80	N/A	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	NR	N/A	270	272	235 - 305	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	NR	N/A	16	16	14 - 18	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	NR	N/A	26	26	22 - 29	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (units)	NR	N/A	8.2	8.2	8.2	N/A	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	NR	N/A	4.9	5	4.4 - 5.4	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NR	N/A	103	105	90 - 117	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NR	N/A	2.4	2.4	2 - 2.6	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	0.06	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	22	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)

MesaWater DISTRICT©

1965 Placentia Avenue
Costa Mesa, California 92627

MesaWater.org

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.

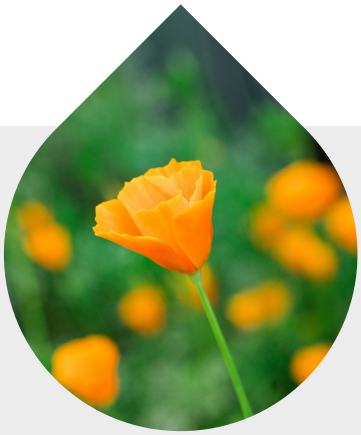
Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Xin liên lạc với Mesa Water District tại 949.631.1201, để được trợ giúp.

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: يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. للحصول على المساعدة يرجى التواصل مع 949.631.1201. على 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.

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