

The logo for the Scottsdale Water Quality Report 2015. It features a stylized white wave icon to the left of the text. The text is arranged in three lines: "SCOTTSDALE" in a smaller font, "WATER" in a large, bold font, and "WATER QUALITY REPORT" in a medium font. The year "2015" is positioned at the bottom right of the text.

SCOTTSDALE WATER WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015

Scottsdale Water is dedicated to providing you with safe, reliable drinking water each and every day of the year. Our goal is to supply you with quality drinking water at an affordable price with outstanding service.

Our commitment to quality is summarized in this annual report. The 2015 Water Quality Report provides important information about your drinking water. It includes details on where your water comes from, our water treatment processes, the many results of continuous testing and how we stack up to the federal standards.

We work closely with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and Maricopa County Environmental Services to ensure we are meeting or surpassing all drinking water standards and assuring you receive safe, quality drinking water 24 hours a day.

Scottsdale Water knows our water is a precious resource for our community, especially because of our desert environment. While we work hard at ensuring your water is safe, we are also dedicated to ensuring a secure and sustainable water supply for today and the future. Scottsdale has been preparing for Colorado River water shortages for a number of years through intensive recharge programs that have put billions of gallons of water back into the local groundwater aquifers. In the event of a water shortage, that water is available for use by the city. At the same time, we also encourage our citizens to use water wisely and conserve whenever possible. That is why we include additional information about our water conservation programs as well as water savings tips and advice.

I encourage you to take some time and review this report to learn how much work and dedication goes into your drinking water each and every day. Also, please visit our website at: ScottsdaleAZ.gov/water for even more information.

Brian K. Biesemeyer
Water Resources Director

A Message from the EPA

To ensure the water from your tap is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency issues regulations limiting the amount of certain impurities allowed in drinking water and the water treatment process. You can expect all drinking water, including bottled water (which is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration), to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to know that the presence (or detection) of impurities does not necessarily indicate a health risk.

Scottsdale's drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, reservoirs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring materials and can pick up substances from human or animal activity. Possible contaminants may include:

- **Microbial contaminants** including viruses, bacteria and parasites, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural or livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as minerals, salts and metals, which 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** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- **Radiochemical contaminants**, which occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

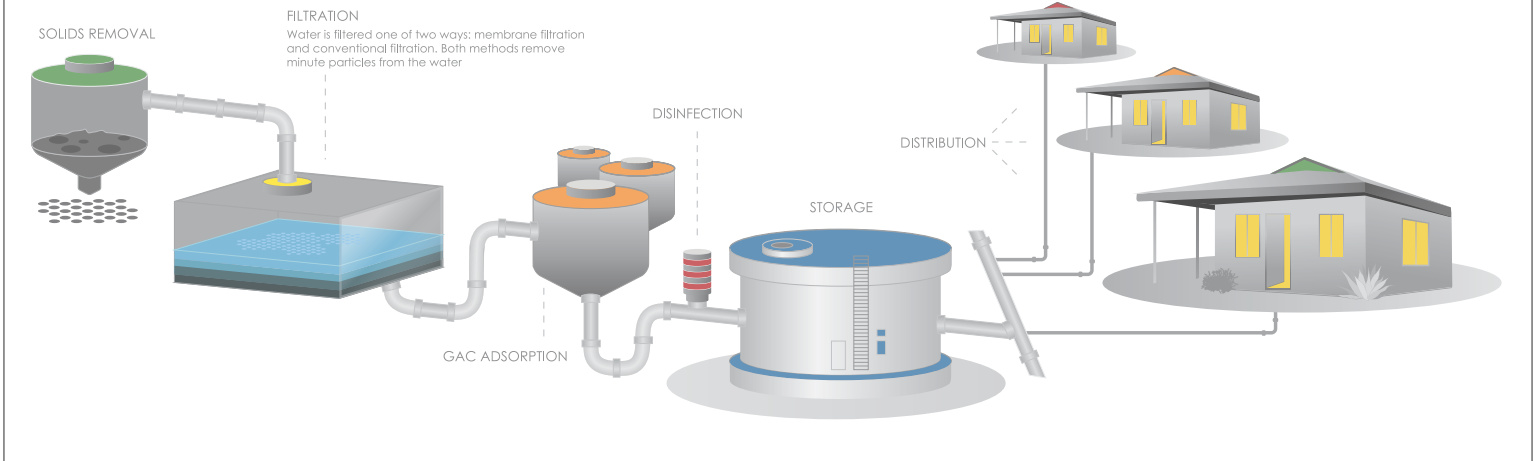
Attention Immuno-Compromised Citizens

If you are a person with a compromised immune system (i.e. undergoing chemotherapy, have had an organ transplant or if you have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders) you may be particularly at risk of infections and more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Some elderly persons and infants may also have increased risk. You are encouraged to seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider. More information including ways to lessen the risk of infection from microbial contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Roosevelt Dam (Photo courtesy SRP)



THE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



Scottsdale's Water Supply

Our water supply comes from both surface water and groundwater sources. Depending on the time of year, the weather and customer demand, it's possible you may receive water from a single source of water or from a combination of water sources.

Scottsdale's main surface water supply is from the Colorado River. This water is transported through the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal to the Scottsdale CAP Water Treatment Plant (WTP). We also receive surface water from Salt River Project (SRP), which comes from the Verde and Salt rivers. Water is transported by SRP to the Chaparral WTP. Both facilities employ state of the art technology to ensure superior water quality to our customers.

In addition to these two main surface water sources, your drinking water may also come from aquifers deep below ground. The water is pumped from the ground through one of the city's 23 active wells and then disinfected prior to entering the drinking water distribution system. The water from these wells may receive other forms of treatment prior to disinfection and distribution. Scottsdale also uses underground aquifers to store surface water, so some groundwater was actually surface water at one time.

Central Groundwater Treatment Facility (CGTF) and North Indian Bend Wash Granular Activated Carbon Treatment Facility (NGTF)

In addition to the CAP and Chaparral surface water treatment plants, Scottsdale operates two groundwater treatment facilities, the CGTF and the NGTF. These facilities treat groundwater that comes from the North Indian Bend Wash (NIBW), an EPA-designated Superfund site.

Both facilities were built by private companies that were deemed potentially responsible for contaminating the groundwater with Trichloroethylene (TCE). The private companies are responsible for the cost of operating and maintaining the facilities. The groundwater is treated to levels that exceed federal and state drinking water standards, with regulatory oversight by the EPA, ADEQ and Maricopa County. Water from these facilities makes up only a small portion of Scottsdale's total water supply.

For more information on the NIBW Superfund site, please call EPA's message line (800-231-3075). For more information on the CGTF and the NGTF, please visit our water quality website at ScottsdaleAZ.gov/water or contact Scottsdale Water at 480-312-8732.

How does the CGTF work?

- Water is pumped from the wells and passed through one of three treatment columns.
- The columns "strip" the water of contaminants by mixing the water with air. As the water and air mix, the contaminants transfer into the air.
- The air used during this treatment process is passed through activated carbon filters to remove the TCE before being released.
- "Stripped" water is then disinfected with chlorine in a water storage reservoir and distributed to customers. The water in the reservoir is combined with other treated water source(s) to meet customer demand.

How does the NGTF work?

- Water is pumped from the well and passed through large vessels containing granular activated carbon (GAC).
- The carbon adsorbs the TCE, removing it from the water.
- The water is then disinfected with chlorine and mixed with other treated water sources to meet customer demand.



Scottsdale Water Quality Sampling Station

2014 Compliance Monitoring Results

Scottsdale is required to test for an assortment of contaminants at various locations throughout the city. Testing is done at 10 entry points to the distribution system (EPDS) that represent the treated source water. We also perform tests throughout the distribution system at 150 different locations to ensure the water entering your home or business remains safe and reliable.

We test for over 100 substances, but only the substances detected in the water during testing are listed in this report. The results shown are from testing performed in 2014 unless otherwise noted.

A few substances are discussed in detail below. If you would like more information about other substances or a complete list of all testing, please contact us at 480-312-8732. You can also find detailed information on the EPA's website, water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm#List.

Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral commonly found in water due to leaching from rocks and soil. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic allowed in drinking water is 10 ppb (parts per billion), based on a running annual average.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Contaminant - Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in the water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing scientific evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of 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 contamination.

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

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water provider must follow.

Part Per Million (ppm) / Part Per Billion (ppb) - Equivalent to mg/L and ug/L respectively, Describe the levels of detected substances. One ppm is approximately equal to one drop of food coloring in 13 gallons of water. One ppb is approximately equal to one drop of water in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) - A measure of the radioactivity of a substance.

Non-detectable (ND) - The substance was analyzed but not detected.

Not Applicable (NA) - A regulatory limit does not exist.

While your drinking water meets or surpasses EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA is continually researching the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which has been known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. In 2014, the highest level of arsenic measured in Scottsdale's drinking water was 6.4 ppb.

Nitrate is an inorganic substance that is monitored due to run off from fertilizer use. Nitrate in drinking water at levels greater than 10 ppm (parts per million) is considered a health risk for infants younger than six months of age. (Nitrate levels above 10 ppm in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome.) Nitrate levels in surface water supplies may rise quickly for short periods of time due to rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should seek advice from your health care provider. In 2014, the highest nitrate level detected in Scottsdale's drinking water was 5.0 ppm, which is half the MCL set by the EPA.

Turbidity is a measure of clarity in the water and is reported as Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). Turbidity is caused by a variety of substances including sand, dirt and algae. Water is measured for turbidity to determine the effectiveness of the water treatment process. Scottsdale measures turbidity continuously at its surface water treatment plants.

Microbiological Testing is performed monthly at over 150 sites within the distribution system for Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria in order to verify the integrity of the distribution system as well as our water sources.

Chlorine is used as a disinfectant to ensure the treated water remains safe at all times. We continually monitor chlorine levels throughout the system to ensure that safe and adequate levels are maintained. Scottsdale's goal is to have a chlorine residual between 0.5 and 1.2 parts per million (ppm) in our drinking water system.

Byproducts of using chlorine as a disinfectant are trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. These are formed as a result of a chemical reaction between chlorine and naturally occurring organic matter in the water. To minimize the formation of these disinfection byproducts (DBPs), granular activated carbon (GAC) is used during the water treatment process to reduce levels of organic matter and subsequently reduce DBP levels. Some individuals who drink water containing excess amounts of DBPs over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and increase their risk of cancer.

Lead and copper are typically found in drinking water because of materials and components found in service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Scottsdale is committed to 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 (800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The most recent testing for lead and copper was performed in 2014. Lead and copper levels reported in the table are from water faucets inside 68 Scottsdale homes that were built before the lead ban. Results from all homes were below the action levels for lead and copper.

2014 Results - Treated Source Water							
Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected	Average	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	1.1	6.4	5.5	Leaching of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2,000	2,000	10	136	59	Leaching of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	ND	39	6.3	Leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.2	0.7	0.4	Leaching of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	2.7	ND	Leaching of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	5.0	4.4	Leaching of natural deposits and septic systems; Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium	ppb	50	50	ND	2.7	1.4	Leaching of natural deposits; Discharge from petroleum refineries and mining
Benzo(a)pyrene	ppb	0.2	0	ND	0.041	ND	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	2.7	0.8	Leaching of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	30	0	ND	5.2	2.5	Leaching of natural deposits
Radium, Combined	pCi/L	5	0	ND	0.7	ND	Leaching of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	1.2	2.1	1.8	Naturally present in the environment
Substance	Unit	MCL	TT Requirement	Highest Measurement	Treatment Technique Comparison	Likely Source in Drinking Water	
Turbidity	NTU	1	95% less than 0.3 NTU	0.15	100 % less than 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	
2014 Results - Distribution System							
Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected	Average	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform	%	5 (monthly)	0	0	0.60	0	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	0.22	1.46	0.92	Water additive used to control microbial growth
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	26	75	65 ¹	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	60	N/A	3	20	17 ¹	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Substance	Unit	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	# Homes Greater than AL	Levels in Treated Water	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Lead ²	ppb	15	0	1.6	0 out of 68	ND - 1.6	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper ²	ppb	1300	N/A	120	0 out of 68	ND - 8.4	Corrosion of household plumbing

1: Reported value is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated on a quarterly basis.

2: Lead and Copper Standard: 90% of homes tested must have lead and copper levels below the alert level (AL).

Monitoring Results for Unregulated Contaminants

In an ongoing effort to improve the safety of drinking water, the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), part of the Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the EPA and water systems to assess the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water across the country. A new list of contaminants is issued about every five years, and can contain up to 30 contaminants. The EPA uses this occurrence data along with health effects studies to determine if additional regulations are needed to protect public health.

Monitoring is performed at every location where source water enters the distribution system and some contaminants are also measured at points within the distribution system, where the water is consumed. The table below shows results of the most recent testing conducted in 2014, as well as older results from 2010.

2014 Results for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)							
Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected	Average	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	320	150 (185 ¹)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chromium, Total	ppb	100	100	ND	38	5.6 (1.6 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.041	36	5.6 (1.3 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Molybdenum, Total	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	5.1	2.9 (3.8 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Strontium, Total	ppb	N/A	N/A	380	1300	790 (930 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Vanadium, Total	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.2	17	6.7 (5.0 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	0.55	ND	Used primarily as a solvent, or solvent stabilizer
Bromochloro-methane (Halon 1011)	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	0.13	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Also used as a fire extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides
2010 Results for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR2)							
N-Nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	0.0042	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

1: The first value listed is the average concentration in the source water; the second value listed is the average in the distribution system.

Additional Information

Cryptosporidium is a pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States and can be spread through other methods besides drinking water. Ingestion may cause a gastrointestinal illness. During voluntary, periodic monitoring conducted in 2014, Cryptosporidium was not detected in our source waters. If present, this organism is removed during treatment through the use of multimedia filtration.

Perchlorate is used as a component of rocket fuel munitions and in the fireworks industry. The EPA does not currently require monitoring of perchlorate in drinking water, but has set an interim health advisory level of 15 ppb. Arizona's guidance level is 14 ppb. Scottsdale has elected to monitor our CAP water for perchlorate. In 2014, the highest level of perchlorate detected in Scottsdale source water was 1.2 ppb.

2014 Results for Unregulated Substances – Treated Source Water					
Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	122	252
Aluminum	ppm	NA	NA	ND	0.20
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	21	124
Chloride	ppm	NA	NA	32	378
Iron	ppm	NA	NA	ND	0.34
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	13	57
Manganese	ppm	NA	NA	ND	0.06
pH	Std. Unit	NA	NA	7.0	8.2
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	31	144
Sulfate	ppm	NA	NA	11	226
Temperature	°C	NA	NA	13	35
	°F	NA	NA	55	95
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NA	NA	272	752
Zinc	ppm	NA	NA	ND	0.013

Water Hardness

As water makes its way to our treatment plants or through the aquifer, it picks up naturally occurring minerals that make the water “hard” and can also affect taste and other characteristics. Hardness is not a primary water quality standard and is not considered to be a health concern. Scottsdale is committed to providing you with the cleanest and safest drinking water possible, at an affordable price. We could implement additional treatment processes to address hardness and/or taste, but concluded this is not cost effective, considering the majority of residential water consumption is for outdoor use. There are varying levels of water hardness throughout Scottsdale as shown in the table below.

Approximate Hardness Levels		
Boundary	Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	Hardness (mg/L or ppm)
South of Indian School Road	22 - 25	380 - 430
Indian School Road to Chaparral Road	19 - 20	320 - 340
Chaparral Road to McCormick Pkwy	15 - 17.5	250 - 300
North of McCormick Pkwy	16 - 18	270 - 310

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

In 2004, Scottsdale worked with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to finalize an assessment on the wells and surface water sources we use to provide you with drinking water. This assessment looked at potential risks to our water sources, which include gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agricultural fields and wastewater treatment plants.

The assessment concluded that most of Scottsdale’s groundwater wells have low to medium risk, with the exception of the wells linked to the North Indian Bend Wash Superfund Site. The water produced by these wells has a high risk of contamination, but is treated to meet or surpass drinking water standards and monitored closely by the city, ADEQ and the EPA.

All surface water sources are considered high risk due to their exposure to open air. These risks are addressed by the EPA through its increased monitoring requirements for surface water sources.

The complete assessment is available to review at azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html or can be obtained by calling the Scottsdale Water Resources Division at 480-312-8732.

What’s New?

In 2014, Scottsdale Water Resources Division continued efforts to ensure our water supply meets your needs now and in the future. We continually strive to improve overall operations to ensure safe and reliable water delivery and service to you and your family. Scottsdale focuses on security enhancements and operational efficiencies at all of our facilities and is the industry leader in the use of highly treated reclaimed water for golf course irrigation and groundwater recharge. Highlights from 2014 include:

Long-term Water Supply Planning

- Amended the city’s Drought Management Plan, which provides

guidelines for implementing the appropriate levels of responses and actions to maintain the health, safety and economic well-being of the community during an episode of reduced water supply availability.

Salinity Reduction/Water Softener Rebates

- Continued a two-year pilot rebate program for water softening devices to help reduce the amount of salinity in our wastewater. Three different rebates are offered on a first-come, first-served basis for either replacing your current system with a high-efficiency model or completely removing existing low-efficiency systems.

Groundwater Sustainability

- Achieved Safe Yield (pumping less ground water than recharged) for the ninth consecutive year by recharging more than 6.1 billion gallons of water above safe yield into the aquifer.

Did you know?

Your monthly sewer service charges are based on 90 percent of your average monthly water usage billed during the winter months of December, January and February? Minimizing your water usage during the winter period will not only conserve water, but will also minimize your monthly sewer charges which are typically adjusted each July.

Sewer charges consist of two basic components: (1) a user charge that pays for the operating and maintenance (O&M) costs for the wastewater collection and treatment system and (2) a charge for capital improvements, debt and other costs of providing sewer service.

Customers pay varying percentages for O&M costs based on the sewage strength for their customer category. For residential customers, approximately 44 percent of the sewer fee pays for O&M costs. The table shows the percentage of the sewer fee used to pay for O&M costs for each customer category based on rates effective July 1, 2014.

Customer Category	O&M %
Residential	
Single-Family Residence	43.73%
Multi-Family Residence	43.82%
Non-Residential	
Commercial without Dining	38.89%
Commercial with Dining	46.25%
Restaurants/Bakeries	64.57%
Hotels, Motels without Dining	41.43%
Hotels, Motels with Dining	49.39%
Carwashes	36.54%
Commercial Laundry	51.92%
Laundromats	40.07%
Mortuaries	57.77%
Metal Platers	40.22%
Auto Station Service/Repair	41.58%
Medical Institutions	43.88%
Schools	40.07%

Water Conservation

Conserving water in Scottsdale is a top priority to help safeguard our most valuable resource. Historically, Scottsdale's average residential water use is higher than some cities in the valley. To help reduce our high water use, Scottsdale's Water Conservation Office has many programs designed to help you become more water efficient in your home and business. The less water you use, the more money you'll save now and in the future. Plus, you're helping us ensure a sustainable water supply. You can always find information on water conservation at ScottsdaleAZ.gov/Water/Conservation.

Some of our programs include:



LANDSCAPE WORKSHOPS

Free low-water-use classes are offered twice a year on landscape design and maintenance, plant selection and water efficient irrigation.



REBATES

Several incentives encourage you to install water efficient plumbing fixtures and/or low-water-use landscaping. Certain limitations and qualifications apply.



RESIDENTIAL WATER AUDITS

Free, one-time outdoor irrigation audits are offered to single-family residential homes.



FREE PUBLICATIONS

A variety of low-water-use landscaping resources are available online. Copies can also be mailed by request.

SCOTTSDALE UNSALTED

Scottsdale offers three rebates to incentivize removal of inefficient, salt-based water softeners. Added salt in wastewater from water softeners is harmful to our desert ecosystem and expensive to remove. A water softener can also waste up to 30 gallons of water a day. Learn more at ScottsdaleAZ.gov/water.

WATERSENSE

This EPA-sponsored program helps you identify water-efficient toilets, faucets and other plumbing fixtures that use less water and perform just as well, if not better than similar products. Visit epa.gov/watersense and look for the WaterSense label the next time you shop for new fixtures.

XERISCAPE GARDEN AT CHAPARRAL PARK

One of Scottsdale's hidden treasures, the Xeriscape Garden is a place to enjoy the natural beauty of the desert and learn how to bring this splendor to your yard. Nestled on five and a half acres behind the dog park at Chaparral Park, Scottsdale's Xeriscape Garden has over 7,000 plants that exemplify the beauty of the desert and require very little water.

WATER – USE IT WISELY

We've partnered with other valley water providers in this awareness campaign to promote easy tips for saving water every day. Visit wateruseitwisely.com

Design Landscapes with Arizona in Mind

When it's time to create a low-water-use, desert friendly landscape at your home, use these tips to save water, energy and money.

- Use dirt mounds and/or depressions to direct rain water to your plants.
- Choose native plants that require less water.
- Plant evergreen trees on the west and trees that drop leaves on the east side of your house to maximize shade and energy savings.
- Locate new plants where they have room to grow and mature without the need for constant pruning.
- Consider not overseeding for a winter lawn and save a lot of money, time and effort.

More Information on Scottsdale Water

ScottsdaleAZ.gov/water

WATER QUALITY
480-312-8732

WATER CONSERVATION
480-312-5650

REPORT A WATER MAIN BREAK
480-312-5650

CUSTOMER SERVICE
480-312-5650

Water-related topics may be discussed at City Council meetings or other public forums and we welcome your attendance. Meeting notices and City Council agendas are posted on the city's website at www.scottsdaleaz.gov/council/meetings/agendas

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si desea una copia de este informe en español o tiene alguna pregunta sobre el, por favor llame a 480-312-8711.

Additional Water Information Resources

U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791, epa.gov/safewater

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
602-771-2300, azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/index.html

TAP INTO QUALITY
tapintoquality.com

WATER USE IT WISELY
wateruseitwisely.com/arizona

ONLY TAP WATER DELIVERS
drinktap.org

WATER SENSE
epa.gov/watersense

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department
602-506-6666, maricopa.gov/EnvSvc/WaterWaste