

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Public Works and Transportation Department is pleased to present you with the 2006 Consumer Confidence Report (formerly known as the Water Quality Report). This report informs you, our valued customers, about the City's water sources and water quality programs. In this report, you will find tables listing the substances in the water that were tested. In addition, this report shows that the City is committed to protecting your water resources and providing the highest quality of water.

Water is precious! As you receive this report, we are expecting 2007 to be one of the driest years in California history. The City encourages all residents and businesses to conserve water. The City takes an active part in water conservation by offering an appliance rebate program. Details of the rebate program are available at the Public Works Building at 345 Foothill Rd., by calling (310) 285-2467 or from the City's website. Conservation tips and devices are available at www.bewaterwise.com.

The City of Beverly Hills will continue to provide the highest quality water and to keep you informed of our water programs and services. Please read this report and, if you have any questions or comments, do not hesitate to call us at (310) 285-2467.

Sincerely,

David Gustavson, Director
City of Beverly Hills
Department of Public Works
and Transportation

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

More information regarding drinking water quality can be found on the Internet. Some excellent websites are:

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
www.mwdh2o.com

**California Department of Health Services,
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental
Management**
www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Water Conservation Tips
www.bewaterwise.com

Fluoridation: Center for Disease Control
www.cdc.gov/OralHealth

2006 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR BEVERLY HILLS

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Water		Typical Source of Contaminant
						Weymouth Plant	Jensen Plant	
PRIMARY STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS								
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3	NA	NA	Highest % < 0.3	0.09	0.05	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform					Range	0%	0%	
Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Average	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	TT	TT	
	Oocysts/200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Average	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium (e)	Cysts/200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Range	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Giardia (e)	200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Average	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Culturable Viruses (e)	P or A/1000L	TT	(0)	NA	Range	A	A	Human and animal fecal waste
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds								
Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Range	TT	TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
					Average	TT	TT	
Epichlorohydrin	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Range	TT	TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
					Average	ND	ND	Discharge from metal refineries & agrichemicals
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Methyl-tert-butylether (MTBE) (f,g)	ppb	13	13	3	Range	ND	ND	
					Average	ND	ND	Gasoline discharges from watercraft engines
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND-190	ND-110	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
					Average	ND	81	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND-2.4	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Average	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives for tooth health
					Range	0.13	0.18	
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Average	ND-0.63	ND-0.54	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
					Range	0.45	0.47	
Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Average	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
					Range	ND	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS (j)								
Gross Alpha					Range	ND	ND-4.2	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Average	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta					Range	ND	ND	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Average	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (k)	pCi/L	5	(0)	2.0	Range	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2.0	Range	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	
Tritium	pCi/L	20000	400	1000	Range	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	1.1-1.2	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range	ND	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	1.2	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (l)								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (l)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range	34-63	15-50	
					Average	46	24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (l)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Highest RAA	12-79	12-79	
					Range	43	43	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (l,m)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	13-35	5-19	
					Average	25	7.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (l,m)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	5-41	5-41	
					Highest RAA	2.4	2.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Range	1.4-2.8	1.4-2.8	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Highest RAA	2.4	2.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Range	NA	3.3-7.2	
Bromate (n)	ppb	10	(0)	5.0	Highest RAA	NA	5.6	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control (TOC) (l)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	TT	TT	

THE 2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is a summary of the water quality we provided in 2006. It includes specific details about your water resources, possible activities that cause contaminants, quality of treated water and how it compares to federal and California state standards. In 2006, the City of Beverly Hills is proud to have met all California and Federal water standards.

If you have questions about your water, ask us

For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Kevin Watson, Water Operations Manager, at (310) 285-2467. You may also address your concerns at the scheduled Public Works Commission meetings. The Public Works Commission is an advisory group to the City Council that generally meets at 8:30 a.m. on the second and/or fourth Thursday of every month. For exact meeting dates and time, please contact the City Clerk at (310) 285-2400. For more information please visit the Public Works website at www.beverlyhills.org or call customer service at (310) 285-2467. The Public Works Commission for 2006 includes Tom Korey, Joseph Stabler, Howard Fisher and Daniel Yukelson.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی

بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرد بیدتا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

2006 WATER QUALITY COMPLAINT SUMMARY

Most of the water quality complaints were reported on May 16, 2006 when residents experienced "yellow" water. Upon investigation, it was concluded that iron was released from the reverse osmosis water treatment plant. The water quality parameters were tested in the affected areas and results showed that this was an aesthetic condition and did not pose a health threat to the residents. City staff immediately took the reverse osmosis water treatment plant and the affected reservoir offline. Water quality was restored within one day by flushing fire hydrants in the affected areas.

In 2006, ten "cloudy" water complaints were reported. City staff visited the homes and concluded that trapped air bubbles in the house's plumbing caused the "cloudy" water. The residents were asked to flush the home water line by turning on bathtub faucets, flushing toilets and garden hose bib to remove the trapped air bubbles.

2006 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR BEVERLY HILLS (CONTINUED)

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Water		Typical Source of Contaminant
						Weymouth Plant	Jensen Plant	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - - AESTHETIC STANDARDS								
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	50	Range Average	ND-190 ND	ND-110 81	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Average	42-98 61	44-56 50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	1.4 2	1.2 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (o) (as Saturation Index)	SI	non-corrosive	NA	NA	Range Average	0.04-0.30 0.19	0.02-0.26 0.14	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500	NA	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	500	20	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits
MTBE (f,g)	ppb	5	13	3	Range Average	ND 2	ND 2	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Odor Threshold (p)	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	2 2	2 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	482-829 595	411-539 480	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	78-162 116	55-86 69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Average	270-481 344	236-304 273	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Average	0.05-0.07 0.06	0.04 0.04	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING								
Boron	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Range Average	100-150 130	150-210 190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chromium VI (q)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range Average	0.07-0.09 0.08	0.07-0.10 0.09	Industrial waste discharge
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range Average	ND-3.4 ND	ND ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS FEDERAL REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs (s)								
List 1 - Assessment Monitoring								
MTBE	ppb	NA	NA	5	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Gasoline discharges from watercraft engines
Perchlorate	ppb	NA	NA	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Industrial waste discharge
OTHER PARAMETERS								
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	63-85 71	76-87 82	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	24-42 32	24-29 27	
Chlorate (t)	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	Range	56-85	26-76	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity (u) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	11.9-12.2 12.0	11.9-12.1 12.0	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	114-189 140	110-128 120	
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND 11-20.5	ND 11-13	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	15 ND-2.0	12 ND-3.0	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (v) (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	8.2-8.4	8.1-8.3	
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	8.3 2.5-4.0	8.2 2.3-2.8	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2.9 ND	2.6 ND	
Radon (j)	pCi/L	NA	NA	100	Range Average	48-91 ND	39-56 ND	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	62 1.8-2.7	47 2.2-2.8	
TOC (w)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	2.2 2.2	2.4 2.4	Various natural and man-made sources

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildfires.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Health Services (CA-DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CA-DHS also establishes limits for the contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



City of Beverly Hills
Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant

WATER CONTAMINANTS AND 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the hotline, (800) 426-4791.

Fluoridation: The City of Beverly Hills has been fluoridating its water since the 1970s. Fluoride occurs naturally in water and soil in varying amounts. The City of Beverly Hills adjusts the natural fluoride concentration in the water by adding a small concentration of sodium fluoride to promote dental health benefits. The fluoride levels in your water are maintained within a range of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million, as required by the state of California Department of Health Services. Fluoridating the water especially helps to prevent tooth decay in children. Because of the health benefits of fluoridating in drinking water, a 1997 Assembly Bill of the State of California has mandated all large system water suppliers to begin fluoridating their water systems.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California will begin fluoridating its water in October 2007. Though the City of Beverly Hills receives 90% of its water supply from MWD, the City plans to continue its fluoridation treatment at the City's Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant.

If you are concerned about fluoride in your drinking water, additional information is available from the Center of Disease Control Website:
<http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/>

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home's drinking water may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your plumbing. Homes built prior to 1986, which have had no plumbing upgrades, may have higher than acceptable lead levels in drinking water. Those built after 1986 when laws were passed restricting the lead content of faucets and pipes, do not pose the same risk.

In 2005 the City established an educational program to educate its water-service customers about safe drinking water practices. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. It is recommended that you flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

WATER SOURCES

The City of Beverly Hills water supplies come from the City's Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant (10%) and the Metropolitan Water District (90%). The City's Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant draws water from the City's four groundwater wells within the Hollywood Basin. This treated water is then blended with Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) water from its Jensen and Weymouth surface water treatment plant, which draws from State Water Project and the Colorado River. These waters are stored throughout the City's reservoirs and steel tanks.

WATER CONTAMINANTS AND YOUR HEALTH (CONTINUED)

Nitrate: The City's groundwater sources do NOT contain detectable nitrate.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L NO₃ is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L NO₃ may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

BEVERLY HILLS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - - REQUIRED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SERVICES

Parameters	Units	State MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDL)	Range Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (Weekly) (System)	NTU	5	NA	Range	ND-1.06
				Average	0.08
Color	Units	15	NA	Range	ND-10
				Average	0.68
Chlorine Residual (Weekly) (System) RAA	mg/L	4	4	Range	1.48-1.78
				Average	1.66
Fluoride (Weekly) (System) (x)	mg/L	2	1	Range	0.14-1.35
				Average	0.77
Total Coliform	(b)	5%	(0)	Range	0%
				Average	0%
Total Trihalomethanes (m,l) Highest RAA	ppb	80	NA	Range	16-32
				Average	33.5
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (I*)	ppb	60	NA	Range	3.8-14
				Average	13.3
Nitrite as N	ppm	1	1	Range	ND-0.078
				Average	0.004
Odor	TON	3	NA	Range	ND
				Average	ND

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

Chemical Parameter	Units	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)** (h)	ppm	1.3	0.17	1.50/2.50	0/0	NO	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)** (h)	ppb	15	2	4.40/10.0	1/4	NO	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

** March/September Monitoring Results

The City of Beverly Hills monitored for lead and copper in March and September 2006. There was 1 sample site that exceeded the lead AL in March and 4 sites exceeded the AL in September.

TWO COMMON HOUSEHOLD ISSUES THAT MAY EFFECT WATER QUALITY

1. "Cloudy" water can sometimes be caused by a clogged aerator, which is the part of the fixture that is screwed onto the end of the faucet spout. You can remedy this by removing the aerator and cleaning it. "Cloudy" water may also be caused by trapped air bubbles in water lines or trapped air bubbles in the water heater. Flushing water from the bathtub faucet or a front house hose bib for 5-10 minutes may resolve this problem. Draining your water heater tank and filling it up may also help.
2. "Sewage" or "sulfur" odor water can sometimes be caused by clogged sink drains. When the water hits the clogged drain, a "sewage" or "sulfur" smell may be detected. The problem can be identified by collecting a cold glass of water in a glass container, go to another room and smell it. If there is no odor present, then the sink drain may be clogged or needs disinfecting. You can disinfect the drain with hot water or other products and remove clogs in the sink. If this doesn't remedy the problem, call a rotor roter company to clean the sewage lines in your home.
3. Water Softener Units require regularly scheduled maintenance. Problems can show up, especially in older units. A rupture can occur inside the water softener unit and materials (brownish beads) can be discharged into the plumbing system. This causes faucets to clog and deposits to collect in toilet tanks. The salt tank should be inspected for debris or odors on regular basis. Manufacturers of the units usually provide a toll free number to request service and to answer questions.

Water softeners use different types of salts. These salts may affect your water quality. Please consult your physician prior to purchasing a water softener unit to ensure that it does not affect your health.

In addition, disposal of water softener resin and water discharge onto the street curb and storm drain are prohibited by the states environmental laws.

WATER QUALITY COMPLIANCE AND FUTURE REGULATIONS

Compliance – Lead and Copper Monitoring Update

The City of Beverly Hills is grateful to our 64 volunteers for their participation in the lead and copper monitoring program in 2006. Without our valued volunteers, we would not have been able to conduct the City's corrosion control study and the City's adherence to the Federal Lead and Copper Rule. In 2006, the City of Beverly Hills was in compliance of the Lead and Copper rule. As a result, the California Department of Health Services (CA-DHS) granted the City a monitoring schedule reduced to one per year.

In 2007, the lead and copper monitoring program will begin in June and end in August. Likewise, the City's Lead and Copper Internal Corrosion Desktop Study was approved.

If you have any further questions about reducing lead in drinking water, please call (310) 285-2467.

Compliance – Stage II Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water has been instrumental in protecting the public from waterborne disease epidemics. However, disinfectants have been known to react with naturally occurring materials in water to form by-products, which may pose health risks.

In 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required EPA to develop rules to balance the risks between microbial pathogens and disinfectant byproducts (DBPs). The Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule and Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, introduced in December 1998, were required by Congress as part of the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR) builds upon the Stage 1 DBPR to address higher risk public water systems for protection measures beyond those required for existing regulations. This rule was introduced in January 2006. The City of Beverly Hills will need to complete its Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) by September 30, 2008 and submit its IDSE report to EPA by January 2009.

The Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule will reduce the potential cancer and reproductive and developmental health risks from DBPs in drinking water. This rule strengthens public health protection for customers by tightening compliance monitoring requirements for two groups of DBPs, trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). The rule targets systems with the greatest risk and builds incrementally on existing rules. This regulation will reduce DBP exposure and related potential health risks and provide more equitable public health protection.

Based on the City's compliance with Stage 1 DBP Rule and the use of chloramines as an alternative disinfectant, we anticipate to be in compliance with the Stage 2 DBP Rule.

In addition, the City's Stage 2 DBP Plan was approved. In 2007, the City will begin monitoring these sites and will be taking proactive steps if the results exceed safe levels of DBPs.

BEVERLY HILLS GROUND WATER RESOURCES

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIOLOGICALS: THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS PERFORMED 4 QUARTERS MONITORING FOR RADIOLOGICALS IN 2003						
Gross Beta					Range ND-5.19	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Average ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined					Range 0.26-1.51	
Radium (k)	pCi/L	5	(0)	2.0	Average ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range ND-2.16 Average ND	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS -- FOR MONITORING ONLY. THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS PERFORMED MONITORING IN 2003						
Boron	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Range ND-994 Average 400	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

BEVERLY HILLS REVERSE OSMOSIS WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS - - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS						
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform					Range 0%	
Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average 0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Range 0% Average 0%	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range TT Average TT	Naturally present in the environment
SECONDARY STANDARDS - - AESTHETIC STANDARDS						
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range 8.51-54.5 Average 22.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Range ND-15.4 Average 3.67	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range 2.03-131 Average 26.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range 41-659 Average 137	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (CIP)

For the fiscal year 2007-08, the City of Beverly Hills is continuing its Public Works Capital Improvement Projects. These projects include a multi-year, systematic plan to install, reconstruct and add water quality features to our water system. Here are some of the highlights:

The Replacement of Coldwater Canyon Reservoir:

On May 14, 2007, the City began reconstructing the existing 78-year-old, 7.25 million gallon (MG) reservoir. The construction should last for approximately 32 months. The plans include adding an additional 1 MG storage and construction of a passive recreational park on the top of the reservoir.

There are no planned road closures during the construction period. For additional information or questions, please call the Project Information Line at (310) 285-1088. The construction hotline number is (310) 285-2520 during site work hours (8 a.m. to 4 p.m.) and (949) 254-0967 24 hours a day.

Water Main Replacements:

Installation of new ductile-iron water main pipes will be placed throughout Beverly Hills and the service areas of West Hollywood. These infrastructure improvements will provide better water quality and fire protection.

The Capital Improvement Projects are an exciting venture for the City of Beverly Hills. Once completed, they will bring new levels of high water quality to the City for years to come. We ask for your patience and understanding for any inconvenience that the construction projects may cause.

ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Aggressiveness Index	MPN	Most Probable Number	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
AL	Action Level	MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter	MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
DCEP	Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate	N	Nitrogen	RAA	Running Annual Average
DBP	Disinfection By-Products	NA	Not Applicable	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	ND	None Detected	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids (five)	NL	Notification Level	TON	Threshold Odor Number
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter	TT	Treatment Technique
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	PHG	Public Health Goal	µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter;
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)		also equivalent to µmho/cm (micromho per centimeter)

DEFINITIONS

1. **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 (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
5. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
6. **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
7. **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
8. **Regulatory Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.



FOOTNOTES

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. The MCL was not violated
- (c) Fecal coliform/*E.coli* MCLs: The occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2006.
- (d) HPC values were based on the monthly averages of the treatment plant effluent samples. In 2006, all distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. Method detection limit is < 1 CFU/mL.
- (e) In 2006, the effluent from Jensen and Weymouth treatment plants had no detectable *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, or Total Culturable Viruses. Two hundred (200) liters of water were collected monthly for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* analysis. One thousand (1000) liters of water were collected quarterly for Total Culturable Viruses analysis. Reported results (“P” for presence or “A” for absence) were taken from the first three (3) quarters of 2006.
- (f) Aluminum, copper, MTBE, and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
- (g) MTBE reporting level is 0.5 ppb.
- (h) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires systems to take water samples at the consumers’ tap. The action level, which triggers water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, is 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead.
- (i) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- (j) Metropolitan conducted four (4) quarters of monitoring from August 2005 to April 2006. Reported results were taken from the first two (2) quarters of 2006. Effective June 11, 2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
- (k) Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.
- (l) Average and range for the treatment plant effluent were taken from weekly samples for TTHM and monthly samples for HAA5. Distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 47 samples collected quarterly. In 2006, Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. The State of California has adopted the D/DBP Rule effective June 2006. TOC provides a medium for the formation of DBPs. Metropolitan was also in compliance with the DBP precursor (TOC) control portion of the Stage 1 D/DBP regulation.
- (l*) In 2006, City of Beverly Hills distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 4 sample sites collected quarterly. In 2006, the City was in compliance with all provisions of Stage 1 Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.
- (m) DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb.
- (n) Running annual average was calculated from weekly samples. Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- (o) SI measures the tendency for a water to precipitate or dissolve calcium carbonate (a natural mineral in water). Positive indices indicate the tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes and are assumed to be non-corrosive. Negative indices indicate the tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate and are assumed to be corrosive. Effective September 2006, corrosivity is no longer part of the Secondary Standards for drinking water in the State of California.
- (p) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information, contact MWD at (213) 217-6850.
- (q) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- (r) Both PHG (issued by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment) and NL (issued by CA Department of Health Services) were set at 6 ppb. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.
- (s) Data collected from January 2002 to January 2003. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR). List 1 - Assessment Monitoring consists of 12 chemical contaminants for which standard analytical methods were available. List 2 - Screening Survey consists of 16 contaminants for which new analytical methods were used.
- (t) Ranges for the plant effluent and the distribution system were taken from two (2) quarterly samples. Distribution system samples were taken from three (3) locations.
- (u) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.
- (v) Ranges for the plant effluent were taken from quarterly samples. The distribution system-wide range was taken from 19 samples collected quarterly. The PHG was established at 3 ppt in December 2006. The California NL is 10 ppt.
- (w) Average and range for TOC were taken from weekly samples collected at the combined filter effluent.
- (x) City of Beverly Hills adds fluoride to achieve levels that benefit tooth health.