Letter from the Director

The Public Works and Transportation Department is pleased to present you with the 2008 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.

On May 13, 2009, the Beverly Hills City Council declared a Stage B Emergency Water Conservation Ordinance in response to recent Metropolitan Water District actions limiting allocations to member agencies.

Stage B calls for a citywide, mandatory 10 percent reduction in potable water use. The Ordinance recommends conservation measures to be practiced by residents, visitors and businesses with fines imposed for violations. A water surcharge will be assessed to water customers who fail to meet their ten percent baseline reduction calculated from a three year average. Customers will receive information about their historical water use and the new fee schedule. A defined procedure will also be in effect to allow for an appeal of the imposed surcharges. Stage B also calls for a "Watering Schedule" whereby no watering will be allowed from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm every day. The North Zone of the city (north of Santa Monica Blvd) will be allowed to water on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only; the South Zone (south of Santa Monica Blvd) will be allowed to water on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only. No watering will be allowed on Sundays citywide. Violators of the "Watering Schedule" will be fined. For more information about the Stage B Emergency Water Conservation Ordinance, go to www.beverlyhills.org

In addition, the City encourages all residents and business to be more aware of their landscaping practices. Over-irrigation and unnecessary washing of driveways and sidewalks waste water and contribute to stormwater pollution. Having basic knowledge of your irrigation system and sweeping or using a water broom to clean driveways and sidewalks can easily conserve water. The City of Beverly Hills will continue to provide the highest quality water and 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 Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DWP.aspx

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

Water Conservation Tips
www.bewaterwise.com

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

2008 Water Quality Report of Beverly Hills

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Water: Weymmouth Plant	Source Water: Jensen Plant	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
CLARITY								
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3			NA	0.5	0.06	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 0.0-0.08		
Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: 0.10		Naturally present in the environment
					Range	Distribution System-wide: 0		
E. coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: 0		Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate					Range	Distribution System-wide: TT		
Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: TT		Naturally present in the environment
	Oocysts/				Range	ND	ND	
Cryptosporidium (e)	200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Average	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
	Cysts/				Range	ND	ND	
Giardia (e)	200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Average	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Culturable	P or A/				Range	A	A	
Viruses (e)	1000L	TT	(0)	NA	Average	A	A	Human and animal fecal waste
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds								
					Range	TT	TT	
Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Average	TT	TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Range	TT	TT	
Epichlorohydrin	ND	TT	(0)	ND	Average	TT	TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Methyl-tert-butylether					Range	ND	ND	
(MTBE) (f,g)	ppb	13	13	3	Average	ND	ND	Gasoline discharges from watercraft engines
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
					Range	60-250	56-120	Residue from water treatment process;
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600	50	Highest RAA	148	95	natural deposits; erosion
					Range	ND-2.7	2.0-2.8	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Highest RAA	2.4	2.3	production wastes
					Range	107-125	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge;
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Average	116	ND	natural deposits erosion
Fluoride					Range			Erosion of natural deposits; water additives
(naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Average			for tooth health
			Control Range:			0.7-1.3	0.7-1.3	
Fluoride			Optimal Level			0.8	0.8	
treatment-related (i)			Range Distribution Wide:			0.2*-1.0		Water additive to dental health
	ppm		1	0.1	Range	ND-0.6	0.6-0.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;
Nitrate (as N) (j)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Highest RAA	0.5	0.6	sewage; natural erosion
					Range	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Average	ND	ND	sewage; natural erosion
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha					Range	ND-7.6	ND-7.3	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Average	5.2	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta					Range	ND-9.7	ND-5.2	
Particle Activity (k)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Average	4.2	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Range	2.4-3.4	1.6-2.0	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Average	2.9	1.8	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (o)								
Total Trihalomethanes					Range	28-73	5.4-51	
(TTHM) (m)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Average	43	20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 18-68		
(TTHM) (m)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 43		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range	6.7-27	2.6-8.6	
(HAA5) (n)	ppb	60	NA	1	Average	16	4.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 3.9-37		
(HAA5) (l,n)	ppb	60	NA	1	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 14		By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 1.4-3.2		
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 2.4		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Range	NA	4.4-10	
Bromate (o)	ppb	10	(0)	5.0	Highest RAA	NA	7.8	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control					Range	TT	TT	
(TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Average	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources

The 2008 Water Quality Report

This report is a summary of the water quality we provided in 2008. 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 2008, 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 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 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 2008 includes City residents Howard Fisher, Peter Foldary, Farshid "Joe" Shoshani, Joseph Stabler and Steven Weinglass.

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 لطفا از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

2008 Water Quality Report of Beverly Hills (continued)

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Water: Weymmouth Plant	Source Water: Jensen Plant	Typical Source of Contaminant
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
					Range	60-250	56-120	Residue from water treatment process;
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	50	Highest RAA	148	95	natural deposits erosion
					Range	92-104	72-80	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Highest RAA	96	75	seawater influence
					Range	1-3	1-2	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Highest RAA	2	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Range	3	2	
Odor Threshold (p)	TON	3	NA	1	Highest RAA	3	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Range	810-1090	516-591	Substances that form ions in water;
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Highest RAA	941	552	seawater influence
					Range	159-275	47-71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Highest RAA	209	58	industrial wastes
					Range	487-678	283-333	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Highest RAA	565	307	seawater influence
					Range	0.05-0.06	0.04-0.05	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Highest RAA	0.06	0.04	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS								
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
					Range	ND-5	ND-3	
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
CHEMICAL								
					Range	101-122	81-92	
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	109	86	
					Range	52-74	23-32	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	60	28	
					Range	34-38	ND-23	By-product of drinking water chlorination;
Chlorate (t)	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range	Distrib. System-wide: 24-58		industrial processes
					Range	0.10-0.30	0.31-0.51	Industrial waste discharge; could be
Chromium VI (q)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Highest RAA	0.22	0.40	naturally present as well
Corrosivity (r)					Range	12.2-12.4	12.0-12.1	Elemental balance in water; affected
(as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Average	12.3	12.0	by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (s)					Range	0.34-0.56	0.12-0.26	Elemental balance in water; affected
(as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Average	0.44	0.22	by temperature, other factors
					Range	214-308	108-130	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	253	121	
					Range	21-29	11-13	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	25	12	
	pH				Range	8.0-8.2	8.2-8.4	
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Average	8.1	8.3	
					Range	4.0-5.2	2.6-3.0	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	4.5	2.8	
					Range	84-109	56-68	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	94	61	
					Range	1.7-2.4	1.5-1.9	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Highest RAA	2.2	2.1	Various natural and man-made sources
					Range	3.1-4.0	4.6-5.1	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Average	3.6	4.9	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (t)					Range	ND	2.4-7.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination;
(NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	Distrib. System-wide: ND-10		industrial processes

Basic Information About Drinking Water Constituents

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Constituents 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 Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain constituents in water provided by public water systems. CDPH also establishes limits for the constituents in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

City of Beverly Hills
Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant

Drinking Water and Your Health

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about constituents 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 constituents 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 constituents are also available from the hotline, (800) 426-4791.

Fluoridation: Fluoride occurs naturally in water and soil in varying amounts. The City of Beverly Hills and Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California adjust 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 Public Health. 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.

On June 5, 2008, MWDs fluoride systems at the Diemer, Weymouth, and Jensen water treatment plants were shut down to repair, modify, and perform preventive maintenance. Sampling continued until all monitoring sites were at ambient levels. The fluoride systems were returned to service on August 25, 2008. Levels down to 0.2 ppm were detected in the distribution system on June 9 - June 21 when the fluoride systems were out of service; and on August 25, 2008 when fluoridated water may not have reached all sites prior to commencement of distribution system monitoring. Metropolitan was in compliance with the provisions of the State's Fluoridation System requirements.

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: If present, elevated levels (above 15 µg/L) of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Beverly Hills is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health impacts against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health impacts such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

City of Beverly Hills Wells Source Water

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	City Wells				Typical Source of Contaminant
						Well 2	Well 4	Well 5	Well 6	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
					Range	2.63-3.46	15.7-18.2	ND-22.7	ND-2.72	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics
Arsenic*	ppb	10	0.004	2	Average	3.19	17.5	7.24	0.68	production wastes
					Range	ND	126	ND	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Average	ND	126	ND	ND	refineries; erosion of natural deposits
					Range	1.14-1.71	0.68-0.81	0.45-0.53	0.19-0.34	
Fluoride (naturally-occurring)*	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Average	1.34	0.74	0.50	0.30	
Regulated Chemicals with Secondary MCLs										
					Range	0.06	0.05	ND	0.05	
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	ppb	500			Average	0.06	0.05	ND	0.05	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Range	ND	53.9	ND	ND	
Silver	ppb	100		10	Average	ND	53.9	ND	ND	Industrial discharges

*Arsenic and fluoride compliance points are located in the Beverly Hills Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant. The City's wells are treated comprehensively to meet safe and drinkable water standards.

City of Beverly Hills Wells Source Water (continued)

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	City Wells				Typical Source of Contaminant
						Well 2	Well 4	Well 5	Well 6	
RADIOLOGICALS										
					Range	ND	ND	ND	1.36	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Average	ND	ND	ND	1.36	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Chemical										
					Range	ND	ND**	ND	ND	
Ethylbenzene**	ppb	300	300	0.5	Average	ND	ND**	ND	ND	Petroleum refinery discharge; industrial chemical factories
					Range	ND	ND	ND**	ND	
Toluene**	ppb	150	150	0.5	Average	ND	ND	ND**	ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries

**Ethylbenzene and toluene are included in the yearly VOCs monitoring. The annual testing results were ND for all wells. In addition, the City quarterly monitored ethylbenzene for Well 4 and toluene for Well 5 due to its detection in 2006 and 2005, respectively. Please refer to Public Notification notice for details.

2008 Water Quality Report for 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
				Range	ND-0.17	
Turbidity (Weekly) (System)	NTU	5	NA	Average	0.09	Naturally present in the environment
				Range	ND-2.0	
Color	Units	15	NA	Average	0.14	Naturally occurring organic material
				Range	0.23-2.9	
Chlorine Residual (Weekly) (System) RAA	ppm	4	4	Average	1.82	Disinfectant added for treatment
				Range	0.11-1.06	
Fluoride (Weekly) (System) (aa)	ppm	2	1	Average	0.69	Water additive for tooth health
				Range	0%	
Total Coliform	(b)	5%	(0)	Average	0%	Naturally present in the environment
				Range	20.6-49.0	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ab)	ppb	80	NA	Highest RAA	34.8	Byproducts of Chlorine disinfection
				Range	2.2-16.0	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ab,l)	ppb	60	NA	Highest RAA	11.1	Byproducts of Chlorine disinfection
				Range	ND-0.045	
Nitrite as N	ppm	1	1	Average	0.004	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
				Range	ND	
Odor	TON	3	NA	Average	ND	Naturally ocurring organic material

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

Parameter	Units	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL No. of Sites	AL Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (h)	ppb	1300	300	86.7	0	NO	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (h)	ppb	15	2	1.65	0	NO	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

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 plumber 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. The "brownish beads" causes faucets to clog and deposits are found in the 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 is prohibited by state environmental laws.

4. "Yellow/reddish-brown color" water is commonly caused by plumbing corrosion. Plumbing corrosion can come from the pipes leading to your home or in your home. Similarly, your water heater tank may also be rusting producing the "yellow/reddish-brown" color. This water quality issue is non-toxic, but the appearance is not appealing. Simply flushing your faucet until the water clears up will usually solve this problem. However, this problem will persist until the rusted plumbing or the rusted water heater tank is replaced.

5. "White" powder residue on glassware and cooking utensils is caused by dried *minerals* present in water. Calcium and magnesium make up most of the minerals present in water. They are nontoxic and do not pose health effects. If you pour water in a dish and let it evaporate, the "white" powder that is left are these minerals.

   Due to the current drought conditions and legal proceedings the State Water Project is facing, the City of Beverly Hills will continue to receive more Colorado River water, which contains more minerals than State Water Project water.

Water Quality Compliance and Future Regulations

Compliance – Lead and Copper Monitoring Update
The City of Beverly Hills is grateful to our 34 volunteers for their participation in the lead and copper monitoring program in 2008. Without our valued volunteers, we would not have been able to conduct the City's corrosion control study and ensure the City's adherence to the Federal Lead and Copper Rule. In 2008, the City of Beverly Hills was in compliance with the Lead and Copper rule. As a result, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) granted the City a reduced monitoring schedule, moving to testing once every three years. The next lead and copper monitoring event is scheduled for June 2011. Our volunteers will once again be asked to participate in this program.

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 the 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 completed the Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) for Stage II DBP. The results have been submitted to the EPA for review and seek approval for the Compliance Monitoring Plan. The results show that your water meets EPA and CDPH standards. Results of the IDSE monitoring are included in this report.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California conducted Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) between April 2007 to March 2008 for trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). All TTHM and HAA5 values from the 19 specific sites were within the range of values reported for Metropolitan's distribution system. The results are included in this report.

The Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule reduces 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 provides more equitable public health protection.

Stage II Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product Rule (Stage II D/DBP)

D. Initial Distribution System Evaluations (IDSE) Standard Monitoring Results (ac)

Site ID	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) mg/L - State MCL = 80 ppb, PHG = NA					
	Date	1/30/2008	4/4/2008	5/23/2008	7/15/2008	LRAA	Range
1	Results	21.1	14.6	36.6	38.8	27.8	14.6-38.8
2	Results	27.2	15.5	25.6	41.0	27.3	15.5-41.0
3	Results	23.5	11.1	23.0	26.4	21.0	11.1-26.4
4	Results	25.8	14.4	35.2	29.5	26.2	14.4-35.2
5	Results	18.1	13.7	37.3	41.0	27.5	13.7-41.0
6	Results	22.8	15.7	32.1	30.1	25.2	15.7-32.1
7	Results	33.2	14.9	28.0	40.7	29.2	14.9-40.7
8	Results	18.0	15.3	24.5	31.4	22.3	15.3-31.4
Site ID	**Haloacetic acid (HAA5) mg/L - State MCL = 60 ppb, PHG = NA**					
	Date	1/30/2008	4/4/2008	5/23/2008	7/15/2008	LRAA	Range
1	Results	17.0	8.6	23.2	19.5	17.1	8.6-23.2
2	Results	15.0	7.8	9.4	20.9	13.3	7.8-20.9
3	Results	10.3	6.3	7.6	14.1	9.6	6.3-14.1
4	Results	20.2	9.6	18.9	18.6	16.8	9.6-20.2
5	Results	12.1	9.1	22.0	24.3	16.9	9.1-24.3
6	Results	15.4	10.0	16.5	17.9	15.0	10.0-17.9
7	Results	14.7	7.9	10.0	21.9	13.6	7.9-21.9
8	Results	16.2	10.1	15.6	21.5	15.9	10.1-21.5

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 (ad)	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average	0%	Naturally present in the environment
					Range	0%	
E. coli (ad)			(0)	NA	Average	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate					Range	TT	
Count (HPC) (ae)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average	TT	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
					Range	ND-0.273	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Average	0.14	Erosions from natural deposits
					Range	ND-4.57	Natural deposits erosion, glass and
Arsenic*	ppb	10	0.004	2	Average	2.66	electronics production wastes
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards							
					Range	4.1-81.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average	35.2	seawater influence
			NL =		Range	1.04-8.86	
Manganese	ppb	50	500	20	Average	3.46	Leaching from natural deposits
					Range	0.5-103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average	37.4	industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids					Range	24-356	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
(TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Average	161	seawater influence

*Arsenic compliance is measured in the water treatment plant effluent. Results show that arsenic is reduced to meet safe and compliance standards.

Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)

For the fiscal year 2008-09, 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. 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.

Here are some of the highlights:

Reservoir Upgrade:
The City is currently in the planning stages to replace all of its steel tank reservoirs. The design for these new reservoirs includes larger capacity, seismic stability and water quality features.

Coldwater Cañon Reservoir is expected to be completed in February 2010. This reservoir will add an additional 1 million gallon water storage and a passive recreational park on top of the reservoir.

Investigating New Water Resources:
The City will begin exploratory drilling for a new water well this fiscal year to supplement current ground water resources.

From time to time, the City of Beverly Hills Water Utility will turn on its emergency water connection from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). The emergency connection may be used for events such as prolonged water outages, supplement water supply and water quality emergencies. Our customers will be informed when this water will be used. As customers, you may be interested in the water quality of our emergency water supply. The table below is the 2007 water quality report from LADWP.

City of Beverly Hills Emergency Connection [1]

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Los Angeles Filtration Plant	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform					Range	Distribution System-wide: 0-1.0	
Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: 0.3	Naturally present in the environment
CLARITY							
					NA	100%	
Effluent Turbidity	NTU	5 (a)	NA	NA	NA	0.24	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
					Range	<50-74	Residue from water treatment process;
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600		Average	<50	natural deposits; erosion
					Range	<2.0-5.4	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004		Average	<2.0	production wastes
					Range	<100	Oil and metal refineries discharge;
Barium	ppb	1000	2000		Average	<100	natural deposits erosion
					Range	0.11-1.6	Erosion of natural deposits;
Fluoride	ppm	2	1		Average	0.57	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
					Range	<2.0-2.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;
Nitrate (as NO_3)	ppm	45	45		Average	2.2	sewage; natural erosion
					Range	0.4-0.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10		Average	0.5	sewage; natural erosion
					Range	<5.0	Erosion of natural deposits;
Selenium	ppb	50	50		Average	<5.0	mine tailing runoff
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
					Range	<0.5	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06		Average	<0.5	auto shops (metal degreasers)
					Range	<0.5	Discharge from metal degreasing
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ppb	5	0.8		Average	<0.5	sites and other factories
RADIOLOGICALS (ad)							
					Range	<3.0-5.5	
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0		Average	3.6	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	<4.0-8.4	
Beta Emitters	pCi/L	50	0		Average	4.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Range	1.2-4.7	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43		Average	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (l)							
					Range	<5.0-9.2	
Bromate (o)	ppb	10	0		Average	<5.0	By-product of ozone disinfection
					Range	0-12	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4		Average	1.7	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

(1) During a prolonged main break in September 2007, an affected area was supplied with LADWP water.

City of Beverly Hills Emergency Connection [1] (continued)

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Los Angeles Filtration Plant	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards (continued)							
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (I) (continued)							
					Range	7.0-173	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA		Highest RAA	42	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Range	16-132	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA		Highest RAA	68	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards							
					Range	<50-74	Residue from som surface water treatment
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	50	Average	<50	process; erosion from natural deposits
					Range	48-61	Runoff/leaching from natural
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average	56	deposits; seawater influence
					Range	4-5	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Average	4	Naturally-occurring organic matter
					Range	<0.05	
Foaming Agents MBAS	ppb	500	NA	NA	Average	<0.05	Municipal and industrial discharges
					Range	<20	
Manganese NL=500	ppb	50	NL =500	20	Average	<20	Leaching from natural deposits
					Range	<1-1	
Odor (p)	TON	3	NA	1	Average	<1	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Range	432-458	Substances that form ions when
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Average	445	in water; seawater influence
					Range	34-56	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average	46	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Range	243-270	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Average	258	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Range	ND-0.15	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	Average	0.09	Soil runoff
					Range	<50	
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	50	Average	<50	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
OTHER PARAMETERS							
					Range	72-89	
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	79	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	152-278	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL= 1000	100	Average	210	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	<20-50	Runoff/ leaching from
Bromide	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Average	<20	natural deposits; seawater influence
					Range	24-28	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	26	Erosion of natural deposits; natural hot springs
					Range	<1	
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	NA	1	Average	<1	Industrial discharge; erosion of natural deposits
					Range	9.8-12	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	11	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	NA	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) NL =10	ppt	NA	3	2	Average	NA	By-product of chloramination

(1) During a prolonged main break in September 2007, an affected area was supplied with LADWP water.

City of Beverly Hills Emergency Connection [1] (continued)

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Los Angeles Filtration Plant	Typical Source of Contaminant
OTHER PARAMETERS (continued)							
					Range	7.3-7.5	Naturally occurring dissolved gases
pH	units	NA	NA	NA	Average	7.4	and minerals
					Range	22-26	Erosion from natural deposits,
Phosphate (as phosphorus)	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Average	24	agricultural runoff
					Range	2.2-3.3	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	NA	
Radon (a)	pCi/L	NA	NA	100	Average	NA	Decay of natural deposits
					Range	13-14	
Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	14	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	40-47	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	44	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	102-136	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	118	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	1.7-2.2	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.3	Average	2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	<5.0-6.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) NL=5	ng/L	NA	NL = 0.005	NA	Average	<5.0	and other factories
					Range	<3.0	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL= 50	3	Average	<3.0	Erosion of natural deposits

(1) During a prolonged main break in September 2007, an affected area was supplied with LADWP water.

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)
DCPA	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
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances	pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter	TT	Treatment Technique
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	PHG	Public Health Goal	µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter;
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)		also equivalent to µmho/cm (micromho per centimeter)
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter				

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.

Important Information About The City's Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOCs) in Well 2, Well 4 and Well 5

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) requires all water utilities to monitor source water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of the Water Utility's annual monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

During January 2006 to December 2006, the Water Utility failed to test for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) at the City's Well 2 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Rest assured all City well waters go through a comprehensive system of treatment, including reverse osmosis and air stripping which removes volatile organic chemicals. This comprehensive treatment system makes the water drinkable, safe and tasting good. Historically, Well 2 has had no detection of VOCs in its water.

On November 21, 2005 and July 16, 2006, the Water Utility collected annual VOCs in Well 5 and Well 4, respectively. Toluene was detected in Well 5; and ethylbenzene was detected in Well 4. The level of each contaminant was below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, the Water Utility is required to perform quarterly monitoring when VOCs are detected.

In failing to test Well 2, Well 4 and Well 5 during these time periods was in violation of the monitoring regulations. Although these failures were not an emergency, as our customers, we would like to inform you of these occurrences, what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What happened? What is being done?
Well 2: Well 2 was not in service due to well rehabilitation and pump maintenance during the time the other wells were sampled for VOCs. The rehabilitation and maintenance were being performed to ensure maximum performance, efficiency and safe yield. These activities prevented the Water Utility from pumping water and testing for VOCs from Well 2 during its scheduled date. VOCs were intended to be sampled once the well went back to full-time service.

Unfortunately, an oversight occurred and the testing for VOCs was missed. Upon realizing the failed monitoring requirement, the City tested VOCs for Well 2 in December 2007. The result of the monitoring showed no detection of VOCs for Well 2. To confirm the safety of the water, the City performed additional sampling in May, Jun and July 2008. All of the tests showed no detection of VOCs, deeming it to be safe.

Well 5: The Water Utility failed to perform quarterly testing for the presence of toluene in 2005. The City monitored VOCs, including toluene, in 2006 and 2007. The results showed no detection of these contaminants. In addition, the Water Utility performed quarterly toluene monitoring from July 2008 to January 2009. Likewise, the results showed no detection of these contaminants during these monitoring periods.

Well 4: The Water Utility failed to perform quarterly testing for the presence of ethylbenzene in 2006. The City monitored VOCs, including ethylbenzene, in 2007. Similar to Well 5, there was no detection of these contaminants. In addition, the Water Utility performed ethylbenzene quarterly monitoring from July to January 2009. The results also showed no detection of these contaminants.

What do you need to do?
There is nothing you need to do. The Water Utility has performed the required testing and also additional testing to ensure that Well 2, Well 4 and Well 5 waters are safe. These waters go through comprehensive treatment system making it drinkable, safe and tasting good. The Water Utility has also received a letter from California Department of Public Health informing the utility has returned to compliance.

The Water Utility apologizes to our customers for failing to perform proper monitoring for Well 2, Well 4 and Well 5 in a timely manner. The Water Utility has made changes to its operations plan to ensure compliance by completing required sampling before or right after any maintenance or any detection of VOCs. For more information, please contact Josette Descalzo at 310-285-2467 or 345 Foothill Rd. Beverly Hills, CA 90210.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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. In 2008, 8818 samples were analyzed and nine samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.

(c) *E.coli* MCL: The occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2008.

(d) All distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/ml.

(e) In 2008, the effluent from the five (5) 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 analyzed quarterly for Total Culturable Viruses.

(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 levels, which trigger water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, are 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead.

(i) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. *See Special Notice from MWD section for more details.

(j) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.

(k) 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.

(l) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the RAA.

(m) Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform and dibromochloromethane.

(n) DLR is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.

(o) Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.

(p) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information, call MWD at (213) 217-6850.

(q) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.

(r) AI < 10 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive
AI > 12 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water

(s) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposits scale on pipes
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate

(t) Analysis conducted by Metropolitan Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B.

(aa) City of Beverly Hills fluoride field monitoring results. In 2008, the City received fluoridated water from MWD.

(ab) In 2008, City of Beverly Hills was in compliance of Stage I Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.

(ac) In 2008, the City of Beverly Hills completed the Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) for Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product Rule. Stage 2 D/DBP rule compliance is based on locational results than system wide results. Typical source of contaminant for TTHM and HAA5 is the by-products of chlorine disinfection.

(ad) Total Coliform Bacteria and E.Coli test are performed weekly on reverse osmosis plant effluent samples. There were no positive results in 2008.

(ae) HPC test is performed on weekly plant effluent samples in the City's reverse osmosis water treatment plant.

(af) Radiological data for LADWP samples are based on 2006 monitoring except for radon which was tested in 2005. Radiological monitoring is done every three years.