Beverly Hills

Partners in Environmental Protection

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

The City of Beverly Hills delivers over 1 billion gallons of high quality drinking water to its citizens and customers every year. As always, this report shows that our water is as good as or better than premium bottled water with one budget-stretching difference. In 2014, the cost of Beverly Hills water was a little less than a penny a gallon.

Going forward, the City of Beverly Hills will focus on not only providing high quality drinking water but ensuring adequate long term water supply for our citizens and customers. This will be accomplished through two key actions, water conservation and water supply development. Our 2015–2025 Water Enterprise Plan focuses on programs and projects that will increase water use efficiency and water resiliency. This plan will keeps us on track to deliver enough water, more efficiently, with greater accessibility for all customers.

The City of Beverly Hills needs your help. Having enough water requires everyone's efforts. Our customers are our conservation partners. Each of you can help in big ways like converting to water efficient landscaping, and little ways like limiting showers and turning off the water while you brush your teeth.

Sincerely,

Trish Rhay
Assistant Director
Public Works Services
Infrastructure and Field Operations

MONEY SAVING REBATES

Residential water consumers are the largest contributor to California's urban water use – more than 2.2 trillion gallons of water per year. That's half of the annual flow of the Colorado River, one of Southern California's primary sources of water. It is time to actively participate in conservation by changing our habits and installing water efficient devices.

The City of Beverly Hills is encouraging all residents to visit www.bewaterwise.com to find qualifying products lists and rebates for water efficient devices. We encourage you to apply for your rebates immediately as funding decreases throughout the year.

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

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.sht

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

Water Conservation Tips
www.bewaterwise.com

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

THE 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Your Water Meets All Safe Drinking Water Standards

The technical and analytical water quality information presented in this report is required by State health regulations.

These regulations require water suppliers to inform customers where their water comes from, what is in their water, and any violation of standards that may have occurred.

For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Trish Rhay, Assistant Director of Public Works Services - Infrastructure and Field Operations, at (310) 285-2486. 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. The Public Works Commission for 2013 includes residents Barry Pressman, Ron Shalowitz, Sandra Aronberg, Jeff Wolfe and Jerrold S. Felsenthal.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information or have it translated.

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.

WATER CONSERVATION TABLE
(COURTESY OF WWW.BEWATERWISE.COM)

What you can do	How much you can save
INDOOR	
Turn off the water when you brush your teeth	3 gallons per day
Shorten your showers by one or two minutes	5 gallons per day
Fix leaky faucets	20 gallons per day
Wash only full loads of laundry	15 to 50 gallons per load
OUTDOOR	
Water your yard only before 8 a.m. to reduce evaporation and interference from wind	20 gallons per day
Install a smart sprinkler controller	40 gallons per day
Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks	150 gallons each time
Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray and broken sprinkler heads	500 gallons a month
Mulch! Save hundreds of gallons a year by using organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation.	

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER COMPONENTS

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.

Components that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial components**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildfires.
- **Inorganic components**, 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 components**, 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 components**, 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.
- The City uses **chloramines** to disinfect your water. The City is required to disinfect your water to prevent waterborne pathogens.
- Your drinking water also contains small amount of **fluoride ions**. This additive helps prevent tooth decays. The fluoride concentration in your water ranges from 0.7 to 1.3 mg/L.
- Your average **water hardness** is approximately 289 mg/L or 17 grains/gallon with a range from 39 mg/L to 250 mg/L.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain components in water provided by public water systems. DDW also establishes limits for the components in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The City of Beverly Hills water supply comes 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 the Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) water from its Jensen and Weymouth surface water treatment plant which draws from the State Water Project and the Colorado River. These waters are stored throughout the City's reservoirs and steel tanks.

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for the City of Beverly Hills was completed in July 2002. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: sewer collection systems, dry cleaners, parks, residential housing, historic railroad rights-of-way, automobile repair shops, parking lots, automobile gasoline stations and confirmed leaking underground tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of Beverly Hills, 345 Foothill Road, Beverly Hills, CA 90210. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Trish Rhay, Assistant Director at (310) 285-2486.

DRINKING WATER AND YOUR HEALTH

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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 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 components 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 fluoridation to promote dental health. The fluoride levels in your water are maintained within a range of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million, as required by the Division of Drinking Water. 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 begin fluoridating their water systems.

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/.

Homes built prior to 1986, which have had no plumbing upgrades, may have higher than acceptable lead levels in drinking water. Homes built after 1986, when laws were passed restricting the lead content of faucets and pipes, do not pose the same risk.

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. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard, 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.

2014 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FROM OUR MWD SOURCES

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 Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	TT = 1 TT (a)	NA	NA	Highest % <0.3	0.03 100%	0.06 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range Average	Distrib. System-wide: ND – 0.3 Distribution System-wide: 0.1		Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	NA	(c)	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: ND		Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	Distribution System-wide: TT Distribution System-wide: TT		Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/ 200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Giardia	Cysts/ 200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Human and animal fecal waste
SEMI-VOLATIVE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (e)								
Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
Epichlorohyydrin	NA	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	70 – 230 136	ND – 110 81	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Asbestos (f)	MFL	7	7	0.2	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND ND	2.2 2.2	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromum VI (g)	ppb	NA	0.02	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Copper (h)	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits erosion
Lead (h)	ppb	AL = 15	0.02	5	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	House pipes internal corrosions; natural deposits erosion
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (i) treatment-related		Control Range: Optimal Level Range Average Range Distribution Wide:				0.7 – 1.3 0.8 0.06 – 1.0 0.8 0.6 – 1.0	0.7 – 1.3 0.8 0.7 – 0.9 0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N) (j)	ppm ppm	10	1 10	0.1 0.4	Range Average	ND ND	0.6 0.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Perchlorate (k)	ppb	6	6	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Industrial waste discharge
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range Average	ND – 4 ND	ND – 5 3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50 (l)	(0)	4.0	Range Average	4 – 6 5	ND – 5 ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range Average	2 – 3 3	2 – 3 2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range Average	23 – 34 28	10 – 15 12	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (m)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range Average	25 – 42 47	18 – 38 31	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (n)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 12 – 48 Distrib. System-wide: 47		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	8.2 – 17 12	3.2 – 6.0 4.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2014 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FROM OUR MWD SOURCES (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
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k) - continued								
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (m)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	8.3 – 18 16	2.0 – 14 8.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (n)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 2.0 – 22 Distrib. System-wide: 17		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 1.3 – 2.9 Distrib. System-wide: 2.3		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	5.0	Range Highest RAA	NA NA	4.4 – 13 7.8	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range Average	70 – 230 136	ND – 110 81	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Average	86 – 92 89	85 – 86 86	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	1 1	1 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	2 2	3 3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	964 – 1010 987	588 – 631 610	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	227 – 238 233	63 – 75 69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Average	604 – 641 623	325 – 355 340	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS								
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
CHEMICAL								
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	127 – 128 128	84 – 94 89	
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	NA	100	Range Average	110 110	160 160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	74 74	26 – 36 31	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range Range	102 Distrib. System-wide: 21 – 105	36	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity (o) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	12.5 12.5	12.0 12.0	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (p) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	0.55 – 0.63 0.59	0.15 – 0.27 0.21	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	284 – 294 289	114 – 136 125	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	25 – 26 25	12 12	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	8.1 8.1	8.1 – 8.3 8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	4.4 – 4.7 4.6	2.6 – 2.7 2.7	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	89 – 96 83	69 – 73 71	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Highest RAA	2.4 – 2.7 2.5	1.3 – 2.1 1.9	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	4.8 4.8	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	3	2	Range Range	ND Distrib. System-wide: ND – 5.0	ND – 2.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes

2014 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FROM REVERSE OSMOSIS WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Parameter	Sample Date	No. of Months in Violation	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Level Detected	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (ad)	2014	0	%	5.0 (ad,b)	(0)	NA	Range Average	0% 0%	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (ad)	2014	0			(0)	NA	Range Average	0% 0%	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (ae)	2014	0	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	TT TT	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Fluoride Treated-Related	2014	0	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	0.64 – 1.11 0.85	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic*	2014	0	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	1.58 – 5.22 2.64	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	2014	0	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Average	33.5 – 109 74.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	2014	0	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Range Average	2.82 – 19.70 9.12	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	2014	0	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	0 – 126 85.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2014	0	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Average	219 – 547 364.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness	2014	0	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	39 – 84 64	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

2014 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Parameters	Sample Date	No. of Months in Violation	Units	State MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDL)	Range Average	Level Detected	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria (ad)	2014	0	%	5.0 (ad,b)	NA	Range Average	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (Weekly) (System) (a)	2014	0	NTU	5	NA	Range Average	0.00 – 0.88 0.11	Soil runoff
Color	2014	0	Units	15	NA	Range Average	0 – 2 0.03	Naturally occurring organic material
Chlorine Residual (Weekly) (System) RAA	2014	0	ppm	4	4	Range Highest RAA	0.97 – 2.62 1.81	Disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (Weekly) (System) (aa)	2014	0	ppm	2	Control Range Optimal Level 1	Range Average	0.7 – 1.3 0.8 0.70 – 0.94 0.82	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ab,n)	2014	0	ppb	80	NA	Range Highest RAA	20.3 – 40.4 34.45	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ab,n)	2014	0	ppb	60	NA	Range Highest RAA	9.65 – 27.70 18.65	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Nitrite as N	2014	0	ppm	1	1	Range Average	ND – 0.0357 0.001	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor	2014	0	TON	3	NA	Range Average	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic material

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

Parameter	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	Units	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (af)	2014	32	ppb	1300	300	144	0	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (af)	2014	32	ppb	15	0.2	5.49	1	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

City Information and Guidelines

Beverly Hills must reduce its water use by at least 30%. If you are a new or existing water customer, please read the following information below. Content will be updated on the City's website on a regular basis. Let's work together to meet this goal!

Stage D Overview

The Beverly Hills City Council at the May 5 meeting finalized a modified version of Stage D in the City's emergency water conservation program. The new restrictions on water use went into effect in June 2015. This will include penalties for not reducing water consumption by at least 30% and for violations of outdoor watering restrictions.

Watering Restrictions

- Users will be asked to reduce water consumption by seventy percent (70%) of the baseline period. The baseline will be determined from the billing cycle one year ago. Single-family and multi-family residential users in tier 1 will remain in tier 1 for the next billing cycle.
- A tiered water penalty surcharge will be established. Customers will be notified before the penalty surcharges are implemented. Low single-family and multi-family residential water users in tier 1 will not face penalty surcharges.
- Outdoor watering will be restricted to two days a week.
- Plumbing and irrigation leaks will need to be repaired as soon as practicable. The City may issue notices to repair visible leaks.
- Exterior wash-down of buildings and vehicles are prohibited with the exception of the following:
  - If the commercial car wash or commercial service station uses reclaimed wastewater.
  - If the health, safety and welfare of the public are contingent upon frequent vehicle cleaning. For example, garbage trucks and vehicles transporting food and perishables.
- Water usage from fire hydrants will be limited to firefighting or other activities necessary to main the pubic health, safety and welfare.
- Refilling of pools, spas or ponds will be prohibited unless there are health and safety issues. For example, if insects are breeding on standing water.
- The operation of water fountains are prohibited unless individuals use reclaimed water.
- Restaurants shall serve water upon request only.
- All public restrooms in the City and private bathrooms in hotels shall notify patrons and employees of water conservation goals.
- Fines not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) will be imposed for violations of the outdoor watering restrictions. Continued excessive use may result in termination of water supply through irrigation services and/or restrictions of water supply through domestic meters.

Resources from the City of Beverly Hills

- Outdoor Watering Schedule is mandatory for Residents and Commercial water customers.
- We are all in this together! Report Water Waste to save our water resources.
- Questions about Stage D Water Conservation efforts? See the FAQ's Page on the City of Beverly Hills website for answers: http://beverlyhills.org/living/recyclingandconservation/water/faq/web.jsp

BH2O Beverly Hills is Conserving

www.beverlyhills.org/conservation

THE CITY IS YOUR CONSERVATION PARTNER

Water conservation efforts are not the responsibility of residents and businesses alone. The City of Beverly Hills is doing its part.

One example is the revised landscape strategy for the City's parks and medians, including iconic Beverly Gardens Park. The primary goal is to implement water conservation methods while preserving the beauty of the 1.9-mile historic public garden that spans several blocks along Santa Monica Boulevard.

Plants, shrubs and trees require little or no water and include California and

Mediterranean natives as well as evergreens acclimatized to coastal foothills. And of course there is the cactus garden where no water is required.

At the park's Electric Fountain Garden at Wilshire and Santa Monica Boulevard, a new drip irrigation system will reduce water use by 28 percent. Nearly half the lawn will be removed and replaced with plants that require little watering for a savings of 239,700 gallons each year. Drought-resistant turf will be installed as well.

The City is doing its part along with you, to make Beverly Hills a conservation-conscious community.

Water losses at the fountain will be prevented with a number of energy-efficient filters, sensors, pumps and other devices. A new gauge will shut off fountain functions automatically to prevent water waste from overspray during windy conditions, leaking ventilation holes in the fountain will be repaired and new waterproofing material will be applied. Additional Citywide conservation efforts include a new water leak detection program, ultra-low flow and/or waterless urinals at all City facilities.

These are just some of the many projects underway at City-owned properties to save water. The City is doing its part along with you, to make Beverly Hills a conservation-conscious community.

For more information visit www.beverlyhills.org/waterconservation or call 310-285-2467.

TRANSFORM YOUR YARD INTO A WATER-WISE OASIS

Irrigation of lawns and gardens accounts for 70 percent of the total water use in Beverly Hills. Lawns are foreign to semi-arid Southern California cities, and grasses such as St. Augustine, Marathon and Fescue require a tremendous amount of water and maintenance to keep them healthy.

Now that summer is just around the corner, this is the perfect time to think about replacing some or all of your water-thirsty lawn with drought-tolerant plants. This sustainable option is simpler than you may think, and you can do it yourself or hire a certified landscaper.

Free beginner and advanced workshops for amateurs and professionals are offered by the Metropolitan Water District, the County of Los Angeles and other agencies; Beverly Hills will also offer similar programming.

Here's an added bonus: For a limited time, the Metropolitan Water District is offering rebates beginning at $2 per square foot for turf (grass) removal. First you must apply for and receive project approval by MWD to be eligible for the rebate. Before and after photos will be required as well.

Keep these tips in mind as you make your plans:

- Place a layer of organic mulch (wood chips or bark) on top of the soil surface to capture natural moisture from rainfall, prevent evaporation, keep plant roots cool and reduce weeds. However, keep mulch away from the base of shrubs and trees to prevent decay and disease.
- Make sure your new California-friendly plants have plenty of room to grow. Your landscaping may look a little sparse at first, but it will be gorgeous in no time.
- Choose plants that will do double duty by attracting wildlife such as birds and butterflies.
- For plants that require minimal watering, consider a drip irrigation system and group plants together that have similar water needs.
- If you're considering replacing your lawn with artificial turf, please note the City of Beverly Hills currently allows this in back yards only.

For more information about MWD's turf removal rebates visit www.bewaterwise.com.

BH2O Beverly Hills is Conserving

DROUGHT CRISIS

Beverly Hills water customers MUST conserve at least 30%!

www.beverlyhills.org/conservation Or call: 310-285-2467

Beverly Hills Mandatory Watering Schedule

Limit your outdoor watering to 2 days a week, 8 minutes per station, before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m.

Residents Living	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
North of Santa Monica Boulevard		NO WATERING	NO WATERING	NO WATERING		NO WATERING	NO WATERING
South of Santa Monica Boulevard	NO WATERING		NO WATERING	NO WATERING	NO WATERING		NO WATERING

Conserve Water - Indoor Tips:

Collect the water used rinsing fruits and vegetables to water your plants.

Run dishwasher and washing machine only when full. Save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Limit your showers to 5 minutes. Save up to 5 gallons a minute.

Turn off water while brushing teeth, shaving or washing your face. Save up to 4 gallons a minute.

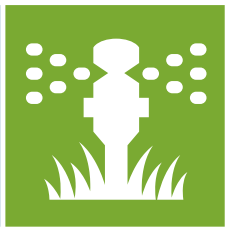
Replace fixtures with high efficiency washing machines, dishwashers, toilets & faucets.

Check Rebates beverlyhills.org/rebates

Conserve Water - Outdoor Tips:

Check and repair leaks and broken sprinkler heads immediately! Adjust sprinkler overspray.

Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks.



Use a Smart Controller irrigation system to improve efficiency.

Spread a layer of organic mulch in planters to retain moisture.

Replace turf with drought tolerant plants.

Rebates Available beverlyhills.org/rebates

Track your water consumption with Water Tracker:

Water.beverlyhills.org

ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Aggressiveness Index	mg/L	milligrams per liter	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
AL	Action Level	MPN	Most Probable Number	ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter	MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
DCPA	Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate	MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	RAA	Running Annual Average
DBP	Disinfection By-Products	N	Nitrogen	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
DDW	Division of Drinking Water	NA	Not Applicable	SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
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		also equivalent to µmho/cm (micromho per centimeter)
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter		micrograms per liter (µg/L)	µg/L	microgram per liter or parts per billion

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) As a Primary Standard, the turbidity levels of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. The turbidity levels for grab samples at these locations were in compliance with the Secondary Standard.

(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 2014, 7,641 samples were analyzed and six samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.

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

(d) All distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/mL. Values are based on monthly median per State guidelines and recommendations.

(e) Results are from 2012 annual monitoring. Metropolitan's required triennial monitoring (2014-2016) will be performed in 2015.

(f) Data are from samples collected in 2011 and reported once every nine-year compliance cycle until the next samples are collected.

(g) Metropolitan's chromium VI reporting levelis 0.03 ppb, which is below the state DLR of 1 ppb. Data above Metropolitan's reporting level and below the DLR are reported as ND in this report. They are available upon request.

(h) As a wholesaler, Metropolitan is not required to collect samples at the consumers' tap under the Lead and Copper Rule.

(i) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

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

(k) Perchlorate was not detected at Metropolitan's reporting level of 2 ppb, which is below the state DLR of 4 ppb.

(l) DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

(m) Compliance was based on the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of all data collected at the treatment plant specific core monitoring locations.

(n) Compliance was based on the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of all data collected at the distribution system-wide monitoring locations.

(o) AI < 10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water; AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI (10.0 – 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water

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

(aa) City of Beverly Hills fluoride field monitoring results. In 2014, the City received fluoridated water from MWD the City's reverse osmosis water treatment plant.

(ab) City of Beverly Hills was issued a warning letter by the DDW for violating the monitoring requirements of the Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. The City has responded to the DDW and will be following the approved monitoring plan moving forward.

(ac) In 2014, 1036 samples were analyzed for total coliform bacteria. 0 positive coliform results occurred in 2014.

(ad) Total Coliform Bacteria and E.Coli tests were performed weekly on reverse osmosis plant effluent samples when in operation. In 2014, 29 samples were analyzed for coliform bacteria.

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

(af) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires systems to take water samples at the consumer's 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. The set samples taken did not trigger treatment requirements for lead and copper.

Beverly Hills Watering Schedule

What are my watering days under the City's 2-day outdoor watering schedule?

Residents Living	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
North of Santa Monica Boulevard			NO WATERING WEDNESDAY	NO WATERING THURSDAY			NO WATERING SUNDAYS
South of Santa Monica Boulevard			NO WATERING WEDNESDAY	NO WATERING THURSDAY			NO WATERING SUNDAYS

Water conservation in Beverly Hills is mandatory. Limit your outdoor watering to 2 days a week, 8 minutes per station, before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m.

Use Water Wisely – Control Water Costs

As your drinking water provider, we work to control costs by eliminating leaks in the treatment and distribution systems. Leaks inside homes and businesses are the responsibility of the property owner. Leaks waste large amounts of water. A toilet that "keeps running" or a dripping faucet can waste hundreds of gallons and dollars in a short time. A leaky toilet can waste from 200 to several thousand gallons a day.

Check your Utility Bill regularly for water use fluctuations and compare it to past bills. Use our water tracker to find your water use history at **http://apps.beverlyhills.org/internetApps/WaterUsage.jsp**.

Large fluctuations in use can indicate leaks. Water use is measured in units called Ccf, which stands for 100 cubic feet. One Ccf of water equals 748 gallons of water. The typical household in Beverly Hills uses 70 Ccf of water per billing cycle.

Contact our Customer Service at (310) 285-2467 to receive assistance or if you'd like to request a toilet leak detection dye packet. Remember, most leaks occur in your toilet or irrigation system.

This publication was created by the City of Beverly Hills, Department of Public Works Services, as part of its Environmental Programs outreach efforts. Log on to www.beverlyhills.org to learn more about the City and its services for residents and businesses.

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