2022 Water Quality REPORT

CONSERVING FOR TOMORROW

A Message from Public Works

As we embark on the second half of 2023, the City of Beverly Hills remains steadfast in its commitment to providing residents with the highest-quality drinking water. This commitment has become increasingly vital as our region grapples with the impacts of climate variability.

Thankfully, recent rainfall has brought some relief by replenishing California's reservoirs, resulting in the highest snowpack levels witnessed in decades. While these winter storms have temporarily alleviated the dry conditions, it's essential to recognize that a single wet season cannot resolve our long-term water concerns. Years of enduring extreme drought, rising temperatures, and unsustainable water usage have intensified these challenges.

In order to overcome these obstacles, it is imperative that we stay vigilant in conserving our valuable water resources and strengthening our community's water resiliency. The rise of extreme weather patterns affecting our region, along with the broader repercussions on the Colorado River Basin, reinforces the need for our community to embrace a lifestyle centered around conservation and resiliency.

In alignment with this goal, the City Council has made the decision to maintain a two-day-a-week watering schedule throughout the summer months, from June to September. This step demonstrates our ongoing dedication to sustainable practices.

Every member of our community plays a crucial role in adapting to the changing landscape of climate change, and we must all be part of the solution. By adhering to the two-day-a-week outdoor watering schedule and proactively checking for leaks in our pipes, toilets, and faucets, we can collectively reduce our water usage and contribute to the preservation of this precious resource.

I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation for your continued support in our community's efforts to build water resiliency. Together, we can ensure that Beverly Hills thrives in the face of these challenges and secures a sustainable supply of water for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch, P.E.
Utilities General Manager

The City's residents and businesses have a key role in water system resiliency as well. Water conservation will always be a "Beverly Hills Way of Life," and every drop you save is one less drop needed of imported water or local groundwater.

Keep up the great work!

About this Report

Welcome to the City of Beverly Hills Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is your go-to source for understanding everything about your drinking water—where it comes from and what's in it.

At the heart of the CCR, you'll find a series of tables that list all the detected results from year-round monitoring of more than 400 constituents. These tables provide details on the quantity of each constituent found in Beverly Hills' water supply, how it measures up against the allowable state and federal limits, and the constituent's likely origin. Bottled water is not covered in this report. Only the constituents that are found in Beverly Hills' water are listed in the data tables.

The information on the following pages will explain in detail all the important elements of the data tables and much more.

We encourage you to read this report to learn more about the water provided by Beverly Hills and the measures taken by the City to ensure that the highest quality of water is delivered to you year after year.

At the City of Beverly Hills Public Works Department, we believe in transparency. Our goal is to provide you with a report that is clear and easy to understand. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us at 310.285.2467. We're here to assist you!

11,123 Regulatory constituents analyzed

3,439 Monitoring constituents analyzed

10,868 Field tests conducted

100% Met all water quality standards in 2022

100%

Water Quality Standards Met in 2022

Water Sources

Where does Beverly Hills get its water?

Last year, we proudly inaugurated the Beverly Hills Water Treatment Plant, enabling us to begin treating water from our groundwater wells. A portion of your water supply in 2022 was sourced from local groundwater from two groundwater basins (Hollywood Basin and Central Basin). The remaining balance was provided by Metropolitan Water District (Metropolitan). Metropolitan imports water supplies from two main sources: (1) the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers through the State Water Project and (2) the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct.

State Water Project

About 30 percent of Southern California's water travels a long distance though a complex delivery system called the California State Water Project. It is the nation's largest state-built water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants, supplying water to 25 million Californians and 750,000 acres of farmland.

Water supplies from Northern California are drawn from the crossroads of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in the Delta region. They are transported in the State Water Project's 444-mile California Aqueduct and serve urban and agricultural customers in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as Central and Southern California.

Colorado River

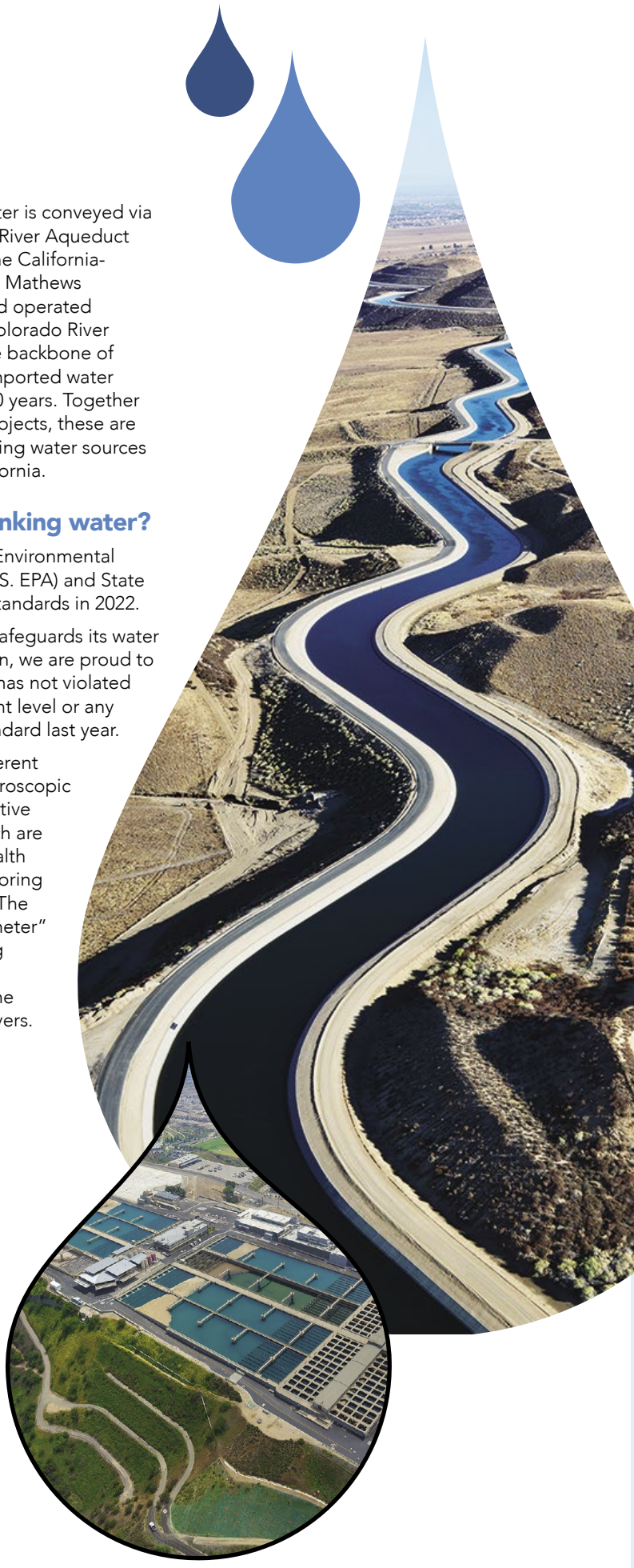
The Colorado River water is conveyed via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct from Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border, to Lake Mathews near Riverside. Built and operated by Metropolitan, the Colorado River Aqueduct has been the backbone of Southern California's imported water supply for more than 70 years. Together with the State Water Projects, these are the two imported drinking water sources for all of Southern California.

What is in my drinking water?

Your tap water met all Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) and State drinking water health standards in 2022.

Beverly Hills vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard last year.

Water may contain different types of chemicals, microscopic organisms, and radioactive materials, many of which are naturally occurring. Health agencies require monitoring for these constituents. The column marked "Parameter" in each table beginning on page 13 lists the constituents found in the water Beverly Hills delivers.



The water from both imported sources is first treated at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne and the Joseph Jensen Treatment Plant in Granada Hills before it is delivered to Beverly Hills.

Your Drinking Water

How are constituents reported?

"Units" describe how a constituent is reported. Usually constituent levels are measured in extremely tiny quantities such as parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) and in some cases, parts per trillion (ppt). Even small concentrations of certain constituents can be a health concern. That is why regulatory standards are set at very low levels for certain constituents.

What are the maximum allowed levels for constituents in drinking water?

Regulatory agencies have maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for constituents so that drinking water is safe and looks, tastes and smells good. A few constituents have the letters "TT" (treatment technique) in the MCL column of each table because they do not have a numerical MCL. Instead, they have certain treatment requirements that have to be met to reduce their levels in drinking water. One of the constituents, total chlorine residual, has an MRDL (maximum residual disinfectant level) instead of an MCL. The MRDL is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap. While disinfectants are necessary to kill harmful microbes, drinking water regulations protect against too much disinfectant being added.

Another constituent, turbidity, has a requirement that 95 percent of the measurements taken must be below a certain number. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Why are some of the constituents listed in the section labeled "Primary Standards" and others in the "Secondary Standards"?

Constituents that are grouped in the "Primary Standards" section may be unhealthy at certain levels. In general, no health hazard is reasonably expected to occur when levels of a constituent are below a primary MCL.

Constituents that are grouped under the "Secondary Standards" section can affect the appearance, taste and smell of water, but do not affect the safety of the water unless they also have a primary standard. Some constituents (e.g., aluminum) have two different MCLs, one for health-related impacts, and another for non-health-related impacts.

PFAS: Protecting Public Health and Water Quality

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have gained increasing attention due to their potential human health and environmental risks. As a response, regulatory agencies and water utilities have been taking significant steps to understand and mitigate the presence of PFAS.

The EPA has been actively working to enhance its understanding of the risks associated with PFAS. Researchers are developing improved laboratory methods to detect and measure PFAS in various environmental media such as water, soil, and wastewater. These advancements will aid in determining the levels and types of PFAS present and how people may be exposed. Notably, the EPA proposed drinking water standards for six PFAS in March 2023, aiming to provide guidance to states and protect communities from these contaminants.

Metropolitan, which supplies more than 90 percent of Beverly Hills' drinking water, is continuously developing new analytical detection methods for emerging contaminants, including PFAS. Currently, Metropolitan tests for 29 different types of PFAS in their source and treated water, with plans to expand the testing scope as methods improve. Monitoring efforts by Metropolitan have detected traces of PFHxA, a PFAS compound below established detection levels, highlighting their dedication to staying ahead of potential risks.

The City of Beverly Hills has also taken proactive measures to monitor PFAS in its wells. By employing three monitoring points, including groundwater, plant influent, plant effluent, and imported water from Metropolitan, we ensure comprehensive assessment. The City utilizes the highest accredited analytical methods available to stay at the forefront of detecting and mitigating PFAS contamination.

The upcoming regulations demanding utilities to employ more rigorous detection methods for even lower levels of PFAS underscore the commitment to ensuring water safety. These advanced methods offer a broader spectrum of detection and increased sensitivity, allowing utilities to identify and address PFAS contamination effectively.

In conclusion, the EPA, Metropolitan Water District, and the City of Beverly Hills are actively working towards understanding, detecting, and mitigating PFAS. By employing advanced laboratory methods, monitoring programs, and adherence to upcoming regulations, Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills are dedicated to addressing the challenge posed by PFAS and protecting public health.

Your Drinking Water

What are Public Health Goals (PHGs) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)?

PHGs and MCLGs are targets or goals set by regulatory agencies for the water industry. They define a constituent level in water that do not pose any known or expected risk to health. Often, it is not possible to remove or reduce constituents to the level of PHGs and MCLGs because it is technologically impossible or the cost for treatment is so expensive that it would make tap water unaffordable.

That is why PHGs and MCLGs are considered goals to work toward, and not realistic standards that can be enforced. Similar goals exist for Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals (MRDLG).

How do I know how much of a constituent is in my water and if it is at a safe level?

With a few exceptions, regulatory requirements are considered satisfied if the average amount of a constituent found in tap water over the course of a year is no greater than the MCL. Some constituents do have special rules described in the footnotes to the water quality tables. These constituents do not have a numerical MCL, but instead a required Treatment Technique that—when satisfied—is listed in the Treatment Plant Effluent column of the Imported Water From Metropolitan table.

The highest and very lowest levels measured over a year are shown in the range. Requirements for safety, appearance, taste and smell are based on the average levels recorded and not the range.

Water agencies have specific procedures to follow if a constituent is found at levels higher than the MCL and considered a potential threat to public health. Information is shared immediately with the regulatory agencies. The regulatory agencies will determine when and how this information is shared with the public.

What are the testing results for the water monitored?

The data tables list monitoring results for the two Metropolitan water treatment plants (Weymouth and Jensen) as well as the monitoring results for the City's water treatment plant, water distribution system and lead and copper samplings from residential taps.

How do constituents get into our water supply?

The most likely source for each constituent is listed in the last column of each table. Some constituents are natural and come from the environment, others come from cities and farms, and some result from the water disinfection process itself. Some chemicals have found their way into California's water supplies, making water treatment more difficult. Certain industrial processes—like dry cleaning, fireworks and rocket fuel manufacturing—have left constituents in the environment, as has the use of certain fertilizers and pesticides. Many of these chemicals have since been banned from use.

Potential Sources of Contamination

As you read earlier, water imported by Metropolitan—the regional agency that provides water to Beverly Hills—comes from two sources: the Colorado River and Northern California through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Each has different water quality challenges.

Water from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct 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 via the State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

Large agencies are required by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to conduct an initial source water assessment, which is then updated through watershed sanitary surveys every five years. Watershed sanitary surveys examine possible sources of drinking water contamination and recommend actions to better protect these 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. You can request a copy of the most recent Watershed Sanitary Surveys by calling Metropolitan at 213.217.6000.

The Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program conducted a source water assessment in August 2000 and completed the report on May 2001 for each groundwater well.

Groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: dry cleaning operations, park areas, residential housing, historical railroad rights-of-way, vehicle repair shops, gasoline stations, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, utility station, parking lots, and government equipment storage areas.

A copy of the assessment may be viewed at:
DDW Los Angeles District Office
500 N. Central Ave., Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the DDW Los Angeles District Office at 818.551.2004. For more details, contact Public Works Customer Service at 310.285.2467.

Steps Beverly Hills Takes To Safeguard Your Groundwater

Water that enters the storm drain system is not treated and typically carries pollutants caused by urbanized activities.

As a result, polluted waters are carried straight to our local watershed, Ballona Creek, which is a tributary to Santa Monica Bay and affecting the environment. As part of our Stormwater Program, the City of Beverly Hills is currently doing its part to improve water quality:

1. Extensive street sweeping in commercial and residential areas.
2. Extensive trash receptacle management program.
3. Cleaning catch basins.
4. Retrofitted catch basins with screens to prevent trash and debris from entering the storm drain system.
5. Inspecting restaurants, gas and car service stations and construction sites that Best Management Practices (BMPs) are in place.
6. Eliminating pollution dumping on streets (illicit discharge) and eliminating illegal connections to the storm drain system.
7. Recovering sewer overflows from the storm drain system.
8. Actively participating in regional efforts by implementing the Ballona Creek Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) Plan.
9. Educating the community during citywide events.
10. Developing projects that showcase the positive impact of green infrastructure on water resources, such as the Burton Way Green Street and Water Efficient Landscape project.

Water & Your 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 the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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, that 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoffs, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 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. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website at www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

People with Weakened Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants or have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Additional Information of Interest

Why Additional Chemicals Are Added To Your Water.

To Disinfect.

Chloramines. The City is required to disinfect your water to prevent waterborne pathogens by using chloramines, a compound of chlorine and ammonia. This type of disinfectant is very stable and reduces the formation of disinfection by-products in your water. We carefully monitor the amount of chloramine disinfectant to protect the safety of your water.

Chloraminated water is safe for people and animals to drink, and for all other general uses. Three special user groups, including kidney dialysis patients, aquarium owners, and businesses or industries that use water in their treatment process, must remove chloramine from the water prior to use. Hospitals or dialysis centers should be aware of chloramine in the water and should install proper chloramine removal equipment, such as dual carbon adsorption units.

Aquarium owners should use readily available products to remove or neutralize chloramine. Businesses and industries that use water in any manufacturing process or for food or beverage preparation should contact their water treatment equipment supplier regarding special equipment needs.

To Improve Dental Health.

Fluoride. For 70 years, Americans have benefited from drinking water with fluoride, leading to better dental health. Drinking fluoridated water keeps teeth strong and reduces cavities by about 25% in children and adults. Because of these health benefits, the State of California has mandated all large system water suppliers to fluoridate their water systems.

The City of Beverly Hills and Metropolitan adjust the natural fluoride concentration in the water to promote dental health. The fluoride levels in your water are maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.2 parts per million, as required by the Division of Drinking Water. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention named community water fluoridation 1 of 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century.

For more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues, you can call Metropolitan's Water Quality Information Hotline at 800.354.4420 or download Metropolitan's fact sheet at www.bit.ly/MWD_Fluoride.

If you are concerned about fluoride in your drinking water, additional information is available from the Center of Disease Control at: www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/index.html and the American Dental Association at www.bit.ly/ADA_Fluoride.

Keep Your Fish Healthy & Safe

Adding tap water with chlorine or chloramine to a tank can kill off fish quickly. It can also kill off important bio-filter bacteria. To keep your fish healthy and safe, be sure to specially treat your tap water before using it in your fresh or salt-water aquarium or pond.

Additional Information of Interest: Special Notifications

Drinking Water Monitoring

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2023, we did not monitor for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids from the distribution system during the third week of January, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids samples were collected during the third week of January but the City's contracted laboratory failed to analyze and notify the City. The City continues to meet all State and Federal regulatory standards through its daily water quality monitoring requirements at several regulatory designated sampling stations throughout the City. This also includes the most recently analyzed total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids samples.

Cross-Connection And Backflow Program

As a water-system, the City of Beverly Hills is required to establish a cross-connection and backflow program to protect the water supply from contamination. The program consists of implementing operating rules and ordinances, conducting surveys, requiring backflow prevention assemblies owners to test devices at least annually, and maintaining inventory of all backflow prevention assemblies in the system.

A third-party administers the program on behalf of the City. The third-party failed to comply in requiring backflow prevention assembly owners to test their assemblies at least annually. In July 2022, the City received a citation from DDW for the violation of the cross-connection and backflow program regulation because of the failure to test all backflow preventers annually.

As a result of the violation, the third-party no longer administers the program for the City. The City has taken complete responsibilities of the program beginning January 1, 2023. It has implemented objectives correcting the violation in order to comply with the regulations. For example, annual testing notices were sent on December 2022 for the calendar year 2023. This allows device owners 13 months to submit their test results to the City and allows ample time to repair or replace broken devices. To ensure additional safety, the City is conducting cross-connection surveys starting with the highest risk facilities which are medical and high-rise buildings. Surveys are being conducted by City staff moving forward to ensure backflow assemblies are working and to help identify new hazards.

Reader's Guide to the Water Quality Tables

You will find two tables, one for each of the following water sources:

- **Metropolitan Treated Surface Water & Beverly Hills Treated Groundwater**
- **Beverly Hills Distribution System**

For each table, begin with the "Constituent" and read across.

1. The column marked **"Parameter"** lists the substances found in the water Beverly Hills delivers.
2. **MCL** is the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
3. **PHG** (or MCLG) is the goal level for that substance below which there is no known or expected health risk (this may be lower than what is allowed).
4. **Range Average** is the highest and lowest levels measured over a year.
5. The monitoring results of a substance at each **treatment plant or distribution system.**
6. **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells you where the constituent usually originates.

Note: "Unregulated Constituents" are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant (MCL) levels have not been established by the government.

2022 Tables

The City of Beverly Hills only delivers drinking water that is safe and continuously tested to ensure compliance with state and federal regulatory standards—standards that have been peer-reviewed.

Glossary

Quality Standards

Primary Standards
Mandatory health-related standards that may cause health problems in drinking water. MCLs and MRDLs are listed for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Standards
Aesthetic standards (non health-related) that could cause odor, taste, or appearance problems in drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants
Information about contaminants that are monitored, but are not currently regulated by state and federal health agencies.

Definition of Terms

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking 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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) 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.

Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
Average	Arithmetic mean
CaCO3	Calcium Carbonate
CCP	Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential
CCRDL	Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level for PFAS
CFE	Combined Filter Effluent
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DLR	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HAA5	Sum of five haloacetic acids
HPC	Heterotrophic Plate Count
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRL	Minimum Reporting Level
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected at or above DLR or RL
NL	Notification Level to SWRCB
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
PWS ID	Public Water System Identification
RAA	Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all the samples collected within 12-month period
Range	Results based on minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
UCMR5	Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm

Imported Water From Metropolitan Water District

Parameter	Units	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL LCMRL (RL)	Range Average	Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS–Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
CLARITY											
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Highest	0.06	0.03	0.25	2022	Yes	Soil runoff
	%				% ≤ 0.3	100	100	100			
MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)											
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	% Positive Monthly Sample	5.0	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	0	0	0	2022	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
					Average						
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (d)	Number	0	MCLG = 0	NA	Number of Positive Samples	NA	0	0	2022	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria (e)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	(1)	Median Range	ND	ND	ND - 40	2022	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
					Median			3			
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/200 L	TT	MCLG = 0	(1)	Range	ND	ND	ND	2022	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
					Average						
Giardia	cysts/200 L	TT	MCLG = 0	(1)	Range	ND	ND	ND	2022	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
					Average						
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	2.4	ND	ND - 2.2	2022	Yes	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average			1.3			
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	Range	ND	107	37	2022	Yes	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
Copper (j)	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	Range	ND	ND	0.001	2022	Yes	Internal corrosion of household pipes; runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wood preservatives leaching
					Average						
Flouride (k)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.4 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.8	0.3 - 0.91	2022	Yes	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.7	0.7	0.70			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.9	ND	0.41	2022	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
RADIOLOGICALS (l)											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	Range	ND	ND	1.50	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average						
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	Range	ND - 5	4 - 7	1.00	2022	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	6				
Radium-226	pCi/L	NA	0.05	1	Range	ND	ND	0.55	2022	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average						
Radium-228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	1	Range	ND	ND - 1	2.12	2022	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average		ND				
Combined Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	5	MCLG = 0	2	Range	ND	ND	2.26	2022	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average						
Strontium - 90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2	Range	ND	ND	0.53	2022	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average						
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	ND - 3	1 - 3	0.58	2022	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	2				
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS (m)											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System) (n)	ppb	80	NA	4.0	Range	16 - 30	21 - 32	14	2022	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	27	29				
Bromodichloromethane			0.06	1.0				2.3			
Bromoform			0.5	1.0				5.5			
Chloroform			0.4	1.0				0.84			
Dibromochloromethane			0.1	1.0				4.9			

For more details or questions, contact Jason W. Dyogi, Water Quality Specialist, at 310.285.2467

Imported Water From Metropolitan Water District (Cont.)

1 Parameter	Units	2 State (Federal) MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/CCRDL LCMRL (RL)	4 Range Average	5 Jensen Plant	5 Weymouth Plant	5 Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	6.0	Range	ND - 9.6	ND - 7.6			Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	ND	ND				
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 15	ND - 7.6			Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	7.2	ND				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.0 -1.4	1.7 - 2.6			Yes	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Highest LRAA	1.5	2.4				
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards											
Aluminum (h)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND - 81	58 - 240	ND	2022	Yes	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
					Highest RAA	62	156				
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	Range	67 - 73	98 - 105	57 - 180	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	70	102	84.7			
Color	Color Units	15	NA	(1)	Range	1	1	ND	2022	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average						
Copper (j)	ppm	1.0	0.3	0.05	Range	ND	ND	0.001	2022	Yes	Internal corrosion of household pipes; runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wood preservatives leaching
					Average						
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	3	3	ND - 4	2022	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average			1			
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	557 - 572	964 - 1,020	390 - 720	2022	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	564	992	644			
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	71 - 80	212 - 232	52 -62	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	76	222	57			
Total Dissolved Solids, Filterable (TDS) (o)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	332 - 335	632 - 643	370 - 400	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	334	638	389			
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.25	2022	Yes	Soil runoff
					Average			0.06			
OTHER PARAMETERS											
GENERAL MINERALS											
Alkalinity, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	84	126 - 128	ND - 180	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
					Average		127	153			
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	32 - 34	68 - 71	25 - 30	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	33	70	27			
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	107 110	277 - 281	109 - 127	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalentcations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
					Average	108	279	120			
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	6.2 - 7.5	25 - 26	12 -15	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	6.8	26	14			
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.0	4.5 - 4.8	2.4	2022	Yes	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average		4.6				
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	71 - 72	98 - 103	97	2022	Yes	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average	72	100				
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	220	140	NA	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average						
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	243	88	NA	2022	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average						

Imported Water From Metropolitan Water District (Cont.)

Parameter	Units	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL LCMRL (RL)	Range Average	Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	0.02	1	Range	ND	ND	0.24	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
					Average						
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	6.2	ND	NA	2022	Yes	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge processes
					Average						
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (p)											
PFAS Analyzed by EPA Method 533 Only (q)											
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	3	Range	ND	2.0	ND	2022	Yes	
					Average						
MISCELLANEOUS (r)											
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as $CaCO_3$) (s)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	1.2 - 2.9	5.7 - 11	-5.5 - 7.0	2022	Yes	
					Average	2.2	9.4	2.3			
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index) (t)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.1	12.5	NA	2022	Yes	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
					Average						
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index) (u)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.27 - 0.32	0.56 - 0.63	-0.19 - 0.36	2022	Yes	
					Average	0.30	0.60	0.19			
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.2 - 8.3	8.1	6.7 - 8.4	2022	Yes	NA
					Average	8.3		7.7			
Radon (l)	pCi/L	NA	NA	100	Range	ND	ND	NA	2022	Yes	Gas produced by the decay of naturally-occurring uranium in soil and water
					Average						
Total Dissolved Solids Calculated (TDS) (v)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range	319 - 332	522 - 633	370 - 400	2022	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	326	602	389			
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (w)	ppb	60	NA	6.0	Range	ND - 11	ND - 6.6	NA	2022	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Average	ND	ND				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (w)	ppb	80	NA	4.0	Range	6.0 - 80	18 - 44	14	2022	Yes	
					Average	21	24				

Lead and Copper Results at Residential Tap

Parameter	Number of Samples Collected	Units	State and Federal Standards MCL	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL Violations	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	62	ppb	AL =15	0.2	3.9	1	NO	2022	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; industrial manufacturers' discharge; runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Copper	62	ppb	AL = 1300	300	240	0	NO	2022	Internal corrosion of household pipes; runoff and leaching from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

The State 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. In 2016, the City of Beverly Hills Water Utilities Bureau and City of Beverly Hills Unified School District voluntarily sampled for lead at all 5 public schools. In 2017 and 2018, no K-12 public school submitted a request to sample for lead as part of Assembly Bill 746. In 2020, 33 residences were sampled for lead and copper at the tap.

For more details or questions, contact Jason W. Dyogi, Water Quality Specialist, at 310.285.2467

Beverly Hills & a Portion of West Hollywood Distribution System

1 Parameter	Units	2 State (Federal) MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	4 Range Average	5 Distribution System	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positive Monthly Samples	5.0	MCLG = 0	NA	Range Average	Highest percent of monthly samples positive was 1.14%	2022	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Number	1	MCLG = 0	NA	Number of Positive Samples	0	2022	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	2022	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Average	0.7 - 1.0 0.8	2022	Yes	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Distribution System)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	23 - 29 26	2022	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	ND - 8.4 5.0	2022	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	(0.05)	Range Average	0.56 - 2.8 1.8	2022	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards									
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	ND ND	2022	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND - 4 ND	2022	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 0.4 0.1	2022	Yes	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS--Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4 - 2018 through 2019)									
HAA6Br [Total of 6 Brominated Haloacetic Acids]	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	5.8 - 22 9.7	2019	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA9 [Total of 9 Haloacetic Acids]	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	7.6 - 31 14	2019	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total of 5 Haloacetic Acids]	ppb	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	4.1 - 11 6.5	2019	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Manganese	ppb	TT	NA	0.4	Range Average	0.67 - 1.3 0.96	2019	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

The State 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.

Notes

* As a wholesale water system, Metropolitan provides its member agencies with relevant source water information and monitoring results that they may need for their annual water quality report. Metropolitan's compliance with state or federal regulations is determined at the treatment plant effluent locations and/or distribution system, or plant influent per frequency stipulated in Metropolitan's State-approved monitoring plan, and is based on TT, RAA, or LRAA, as appropriate. Data above Metropolitan's laboratory Reporting Limit (RL) but below the State DLR are reported as ND in this report; these data are available upon request. Metropolitan was in compliance with all primary and secondary drinking water regulations for the 2022 monitoring period.

Note: Metropolitan monitors the distribution system for constituents under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), Water Fluoridation Standards, and Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproduct Rule (TTHMs, HAA5, and total chlorine residual), and NDMA. Constituents with grayed-out areas in the distribution system column are routinely monitored at treatment plant effluents and not in the distribution system.

(a) Metropolitan monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.

(b) Per the state's Surface Water Treatment Rule, treatment techniques that remove or inactivate Giardia cysts will also remove HPC bacteria, Legionella, and viruses. Legionella and virus monitoring is not required.

(c) Compliance is based on monthly samples from treatment plant effluent and the distribution system.

(d) The E. coli MCL is based on routine and repeat samples testing positive for coliforms and/or E. coli, or failure to analyze required repeat samples. No coliforms were found in the water treatment system and distribution system. No Level 1 assessment or MCL violations occurred.

(e) Metropolitan analyzes HPC bacteria in plant effluent to monitor treatment process efficacy.

(h) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred.

(j) As a wholesaler, Metropolitan has no retail customers and is not required to collect samples at consumers' taps. However, compliance monitoring under Title 22 is required at plant effluents.

(k) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work in 2022, resulting in occassional fluoride levels below 0.7 mg/L.

(l) Starting in 2021, samples are collected quarterly for gross beta particle activity and annually for tritium and strontium-90. Gross alpha particle activity, radium, and uranium data are from samples collected in 2020 for the required triennial monitoring (2020-2022). Radon is also monitored voluntarily with the triennial radionuclides.

(m) Compliance with the State and Federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents. One core location from the Jensen treatment plant effluent's service connections was excluded in the RAA and LRAA calculations due to operational changes in the Jensen distribution system.

(n) PHG assigned for each individual THM. Health risk varies with different combinations and ratios of the other THMs in a particular sample.

(o) Metropolitan's TDS compliance data are based on flow-weighted monthly composite samples collected twice per year (April and October). The 12-month statistical summary of flow-weighted data is reported in the "Other Parameters" section.

(p) CCRDL is based on the EPA UCMR5 MRLs for the 25 EPA Method 533 constituents. Results below CCRDLs are considered "ND". PFAS results below the CCRDLs but above the RLs are included in this report.

(q) Data are from the average result of the original and field duplicate samples collected from Weymouth plant effluent only.

(r) Data are from voluntary monitoring of constituents and are provided for informational purposes.

(s) Positive CCPP indicates non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative CCPP indicates corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Method (SM2330)

(t) AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water; AI 10.0-11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 indicates highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)

(u) Positive SI indicates non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI indicates corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Method (SM2330)

(v) Statistical summary represents 12 months of flow-weighted data and values may be different than the TDS reported to meet compliance with secondary drinking water regulations. Metropolitan's calculated TDS goal is 500 mg/L. This excludes the City of Beverly Hills Water Treatment Plant. The City's water treatment plant results are analyzed every month rather than calculated.

(w) HAA5 and TTHM noncompliance samples were collected at the treatment plant effluents.

Confidence in your Drinking Water

In this special FAQs section, we provide answers to the top 10 questions about the quality and safety of Beverly Hills water. Water Quality Specialist Jason W. Dyogi shares his expertise along with the latest research to address your concerns.

1. I read somewhere that Beverly Hills water contained high levels of harmful, potentially cancer-causing, contaminants. Is this true and should I be concerned?

The City of Beverly Hills only delivers drinking water that is safe and continuously tested to ensure compliance with state and federal regulatory standards—standards that have been peer-reviewed. Our water consistently meets all standards required by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California's State Water Resources Control Board, and set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act. In addition, the City of Beverly Hills is subject to continuous oversight by the State Water Resources Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRB-DDW) and its Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). Nevertheless, we find it necessary to address claims that state and federal water safety standards do not go far enough to protect public health. Misleading information had been disseminated in the past, that was generated utilizing publicly available data from the 2017- 2019 state database and was analyzed without applying state and federal regulatory standards. The assumptions and mathematical formulas applied arrived at a single number for each chemical that is allegedly "representative" of the entire system.

The findings are speculative, and the publicized reporting is not subject to scientific peer review before publication, which should raise doubts about its accuracy. Furthermore, some information had falsely assumed that all established state and federal standards, such as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), are inadequate. Instead, it relies on its own non-enforceable guidelines or goals for the purposes of its analysis. Some written information had materials consistently misstated that their health guidelines represent the maximum concentration of a contaminant in water that scientists consider safe. Last year, false information and data was removed from their websites due to City staff and City public officials identifying the errors. We believe it is important to approach such claims with critical evaluation and rely on credible and peer-reviewed regulatory standards upheld by the City of Beverly Hills.

2. What is the City of Beverly Hills doing to ensure our drinking water is safe?

The City of Beverly Hills prioritizes the safety of our drinking water by implementing thorough monitoring and compliance testing procedures. We spare no expense to ensure that we have the necessary infrastructure, innovative processes, and resource management in place for treating your water. Our Foothill Water Treatment Plant newly equipped with a state-of-the-art reverse osmosis system and other advanced treatment methods is one example.

Our highly trained staff diligently tests your water at each stage of the process, from source to the water treatment plant, city connection points, reservoirs, and, ultimately, the distribution system. We rely exclusively on state-certified laboratories to test for emerging contaminants. Furthermore, we conduct daily water quality monitoring and submit weekly samples to state-accredited laboratories under my personal supervision.

These samples are collected from multiple regulatory-designated sampling stations that accurately represent the entire city. Additionally, I personally submit monthly compliance reports to our drinking water regulators, summarizing the results from both the state-accredited laboratory samples and the daily collected field results.

Advancements in science and technology enable us to detect even minuscule levels of minerals and compounds in water, equivalent to one drop in one trillion gallons, which have no impact on human health.

To proactively address potential health risks, we gather data on unregulated contaminants and monitor them closely. Our Water Quality Reports offer transparent and detailed data based on rigorous year-round testing of over 185 regulated and unregulated contaminants throughout Beverly Hills and parts of the West Hollywood water distribution system.

Confidence in your Drinking Water

3. Do the state and federal water quality standards provide sufficient protection for my safety?

Absolutely. California has some of the most stringent water quality standards in the country. The criteria for both federal and state standards are established through extensive scientific research that incorporates health-related data to safeguard public health. These standards are developed by a variety of governmental agencies that employ highly skilled professionals, including public health medical doctors, toxicologists, epidemiologists, exposure scientists, environmental scientists, mathematical scientists, computer scientists, and biostatisticians, among others.

Toxicologists, for example, conduct their studies using doses that are hundreds to thousands of times above expected human exposures or environmental concentrations when evaluating potential health risks to humans.

4. How does Beverly Hills tap water measure up to bottled water?

Setting aside personal taste preferences, here are the three key distinctions that make Beverly Hills tap water the superior choice:

Safety: According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United States has one of the safest water supplies in the world. In fact, consumer standards for tap water quality and safety are more rigorous than those for bottled water, as confirmed by the non-profit organization Food & Water Watch.

Bottled water is classified as a packaged product, regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and is not necessarily any safer than tap water. In fact, much of bottled water comes from municipal water systems.

While bottled water companies must adhere to certain quality standards, the water quality testing and monitoring requirements imposed by the FDA are far less stringent than those governing municipal treatment systems. Additionally, bottled water producers are not required to share their test results with consumers, as we are.

Cost: As reported by the Los Angeles Times in 2021, major bottled water manufacturers like Coke and Pepsi simply filter and bottle tap water, selling it at a significant markup. Meanwhile, global sales of bottled water reached nearly $218 billion in 2020, largely driven by concerns related to the Covid-19 pandemic. This upward trend is expected to continue.

Environmental Impact: Beyond the considerations of safety and cost, the environmental consequences of drinking bottled water versus tap water are vastly different. Set aside the carbon footprint associated with manufacturing, filling, packaging, and transporting plastic bottles, alarming statistics show that Americans alone discard over 38 billion water bottles into landfills each year, equivalent to 912 million gallons of oil. This means that approximately 1,500 plastic bottles are discarded every second. And, as all analysis makes clear, these figures will continue to rise.

5. Should I be stockpiling bottled water?

In Southern California, natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, pose a potential risk of disrupting the water supply system. It is crucial for residents to be prepared for such events by having drinking water readily available. Emergency preparedness advisories recommend maintaining a two-week supply of bottled water.

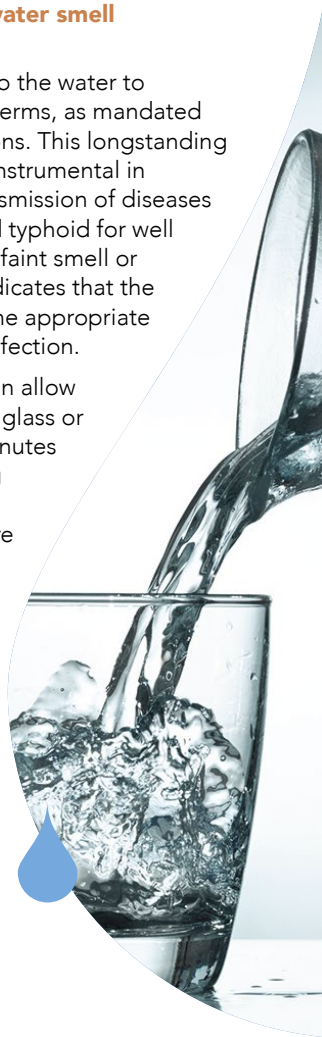
Even in the aftermath of a disaster, you can be assured the water we deliver will have undergone the same treatment processes before it reaches homes. This includes filtration, ultraviolet light, and chlorine disinfection, ensuring there is no threat to the quality of your tap water.

Additionally, as part of our ongoing efforts to safeguard our water supply, we are taking proactive measures to increase our emergency storage capacity and establish new wells in the Central Basin, which is a larger aquifer compared to the Hollywood Basin. These initiatives will greatly improve our sustainability through periods of drought or in the event of a severe emergency.

6. Why does my water smell like chlorine?

Chlorine is added to the water to eliminate harmful germs, as mandated by federal regulations. This longstanding practice has been instrumental in preventing the transmission of diseases such as cholera and typhoid for well over a century. The faint smell or taste of chlorine indicates that the water has undergone appropriate treatment and disinfection.

If you prefer, you can allow the water to sit in a glass or pitcher for a few minutes before refrigerating it. Fresh cold water generally has a more pleasant taste compared to room temperature water.



Confidence in your Drinking Water

FAQs

7. Why does my tap water look "milky" or discolored after replacing my water heater?

When making changes to your home's plumbing, such as replacing a water heater or faucet fixtures, it is common for air to enter the pipes when they are repressurized. The air bubbles that may become trapped can cause the water to appear milky, white, or cloudy. However, within a few minutes, the air bubbles will rise to the top of the glass and disappear.

To address this, it is recommended that you first open the cold water tap to release the air, and then proceed to open the hot water tap to allow the water to flow out of the plumbing system.

In some cases, a brown or yellow tint may be observed in the water due to sudden changes in water pressure or directional flow. Any modifications, movements or disturbances to the residential plumbing system may cause sediment that has accumulated over time in the pipes or water heater to be stirred up. This can also occur if certain pipes have remained unused during an extended period, causing dried sediment to mix with the water when it is reintroduced.

By running cold water for a few minutes, the discolored water will be cleared from the pipes. But if the discoloration persists, open three or four cold water taps in your house and let them run at maximum pressure for approximately 20 minutes to flush the pipes.

To minimize water waste, you can collect the water in a bucket and repurpose it for tasks like watering plants or other household needs.

8. Why does the water in my bathroom smell like a sewer or rotten eggs?

These unpleasant odors in your bathroom is typically caused by organic materials that have been discarded into a kitchen drain or another sink. Over time, these materials can accumulate and decay within the drain, releasing a foul smell.

It is not the odor of the water itself. In fact, the City of Beverly Hills conducts regular monitoring tests throughout the water distribution system to check for any odors. Each week we provide, as required by law, odor samples taken from various state-approved sampling stations and examined by a State-accredited laboratory.

To remedy this issue, pour half a cup of household bleach down the drain and wait at least one hour before flushing the drain with tap water. The chlorine bleach should eliminate that odor and also restore the water seal in the U-shaped drain trap, which may have evaporated over time.

9. Does the presence of white residue in my teakettle or spotting on my glassware indicate unsafe water?

Certain minerals that occur naturally in water can build up to create a harmless residue. These minerals, such as calcium and magnesium, are common in "hard" water and do not pose any health risks. To the contrary, drinking water with these minerals can contribute to your calcium and magnesium dietary needs, as stated by the National Research Council. Many people prefer the taste and health benefits of drinking water with these minerals compared to distilled or "soft" water.

Water hardness is categorized by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Water Quality Association. In our tap water, the average hardness levels range between 108 and 262 mg/L or 6.3 to 15.3 grains per gallon. Monitoring for hardness is one of the many tests conducted by Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills.

To remove the mineral deposits inside your teakettle, boil equal parts of white vinegar and water. You can also remove any buildup in your coffee maker by filling the reservoir with equal parts of white vinegar and water and turning it on to run a cycle.

10. Are water filter systems useful, and if so, do you recommend a particular one?

While the taste of drinking water is subjective and varies among individuals, some residents choose to use home carbon filters to enhance the aesthetics of their water. The City of Beverly Hills does not endorse or recommend any specific systems. However, if you are interested in exploring water filter options, the California Water Board website provides a comprehensive list of hundreds of registered Residential Water Treatment Devices. Visit www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.html to find a filter that meets your specific needs.

California's Water Challenges Persist

Replenishing the state's depleted groundwater will require much more than the heavy rainfall witnessed last winter.

The increased rainfall and snowpack levels in the Sierra Nevada during our last winter and recent news of the State Water Project Allocation being adjusted to 100% offers a glimmer of hope for Beverly Hills residents.

On March 24, 2023, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-5-23, which modified previous State of Emergency Proclamations and Executive Orders. It removed the voluntary 15% water conservation target and Level 2 actions identified in the water storage contingency plans of water agencies.

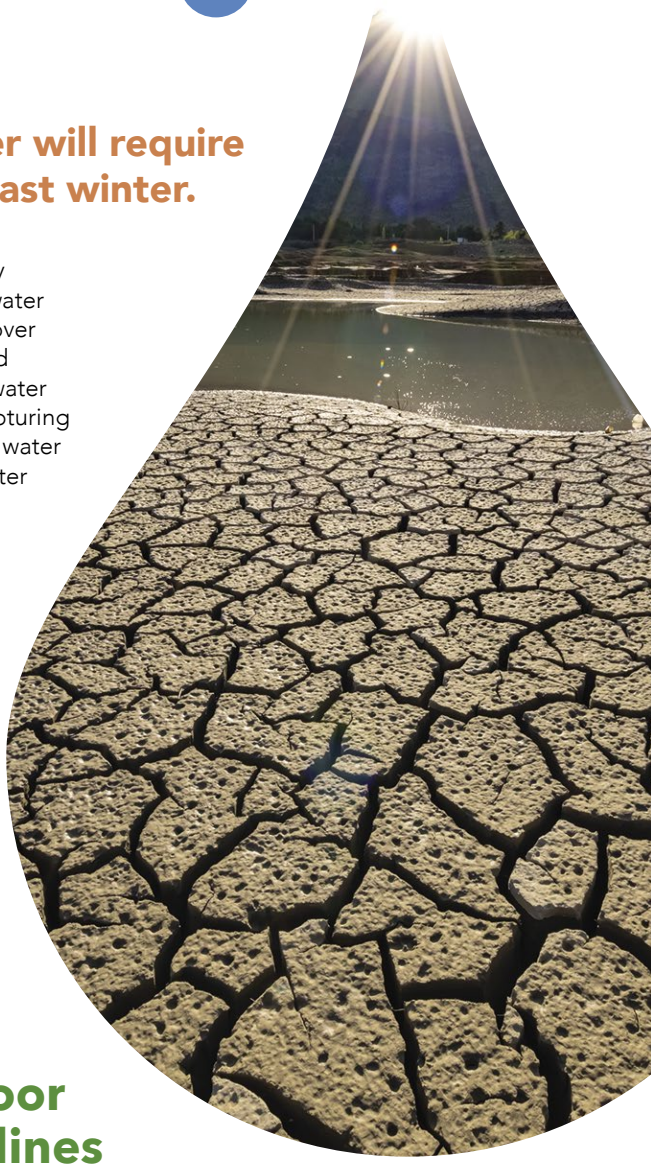
However, on May 16, 2023, Beverly Hills City Council supported the continuation of maintaining previously adopted drought measures in support of continued water conservation in the region.

Despite the temporary relief after three years of crippling drought, California still faces long-term water concerns: a groundwater drought. Groundwater accounts for 30 to 60 percent of California's water supply, according to the California Department of Water Resources. During dry years, when surface water is scarce, we heavily rely on groundwater, making it an essential buffer against drought and the impacts of climate change.

A season's worth of storms is simply not enough to restore our groundwater reserves that have been depleted over the last 10 years. It is a complex and long-term challenge that requires water management strategies such as capturing and storing stormwater, promoting water recycling and reuse, and groundwater recharge projects.

With extreme weather patterns becoming increasingly common and the need to ensure a sustainable water supply for future generations, the City of Beverly Hills must continue to prioritize water conservation and promote a lifestyle focused on water efficiency.

In this section, we will explore actions that residents and business can take to conserve and contribute to our water-wise community.



Ongoing Regulations

1. Two watering days a week during the summer.
2. Water with sprinklers or a hose between the hours of 6 pm and 9 am.
3. Don't irrigate after a measurable rainfall.
4. Don't allow excessive water runoff due to sprinkler overspray or malfunction.
5. Repair leaks immediately.

"Stage C" Outdoor Watering Guidelines

Note: Supplemental water for trees allowed. Violations will be issued for non-compliance.

For more information, visit www.BHsaves.org, email askpw@beverlyhills.org or call 310.285.2467.

Transform your lawns into beautiful water efficient gardens!

With landscape irrigation estimated to account for 50-60% of annual residential water consumption statewide, one way we can make a significant impact on water conservation is in our landscaping choices.

By replacing our traditional water-thirsty lawns with water-friendly gardens featuring California native plants, we can conserve a significant amount of water. The Metropolitan Water District (Metropolitan) incentivizes homeowners to conserve water by offering a turf replacement program.

One of the key components of creating a water-friendly garden is choosing the right plants. California native plants are a great choice because they are adapted to the state's climate and require less water. Some popular native plants include California poppies, ceanothus, and manzanita. These plants not only look beautiful, but they also provide habitat for local wildlife such as birds and butterflies.

When designing your garden, consider using a mix of plant species to create a diverse and interesting landscape. This can also help to ensure that your garden remains healthy and vibrant even in times of drought.

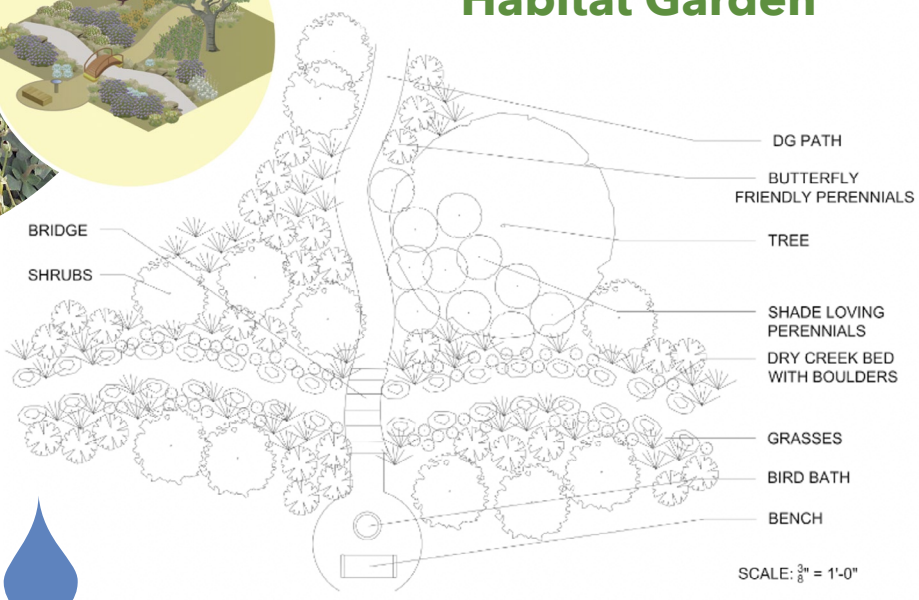
Using water-efficient irrigation systems is equally important to choosing the right plants. Drip irrigation is an excellent option for water-friendly gardens as it delivers water directly to the roots of the plants, minimizing evaporation and runoff. Rain barrels are another great addition, allowing you to collect and store rainwater to use for irrigation during dry periods.

Landscape designs that incorporate berms and swales can also help to maximize the use of rainwater. Berms are mounds of soil that can be used to direct water flow, while swales are shallow channels that collect water and allow it to slowly seep into the ground. These features can be used to create microclimates that can support a diverse array of plant life.

For inspiration, visit California Native Plant Society's site at calscape.org. It offers a plethora of resources including nurseries near you that offer native plants and a list of native plants that grow best in your location. Using its online tool, Calscape Garden Planner, you can answer 4 easy questions to find plants unique to your zip code and design ideas for a range of landscaping styles. Pictured on this page is one example of a landscape idea using this tool.

Transforming your lawns into beautiful drought-resistant gardens is a powerful step towards water conservation. Together, we can create beautiful landscapes while preserving our precious water resources.

Habitat Garden



Turf Replacement Program

Metropolitan's turf replacement program provides rebates to eligible customers who replace their grass with sustainable landscaping options such as California native plants, mulch, and permeable hardscape.

The rebate amount is $2 per square foot for residential properties and $1 per square foot for commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, up to a maximum of $50,000 per property.

By taking advantage of the turf replacement program and other available incentives, homeowners can make a positive impact and be a part of the solution to California's recurring drought conditions. Visit www.bewaterwise.com/turf-replacement-program.html for more information about the program, how to apply for it, and additional resources.

Keep An Eye Out For Water Leaks

Detecting water leaks in your home is crucial to conserving water and saving money on your water bill. Even small leaks can waste a significant amount of water over time. One of the most common sources of water leaks is a running toilet. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a running toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day. It is important to check for leaks in your toilet and fix them promptly to avoid wasting water and money.

To detect a leak in your toilet, you can use a simple test:

1. Turn off the water supply to the toilet and remove the lid from the tank.
2. Drop a few drops of food coloring into the tank and wait for 15-20 minutes.
3. If the water in the bowl turns the same color as the food coloring, it means there is a leak in the toilet.

To check for other leaks is by monitoring your water meter. Turn off all water sources. sources and make a note of the meter reading. Check it again after a few hours. If the reading has changed, then there is a leak somewhere in your home. By being proactive in detecting and fixing water leaks, you can help to conserve water and save money on your water bill.

City of Beverly Hills: A Water-Wise Community

We are leading the way in conserving water. Our community achieved a 33% reduction in water usage last year over 2013 and a 46% reduction during the first three months of 2023 compared to the same period last year. We thank you for your efforts in making water conservation a way of life!

Rebates, Tips, Questions

Rebates are available for upgrading to high-efficiency appliances including toilets, clothes washers, weather-based irrigation controllers and more. For a list of eligible appliances and rebate details, visit www.socalwatersmart.com.

The City offers hose nozzles, soil moisture probes, low-flow showerheads and sink aerators at no cost. To order, email askpw@beverlyhills.org or call 310.285.2467. For more water-saving tips and resources, visit www.BHSaves.org and www.epa.gov/watersense.

Did you know?

California has more than 6,000 types of native plants. That's more than any other state in the U.S.

Lead & Copper in Residential Plumbing

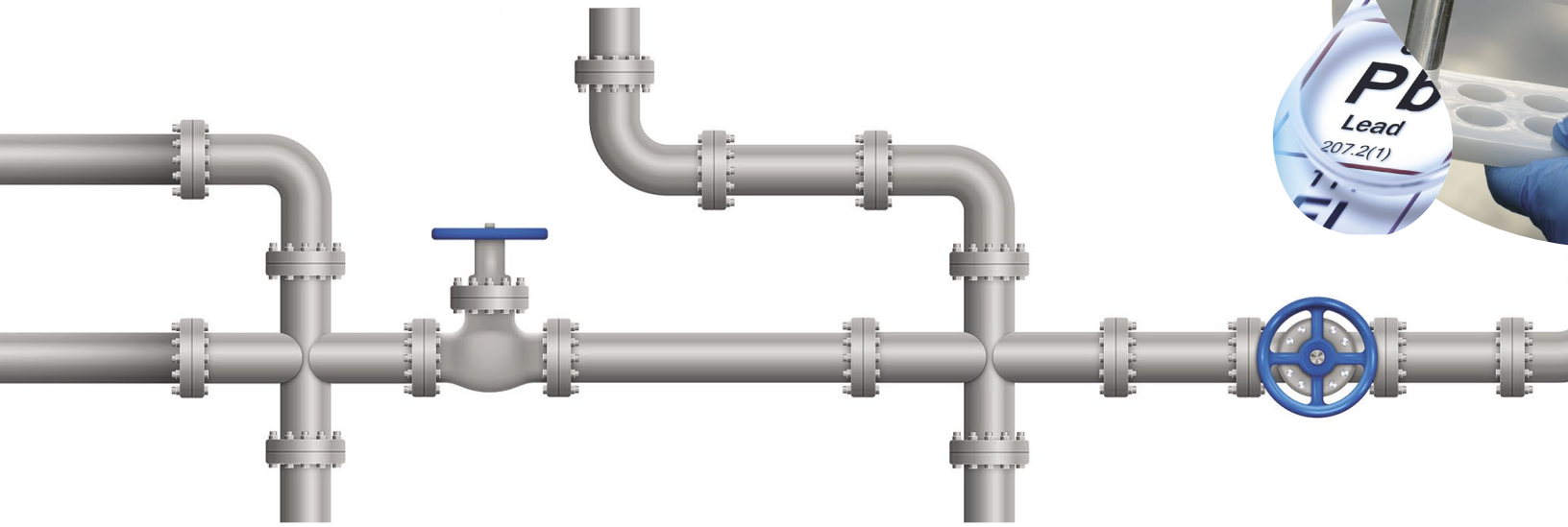
The City of Beverly Hills is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing components.

To minimize the potential for lead exposure when your water has been stagnant for several hours, we recommend flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it for drinking or cooking.

To be environmentally conscious, you can collect the flushed water for alternative uses, such as watering plants.

Elevated levels of lead, if present, can pose health risks, particularly for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water primarily derives from materials and components used for service lines and home plumbing. If you have concerns about lead in your water, we encourage you to consider having it tested. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or by visiting www.epa.gov/lead.



The LCRR: Ensuring Safer Drinking Water

Monitoring the presence of lead in water has long been recognized as crucial for public health. In 1991, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implemented the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) to regulate water quality and protect the public from consuming lead and excessive levels of copper. However, the LCR did not adequately address existing service lines installed or repaired before 1986, which are more likely to have lead plumbing.

To address this issue, the EPA revised the Lead and Copper Rule in 2021, bringing forth more stringent guidelines and requirements for testing, monitoring, and mitigating lead and copper levels in drinking water systems.

Continued on next page

Additional Steps You Can Take:

- Replace household galvanized plumbing. In homes that have, or previously had, a lead service pipe, galvanized plumbing can release lead in tap water.
- Install lead-free faucets, valves and fittings. Until 2014, products labeled "lead-free" and could contain up to eight percent lead. Make sure you install fixtures and fittings that are at or below 0.25 percent lead.
- Flush cold water taps after installing new household pipes or fixtures. New plumbing can release metals after installation. Flush plumbing for five minutes at a high flow rate once a day for at least three days.

The City of Beverly Hills is proactively engaging in this process to understand our system and provide our customers with information about potential mitigation strategies if their service line may impact water quality. We are committed to transparency throughout the survey and inventory process to keep our community informed and involved.

A year later, the EPA directed all public utilities across the United States to conduct an inventory of service line pipes extending from water mains to each customer's home or business. This initiative aims to ensure that there is no lead in water supplies throughout the country.

Conducting these inventories allows utilities to gain a better understanding of the prevalence of lead service lines within their distribution systems so they can develop targeted strategies to minimize lead exposure risks, prioritize replacement or remediation efforts, and enhance their overall water quality.

What does this mean for Beverly Hills?

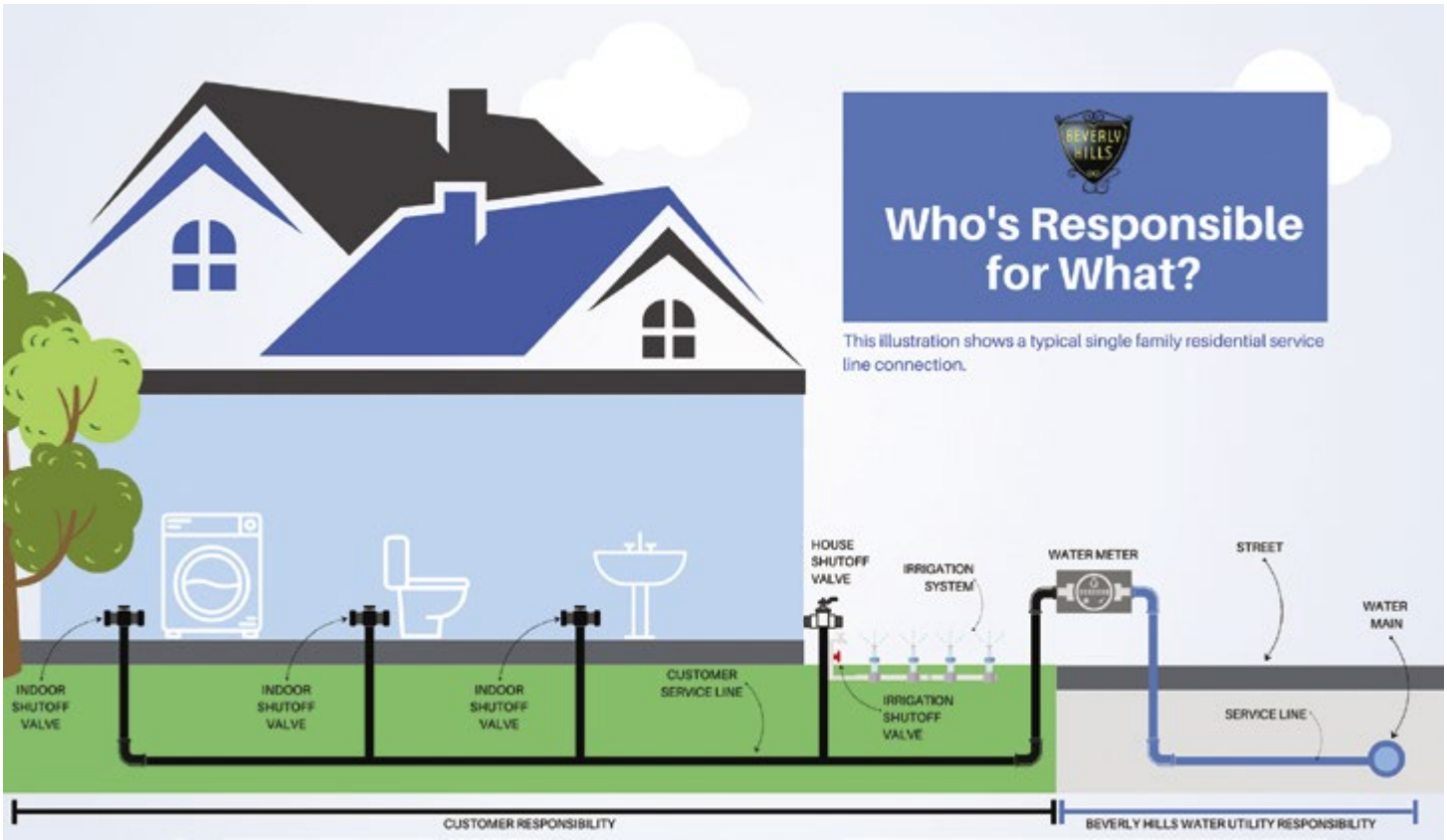
First and foremost, it is crucial to remember that the drinking water provided by the City of Beverly Hills is safe, high-quality, and free from lead. Years of rigorous testing have consistently demonstrated that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards, including lead testing. The water mains maintained by the City do not contain lead, and there are no known lead service lines connecting the mains to the meters, which are owned and managed by the City.

However, it is possible that lead service pipes still exist on the customer side of service lines, particularly in older homes and businesses on private property. This is why the comprehensive inventory of service lines is crucial. The diagram below illustrates a standard water service line for better understanding.

To identify the materials of all service lines throughout the city, the City of Beverly Hills will complete surveying and inventorying by October 2024.

During the inspection, the City's crews may discover sections of lead, galvanized steel, or copper pipes in the service line. Customers will receive documentation regarding the material composition of their service lines and whether replacement may be necessary.

The revised Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR) represents a significant advancement in ensuring the safety and quality of drinking water. By implementing stricter guidelines for testing, monitoring, and mitigating lead and copper levels, the EPA aims to protect communities from harmful exposure. In Beverly Hills, the City's commitment to transparency and proactive measures will help identify and address any lead service lines within the distribution system, enhancing water safety and safeguarding the community's well-being.



From Diversification to Water Efficiency: Building a More Resilient Water Supply

Securing a reliable and resilient water supply that meets the most stringent regulatory standards remains the central objective of our strategic plan for capital improvement projects (CIPs).

Throughout 2022, we have remained dedicated to this goal, focusing on diversification, conservation, and the enhancement of our water infrastructure.

The following capital improvement projects completed or in progress, exemplify our commitment to ensuring a reliable, sustainable and high-quality water supply for future generations.

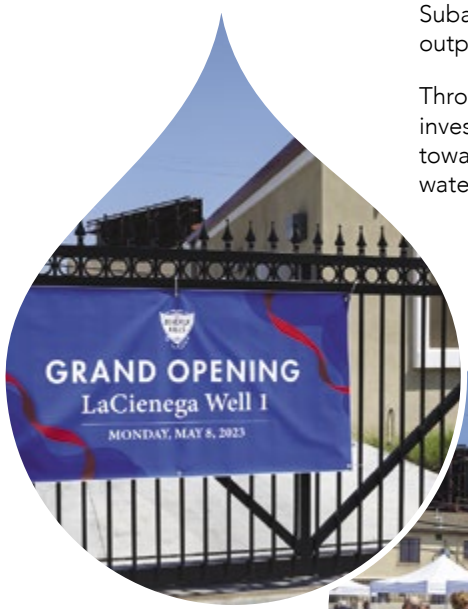
From left to right: Vice Mayor Lester Friedman, Mayor Julian A. Gold M.D., Councilmember John A. Mirisch, and Councilmember Sharona R Nazarian PsyD

Increasing Local Production

Last year marked a significant milestone with the completion of the La Cienega Well (LCW-1) in the La Brea Subarea Basin.

The equipping of LCW-1 involved the installation of essential components such as mechanical pumping equipment, piping, valves, and instrumentation to pump raw groundwater to the transmission main leading to the Foothill Water Treatment Plant. We completed the final paving and installation of a chlorination system. An above-ground structure to enclose the well was also thoughtfully designed and constructed to integrate the facility with the aesthetics of the surrounding neighborhood.

Following rigorous regulatory testing and lab analyses, the Division of Drinking Water reviewed and approved the results, allowing us to obtain the necessary permits to commence production.



To commemorate this achievement, a ribbon-cutting ceremony took place on March 8, 2023, where Mayor Julian A. Gold M.D. delivered a speech to those in attendance. Tours of the new facility were also conducted.

Diversifying Our Water Resources

In our efforts to reduce our dependence on imported water, we have undertaken proactive measures to expand and diversify our groundwater resources. One significant initiative involves the addition of new wells in the La Brea Subarea.

We have been diligently conducting feasibility studies for a potential groundwater well at the Sand Pit site. This site, owned by the City and located near Interstate 10, holds promise for augmenting our water supply resilience.

Rigorous water sampling and laboratory analyses have been conducted to thoroughly assess the water quality at this location. The latest findings were presented to the regional Division of Drinking Water (DDW) in April 2023 for comprehensive review. Following the recommendations provided by DDW, we will determine the subsequent phases of development for this project. Our goal is to construct a second groundwater well in the La Brea Subarea that will yield a comparable output to that of LWC-1.

Through careful planning and strategic investments, we are actively working towards a sustainable and diversified water future for our community.

If you have any questions regarding our CIP projects, please feel free to contact Public Works Customer Service at 310.285.2467 or AskPW@beverlyhills.org.

Green Infrastructure: Burton Way Leads the Way

The City of Beverly Hills, as part of the Ballona Creek Water Management Group, is actively managing its stormwater runoff to ensure environmental sustainability. A notable achievement in this effort is the recently completed Burton Way Green Street and Water Efficient Landscape project. Made possible through state grants, this $13 million initiative serves as a multi-benefit project that treats and captures stormwater and models water-efficient landscaping to the community.

Traditionally, stormwater runoff carrying pollutants flows directly into storm drains and ultimately reaches rivers, streams, and the ocean. However, the Burton Way project employs innovative Green Street features that uses infiltration swales to remove pollutants like bacteria, metals and sediments from entering the waterways. This approach significantly improves stormwater quality while complying with the Ballona Creek Enhanced Watershed Management Plan.

Alongside improving stormwater quality and infiltration, the Burton Way project includes water efficient landscaping and rainwater capture irrigation systems to save approximately 5 million gallons of potable water for irrigation.

The completion of the Burton Way project exemplifies Beverly Hills' environmental stewardship. It not only helps the City meet stormwater regulations and state mandates for water conservation and efficiency but also showcases the positive impact of green infrastructure on water resources.

Maximizing Storage and Water Quality

Our plans to boost reservoir capacity and maximize operational storage advanced during 2022. We are near completing the design phase of our Reservoir Management Systems (RMSs), and construction is expected to commence next year. Implementing state-of-the-art RMSs will allow us to operate our reservoirs at higher storage levels without compromising water quality, which is particularly crucial for emergencies.

RMSs incorporate real-time monitoring systems that provide up-to-date information on reservoir levels, inflows, outflows, and other relevant parameters. This data enables us to monitor the status of our reservoirs and make informed decisions regarding water allocation and release.

RMSs also integrate water treatment and conditioning processes, including disinfectants and pH adjusters. These treatments are precisely dosed and controlled by automated systems to optimize water quality. Through automated mixers and circulation systems, RMSs promote water movement and circulation, ensuring uniform water quality throughout our reservoirs.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact the City of Beverly Hills Public Works Department at 310.285.2467 for assistance in Spanish or Farsi.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Favor de comunicarse con el Departamento de Obras Públicas de laciudad de Beverly Hills al 310.285.2467 para obtener asistencia en español.

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی مصرفی شماست.
خواهشمند است برای دریافت راهنمایی به زبان فارسی با اداره خدمات
همگانی شهر بورلی هیلز به شماره ۳۱۰۲۸۵۲۴۷۶ تماس حاصل فرمایید.

If you have questions regarding this report or the quality of your water, please contact Public Works Customer Service.

Public Works Customer Service

Call: 310.285.2467 | Email: AskPW@beverlyhills.org

Public Works Department

345 Foothill Road, Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Get Involved

Public involvement is fundamental to ensuring that we are meeting water supply demand, water quality goals and the highest customer service level. We welcome your feedback. Please see below for ways you can be involved with the City of Beverly Hills:

- Let us know how we are doing.
- Sign up for the Backbone newsletter and alerts.
- Participate in conservation events.
- Attend commission and council meetings.

The Public Works Commission is an advisory group to the City Council that generally meets at 8:00 a.m. on the second Thursday of every month.

For exact meeting dates and time, please visit www.beverlyhills.org/departments/publicworks/publicworkscommission or contact the City Clerk at 310.285.1000.

BEVERLY HILLS

For more information visit:
www.beverlyhills.org