The City of Beverly Hills will continue to provide the highest quality water and to keep you informed of our water resources, possible problems, quality of treated water and how it compares to federal and California state standards. In 2007, the City of Beverly Hills is proud to meet all California and Federal water standards.

If you have questions about your water, ask us...

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Byproducts of Chlorine disinfection

Phenol

State or Federal Goal

Typical Source of Contaminant

Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion

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1. "Cloudy" water can sometimes be caused by a clogged aerator, which is the part of the fixture that is screwed onto 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. Flooding 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. This 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 rooter service 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.

4. "Yellow/red-brown color" is commonly caused by corrosion. Flooding 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/red-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.

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

**StAGE DiSSiNFCNT/DBPR**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site ID</th>
<th>Total Trihalomethanes (THM) mg/L</th>
<th>State MCL = 60 ppb, PHG = NA</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>LRAA</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>18.0-25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>17.2-25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>12.1-29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>16.9-28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>21.0-29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>18.3-31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>24.1-37.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**StAGE DiSSiNFCNT/DBPR**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site ID</th>
<th>Haloacetic Acid (HAA3) mg/L</th>
<th>State MCL = 60 ppb, PHG = NA</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>LRAA</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>5.7-22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>6.1-11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>5.5-13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>7.8-11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>7.2-15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>7.8-15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>6.3-13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>7.9-17.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Quality Compliance and Future Regulations**

**Compliance – Lead and Copper Monitoring Update**

The City of Beverly Hills is grateful to our 69 volunteers for their participation in the lead and copper monitoring program in 2007. 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 2007, 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 2008, the lead and copper monitoring program will begin in June and end in August. 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 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 Department of Public Health approved the City's Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) in 2007. The City has begun its Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Stage II DBP. Up to now, the monitoring results are below the Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL) and are available in this year's CCR. By January 2009, the City will be submitting the IDSE report to EPA.

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 protections for customers by tightening corrosion monitoring requirements for two groups of DBPs, trihalomethanes (THMs) 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.

**Beverly Hills Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State or Federal MCL [MCL] (ppb)</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG) [MCLG] (ppb)</th>
<th>State DL/DR</th>
<th>Range Average</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MICROBIOLOGICAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacteria (cfu/ml)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coliforms</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20.79-4</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.21-90.2</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>112-299</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. 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:

**Water Main Replacements**

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

**Reservoir Upgrade**

The inlet/outlet water main will be replaced at 4A Reservoir. Likewise, the drain line for Sunset Reservoir will be replaced and upgraded. The City is also planning to install "Solar Bee" mixing equipment and chlorine booster stations in key reservoirs to maintain water quality.
The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the average and range for the treatment plant effluent samples were taken from weekly samples for TTHM and monthly samples for HAAs. Distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 47 samples collected quarterly.

(b) Direct Linear Relationship (DLR) = 1 ppb for each HAa analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb.

c) Running annual average was calculated from quarterly results of weekly samples. Bremate reporting level is 3 ppb.

d) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately.

1. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close as possible to the PHGs (MCLGs) as is economically and technically 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 Techniques: 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.

---

### ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>Aggressiveness Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Action Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU/mL</td>
<td>Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCPA</td>
<td>Dimethyl Tetrahydrophthalate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRP</td>
<td>Disinfection By-Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA5</td>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA6</td>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (high)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>Saturation Index (Langelier)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCH</td>
<td>Total Chromium VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM</td>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOC</td>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TON</td>
<td>Total Organic Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTV</td>
<td>Total Trihalometanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Treatment Technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times per Liter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcq/L</td>
<td>parts per thousand or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL</td>
<td>Regulatory Action Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>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 corrosive. Negative indices indicate the tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate and are assumed to be non-corrosive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage I D/DBP rule compliance is based on locational results than system wide results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II D/DBP rule compliance is based on locational results than system wide results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT</td>
<td>Total Organic Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOX</td>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOXN</td>
<td>Total Organic Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAC</td>
<td>Trace Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFL</td>
<td>Million Fibers per Liter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 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 of the treatment plants. In 2007, 983 samples were analyzed and two samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.

(c) Fecal coliform/Escherichia coli: The occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliforms, is considered an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2007.

(d) HPC values were based on the monthly averages of the treatment plant effluent samples. In 2007, all distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required.

(e) In 2007, 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, MIB, and DBP are 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 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead.

(i) Data collected from January 2002 to January 2003. Minimum reporting levels are stipulated in the Federal Unregulated Contaminant 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. List 1 and List 2 contaminants results were ND except for perchlorate, which is listed in the table.

(j) Ranges for the plant effluent were taken from two (2) consecutive samples. Distribution system-wide range was taken from a total of eight samples.

(k) All 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.

(l) The MCL was not violated in 2007.

(m) 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.

(n) The maximum residual disinfectant level Goal (MRDLG) is 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.

(o) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately.