



Water Quality

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Water Quality Report

2011



More Information on City of Scottsdale Water Resources Division

WATER QUALITY
480-312-8732
www.scottsdaleaz.gov/water/quality

MARICOPA COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
602-506-6666, www.maricopa.gov/EnvSvc/WaterWaste

REPORT A WATER MAIN BREAK
480-312-5650

TAP INTO QUALITY
www.tapintoquality.com

WATER CONSERVATION
480-312-5650

ONLY TAP WATER DELIVERS
www.drinktap.org

CUSTOMER SERVICE
480-312-5650

WATER USE IT WISELY
www.wateruseitwisely.com/arizona

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/meeting_index/City_Council_Agendas_and_Minutes.asp

WATER SENSE
www.epa.gov/watersense

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.

U.S. EPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER Hotline, 800-426-4791, www.epa.gov/safewater

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0.14 per piece mailing

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
602-771-2300,
<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/index.html>

Scottsdale is committed to providing you with safe, reliable drinking water each and every day. Our goal is to provide you the best quality drinking water available combined with the greatest service at an affordable price.

Part of this commitment is summarized in an annual report about our drinking water. The 2011 Water Quality Report provides important information about your drinking water including where the water comes from, our water treatment processes, the results of continuous testing and how these results compare with federal standards. There's also valuable information on our water reclamation activities and water conservation.

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

In 2010, our test results showed once again that we are meeting or surpassing all federal and state drinking water standards. I hope you take the time to review this report to learn how much work and dedication goes into your drinking water each and every day.

Marshall Brown
Water Resources Executive Director

A Message from the EPA

To ensure your tap water is safe to drink, the EPA issues regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants allowed in drinking water provided by public water systems.

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 contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does our water come from?

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 resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Possible contaminants may include:

Microbial contaminants including viruses, bacteria or 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 storm water 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, etc.) you may be particularly at risk from infections and more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Some elderly and infants may also have increased risk. You are encouraged to seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider. Environmental Protection Agency / Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Scottsdale's Water Supply and Treatment

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

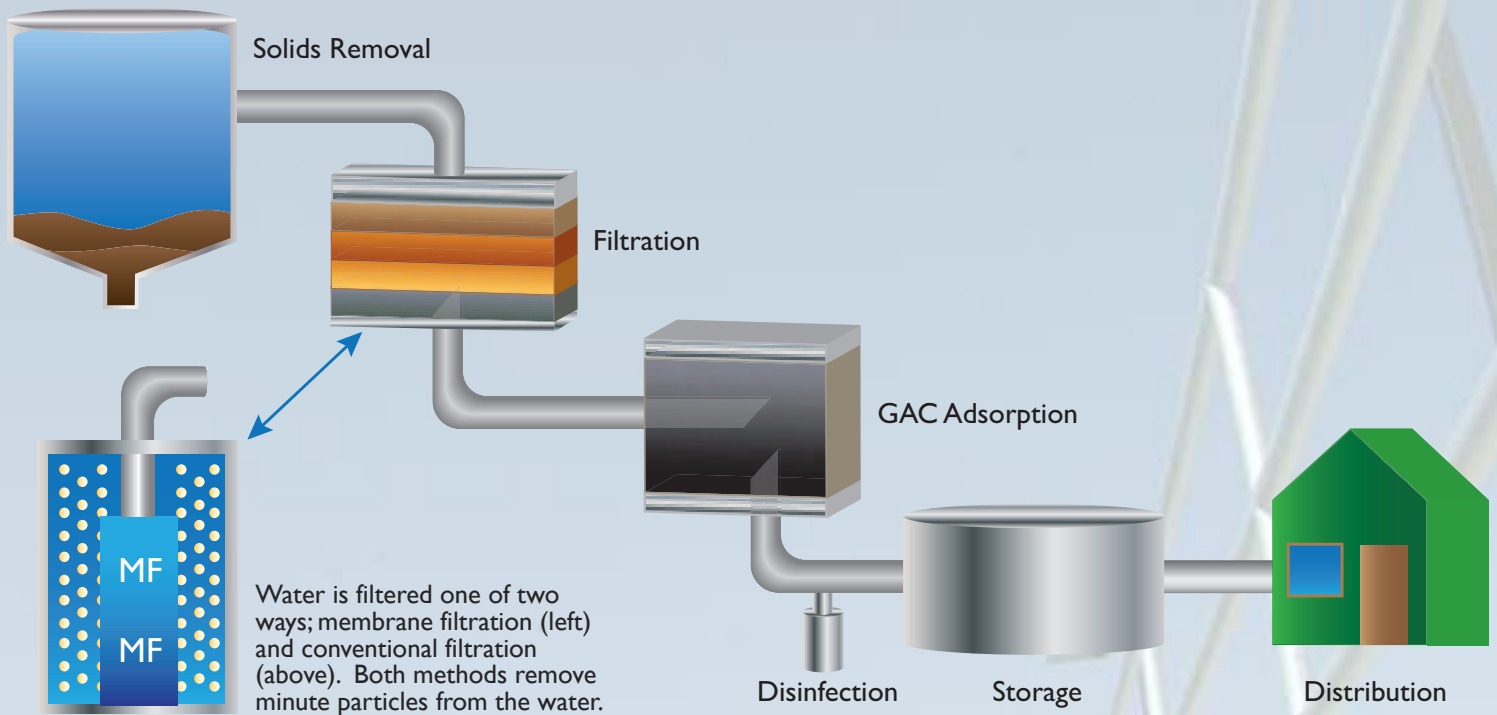
Scottsdale's main surface water supply is from the Colorado River. This water is transported through the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal to the Scottsdale CAP Water Treatment Plant (WTP). We also receive surface water from Salt River Project (SRP) which comes from the Verde and Salt rivers. Water is transported by SRP to the Chaparral Water Treatment Plant.

Besides 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 25 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 to our customers.

As part of Scottsdale's contingency plan, the city can purchase small quantities of water from the city of Phoenix for service to the southern portion of the city. In 2010, Scottsdale purchased approximately 6 million gallons of water from Phoenix. Water quality information for City of Phoenix water supply can be found by visiting www.phoenix.gov/waterservices.



The Water Treatment Process



Central Groundwater Treatment Facility (CGTF)

In addition to the CAP and Chaparral surface water treatment plants, Scottsdale operates the Central Groundwater Treatment Facility (CGTF) to treat groundwater that comes from the North Indian Bend Wash (NIBW), an EPA designated superfund site. The CGTF facility located at Pima and Thomas roads was 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 facility. The groundwater is treated to levels better than federal and state drinking water standards, with regulatory oversight by EPA, ADEQ and Maricopa County. Water treated at the CGTF site makes up only a portion of Scottsdale's groundwater supply.

For more information on the NIBW Superfund site, please call EPA's message line (800-231-3075). For more information on the NIBW Central Groundwater Treatment Facility, please visit our water quality Web site at www.scottsdaleaz.gov/water/superfund or contact the City of Scottsdale at (480) 312-8732.

How does the NIBW Central Groundwater Treatment Facility work?

- Water is pumped from the wells through three treatment columns.
- The columns "strip" the water of volatile 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 volatile contaminants (TCE) before the air is released into the surrounding area.
- "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.



2010 Results

Scottsdale is required to test for an assortment of contaminants at various locations throughout the city. Testing is done at ten 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 of the testing are from samples collected between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2010 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 – <http://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, based on a running annual average.

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 2010, the highest level of arsenic measured in Scottsdale's drinking water was 7.5 parts per billion (ppb), which is 25% below the MCL set by the EPA.

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 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 2010, the highest nitrate level detected in Scottsdale's drinking water was 5.7 ppm, which is 43% below 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 at all times. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 2008 lead and copper levels reported in the table are from water faucets inside 50 Scottsdale homes that were built before the lead ban. Results from two homes exceeded the 15 ppb action level for lead. The homeowners were contacted by city staff to discuss how to minimize lead exposure from drinking water.

We appreciate you taking the time to read this report. To be entered into a drawing for a free outdoor water audit, visit www.scottsdaleaz.gov/wqr. The drawing will take place on Aug. 8, 2011. 2010 water quality data is presented on the following page.

2010 Results - Treated Source Water

| SUBSTANCE | UNIT | MCL | MCLG | LOWEST AMOUNT | HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED | AVERAGE DETECTED | LIKELY SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0 | 1.4 | 7.5 | 3.9 | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Barium | ppb | 2,000 | 2,000 | 5.8 | 155 | 63 | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Chromium | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND | 46.5 | 7.5 | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | ND | 1.0 | 0.4 | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND | 5.7 | 1.5 | Leaching of natural deposits and septic systems; Runoff from fertilizer use |
| Nickel | ppb | N/A | N/A | ND | 1.7 | ND | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Selenium | ppb | 50 | 50 | ND | 2.4 | 1.4 | Leaching of natural deposits; Discharge from petroleum refineries and mining |
| Ethylbenzene | ppb | 700 | 700 | ND | 1.63 | 0.14 | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Xylenes | ppb | 10,000 | 10,000 | ND | 6.25 | 0.6 | Discharge from chemical and petroleum factories |
| Alpha Emitters(2008) | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Radium 226(2008) | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | ND | 0.9 | 0.9 | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Uranium(2008) | ppb | 30 | 0 | 1.5 | 11.2 | 11.2 | Leaching of natural deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon | ppm | TT | N/A | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 | Naturally present in the environment |

| SUBSTANCE | UNIT | MCL | TT REQUIREMENT | HIGHEST MEASUREMENT | TREATMENT TECHNIQUE COMPARISON | LIKELY SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER |
|-----------|------|-----|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Turbidity | NTU | 1.0 | 95% less than 0.3 NTU | 0.31 | 99.5% of samples less than 0.3 NTU | Soil Runoff |

2010 Results - Distribution System

| SUBSTANCE | UNIT | MCL | MCLG | LOWEST AMOUNT | HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED | AVERAGE DETECTED | LIKELY SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER |
|---|------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Total Coliform | % | 5 (monthly) | 0 | 0 | 1% | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4 (MRDL) | 4 (MRDLG) | 0.14 | 1.6 | 0.89 | Water additive used to control microbial growth |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ¹ | ppb | 80 | N/A | 6.5 | 106 | 54 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) ¹ | ppb | 60 | N/A | ND | 31.5 | 15.5 | 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 (2008) ² | ppb | 15 | 0 | 1.9 | 2 out of 50 | ND - 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (2008) ² | ppb | 1300 | N/A | 260 | 1 out of 50 | ND - 6.8 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

2010 Results for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR2)

| SUBSTANCE | UNIT | MCL | MCLG | LOWEST AMOUNT DETECTED | HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED | AVERAGE | LIKELY SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---|
| N-Nitroso- dimethylamine (NDMA) | ppb | N/A | N/A | ND | 0.0042 | ND | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

1: Compliance is based on a system wide average, not the highest detected amount.

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

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 addition of a disinfectant is required for 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. MRDLG's 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, these units 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 a small backyard swimming pool (13,000 gallons).

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.

2010 Results - Treated Source Water Unregulated Contaminants

| SUBSTANCE | UNIT | MCL | MCLG | LOWEST AMOUNT | HIGHEST AMOUNT |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | DETECTED | DETECTED |
| Alkalinity | ppm | NA | NA | 114 | 244 |
| Aluminum | ppm | NA | NA | ND | 0.15 |
| Calcium | ppm | NA | NA | 18 | 94 |
| Chloride | ppm | NA | NA | 27 | 261 |
| Iron | ppm | NA | NA | ND | 0.17 |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | NA | 13 | 56 |
| Manganese | ppm | NA | NA | ND | 0.058 |
| pH | Std. Unit | NA | NA | 6.9 | 8.3 |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | 34 | 141 |
| Sulfate | ppm | NA | NA | ND | 243 |
| Temperature | °C | NA | NA | 15 | 33 |
| | °F | NA | NA | 59 | 91 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | NA | NA | 242 | 820 |
| Zinc | ppm | NA | NA | 0.006 | 0.031 |

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 affect taste and other aesthetic characteristics. We are committed to providing you with the cleanest and safest drinking water possible, at an affordable price. Scottsdale has considered implementing additional treatment processes to address hardness and/or taste, but concluded this additional treatment is not cost effective, especially considering outdoor usage. There are varying levels of water hardness in Scottsdale and approximate hardness levels are shown in the table below.

| BOUNDARY | HARDNESS (GRAINS PER GALLON) | HARDNESS (MG/L OR PPM) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| South of Indian School Road | 20-22 | 340-380 |
| Indian School Road to Chaparral Road | 16-18 | 270-310 |
| Chaparral Road to McCormick Pkwy | 13-15 | 220-260 |
| North of McCormick Pkwy | 15-17.5 | 260 - 300 |

What's New?

In the past year, Scottsdale Water Resources has completed several projects to ensure our water supply meets your needs now and in the future. Using highly treated wastewater to irrigate golf courses, enhancing security and operations at all facilities and leading a citywide reduction in water use, we continually strive to improve operations and ensure safety and quality to you and your family.

WATER RECLAMATION

In 2010, approximately 2.3 billion gallons of reclaimed wastewater was sent to 24 local golf courses and the Scottsdale Sports Complex for turf irrigation through the Reclaimed Water Distribution System (RWDS). In addition, nearly 2.3 billion gallons of reclaimed water were added to our underground storage aquifers.

Expansion of the Advanced Water Treatment Plant is almost complete at the Water Campus. This project will increase our recharge capabilities and provide additional reclaimed water for golf course irrigation, ensuring future sustainability. Construction will be completed later this year.

WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Improvements are being initiated at the Chaparral Water Treatment Plant which include new technologies to meet future additional EPA regulations for more stringent drinking water standards.

Being proactive, this effort will result in the treatment plant continuing to produce high quality water while meeting increasingly strict regulatory requirements.

OPTIMIZATION

To improve overall operations and reduce costs without compromising the quality and safety of your drinking water, Water Resources is currently streamlining our business practices and developing and implementing tools to ensure efficient operation of our water, wastewater and reuse systems.

CITYWIDE WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Water Resources is working closely with the other city divisions to further reduce water use in the 2010/2011 fiscal year with a targeted savings of \$700,000. Various efforts included simple, easy-to-do projects such as converting grass to Xeriscape throughout the city and replacing toilets, faucets and showerheads with low flow fixtures in every city building. Water saving projects implemented throughout the city over the last decade have resulted in an annual operational budget savings of approximately \$1.5 million.

Additional Water Quality Information

The following substances are not regulated by the EPA but may be of special interest to water customers.

Cryptosporidium is a pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause a gastrointestinal illness and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Scottsdale periodically conducts voluntary monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in our source water. In 2010 the highest level of *Cryptosporidium* detected in our untreated source water was 3 oocysts in a 10 liter sample of water. This organism is removed during water treatment through the use of multi-media 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. Perchlorate was not detected during voluntary monitoring conducted in 2010.

Source Water Protection Program (SWAP)

In 2004, Scottsdale worked with ADEQ to finalize a source water assessment for the wells and surface water sources used by the city. Adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to our water sources were analyzed and included gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields and wastewater treatment plants. Once the adjacent land uses were identified, they were ranked by their potential to affect the water source.

Most of Scottsdale's groundwater wells have low to medium risk, with the exception of the wells linked to the Central Groundwater Treatment Facility. 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 www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html or can be obtained by calling the City of Scottsdale Water Resources Department at 480-312-8732.

Water Conservation

Conserving water in Scottsdale is a top priority in protecting our most valuable resource. Historically, Scottsdale's average residential water use is higher than most other cities in the valley. To help reduce our high water usage, our Water Conservation Office offers numerous programs designed to help you become more water efficient at your home or business. Remember, 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 www.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.

RESIDENTIAL WATER AUDITS – free, one-time outdoor irrigation audits are offered to single-family residential homes.

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

FREE PUBLICATIONS – a variety of low-water-use landscaping resources are available online. Copies can also be mailed by request.

WATER – USE IT WISELY – we're an active partner with other Valley cities in this awareness campaign that promotes easy things you can do to save water every day. Visit www.wateruseitwisely.com/arizona

WATERSENSE – this EPA-sponsored program helps you identify water efficient toilets, faucets and other plumbing fixtures that use less water but perform just as well, if not better than similar products. Visit www.epa.gov/watersense and look for the WaterSense label 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 while requiring very little water.

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

