Letter from the Director

The Public Works and Transportation Department is pleased to present you with the 2007 Consumer Confidence Report (formerly known as the Water Quality Report). This report informs you, our valued customers, about the City's water sources and water quality programs. In this report, you will find tables listing the substances in the water that were tested. In addition, this report shows that the City is committed to protecting your water resources and providing the highest quality of water.

Water is precious! Eventhough Southern California received generous rainfall in 2007, the City encourages all residents and businesses to continue to conserve water. Installing water efficient appliances and toilets to homes and businesses are simple measures we can all take to conserve water. The City takes an active part in water conservation by offering an appliance rebate program. Details of the rebate program are available at the Public Works Building at 345 Foothill Rd., by calling (310) 285-2467 or from the City's website. Conservation tips and devices are available at www.bewaterwise.com.

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

Sincerely,

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

Additional Information

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

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
www.mwdh2o.com

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

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

Water Conservation Tips
www.bewaterwise.com

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

The 2007 Water Quality Report

This report is a summary of the water quality we provided in 2007. 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 2007, the City of Beverly Hills is proud to have met all California and Federal water standards.

If you have questions about your water, ask us ….
For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Kevin Watson, Water Operations Manager, at (310) 285-2467. You may also address your concerns at the scheduled Public Works Commission meetings. The Public Works Commission is an advisory group to the City Council that generally meets at 8:30 a.m. on the second and/or fourth Thursday of every month. For exact meeting dates and time, please contact the City Clerk at (310) 285-2400. For more information please visit the Public Works website at www.beverlyhills.org or call customer service at (310) 285-2467. The Public Works Commission for 2007 includes Tom Korey, Joseph Stabler, Howard Fisher and Daniel Yukelson.

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

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

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

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

2007 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			Highest	0.08	0.05	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.3	100%	100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 0.0-0.14%		
Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: 0.02%		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform					Range	Distribution System-wide: 0		
and *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	ND-140	53-110	Residue from water treatment process;
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600	50	Average	70	84	natural deposits; erosion
					Range	ND-2.6	ND-2.4	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Average	ND	ND	production wastes
Fluoride					Range	0.1-0.2	0.1-0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives
(naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Average	0.2	0.1	for tooth health
Fluoride		Optimal Fluoride Control Range				0.7-1.3	0.7-1.3	
treatment-related					Range	0.6-1.0	0.6-0.8	Water additive to dental health
	ppm		1	0.1	Range	ND-0.8	ND-0.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;
Nitrate (as N) (j)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Average	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 (l)								
Gross Alpha					Range	ND	ND-4.2	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Average	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta					Range	ND	ND	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Average	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined					Range	ND	ND	
Radium (n)	pCi/L	5	(0)	2.0	Average	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
					Range	ND	ND	
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2.0	Average	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Range	ND	ND	
Tritium	pCi/L	20000	400	1000	Average	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Range	ND	1.1-1.9	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Average	ND	1.4	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (o)								
Total Trihalomethanes					Range	33-66	13-48	
(TTHM) (p)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Average	46	22	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 17-74		
(TTHM) (p)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 42		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range	10-34	2.6-12	
(HAA5) (p,q)	ppb	60	NA	1	Average	19	5.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 3.0-35		
(HAA5) (l,m)	ppb	60	NA	1	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 19		By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Range	Distrib. System-wide: 0.72-3.4		
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 2.4		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Range	NA	3.4-10	
Bromate (r)	ppb	10	(0)	5.0	Highest RAA	NA	6.3	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control					Range	TT	TT	
(TOC) (o)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Average	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources

2007 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	ND-140	53-110	Residue from water treatment process;
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	50	Average	70	84	natural deposits erosion
					Range	71-101	40-70	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average	86	61	seawater influence
					Range	1-2	1-2	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Average	2	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents					Range	ND	ND	
(MBAS)	ppb	500	NA	NA	Average	ND	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Range	ND	ND	
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Average	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
			NL =		Range	ND	ND	
Manganese	ppb	50	500	20	Average	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
					Range	ND	ND	
MTBE (f,g)	ppb	5	13	3	Average	ND	ND	Gasoline discharges from watercraft engines
					Range	1	2	
Odor Threshold (s)	TON	3	NA	1	Average	1	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Range	603-876	414-520	Substances that form ions in water;
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Average	751	477	seawater influence
					Range	ND	ND	
Silver	ppb	100	NA	10	Average	ND	ND	Industrial discharge
					Range	96-175	46-57	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average	140	52	industrial wastes
					Range	ND	ND	
Thiobencarb	ppb	1	70	1	Average	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Total Dissolved Solids					Range	348-509	248-285	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
(TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Average	437	267	seawater influence
					Range	0.05-0.07	0.04-0.05	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Average	0.06	0.04	Soil runoff
					Range	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Zinc	ppm	5.0	NA	0.05	Average	ND	ND	industrial wastes
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING								
			NL =		Range	130-170	170-200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Boron	ppb	NA	1000	100	Average	150	180	industrial wastes
					Range	0.10-0.17	0.06-0.22	
Chromium VI (t)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Average	0.13	0.12	Industrial waste discharge
					Range	ND-4.1	ND-3.7	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Average	3.3	3.1	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS								
FEDERAL REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs (u) - *List 1 - Assessment Monitoring*								
					Range	ND	ND-4.6	
Perchlorate	ppb	NA	NA	4	Average	ND	ND	Industrial waste discharge
OTHER PARAMETERS								
					Range	80-97	76-92	
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	88	82	
					Range	30-49	23-26	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	41	24	
					Range	34-38	ND-23	By-product of drinking water chlorination;
Chlorate (t)	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range	Distrib. System-wide: 24-43		industrial processes
Corrosivity (w)					Range	12.0-12.2	11.9-12.0	Elemental balance in water; affected
(as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Average	12.1	12.0	by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (x)					Range	0.20-0.44	0.08-0.25	
(as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Average	0.28	0.19	
					Range	137-211	108-117	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	181	112	
					Range	ND-2	ND-1	
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
					Range	14-22	11-13	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	19	12	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (y)					Range	ND	ND-3.0	By-product of drinking water chloramination;
(NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	Distrib. System-wide: ND-8.2		industrial processes
	pH				Range	8.1-8.4	8.2-8.4	
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Average	8.2	8.3	
					Range	3.1-4.3	2.5-2.9	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	3.7	3.7	
					Range	ND	ND	
Radon (l)	pCi/L	NA	NA	100	Average	ND	ND	
					Range	66-93	40-58	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	80	50	
					Range	1.8-2.8	1.5-2.6	
TOC (z)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Average	2.2	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

City of Beverly Hills
Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant

Water Contaminants and Your Health

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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

Fluoridation: 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 Health Services. Fluoridating the water especially helps to prevent tooth decay in children. Because of the health benefits of fluoridating in drinking water, a 1997 Assembly Bill of the State of California has mandated all large system water suppliers to begin fluoridating their water systems.

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

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

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

City of Beverly Hills Wells Source Water

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	City Wells: Well 2	Well 4	Well 5	Well 6	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
					Range	ND	ND	ND	56.0	Residue from water treatment process;
Aluminum (f) (tested in 2005)	ppb	1000	600	50	Average	ND	ND	ND	56.0	natural deposits erosion
					Range	9.13	3.48	5.27	2.53	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics
Arsenic (tested in 2005)	ppb	10	0.004	2	Average	9.13	3.48	5.27	2.53	production wastes
					Range	132	132	ND	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge;
Barium (tested in 2005)	ppb	1000	2000	100	Average	132	132	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion
					Range	6.43	ND	ND	ND	Refineries, mines, and chemical
Selenium (tested in 2005)	ppb	50	(50)	5	Average	6.43	ND	ND	ND	waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
Volatile Organic Compounds*										
					Range	ND	0.9	ND	ND	Petroleum refinery discharge; industrial
Ethylbenzene (tested in 2006)	ppb	300	300	0.5	Average	ND	0.9	ND	ND	chemical factories
					Range	ND	ND	5.2	ND	
Toluene (tested in 2005)	ppb	150	150	0.5	Average	ND	ND	5.2	ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries

City wells were tested for Ethylbenzene, Toluene, and Total Xylenes in 2007 and all results were Non-Detect (ND).*

City of Beverly Hills Wells Source Water (continued)

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	City Wells: Well 2	Well 4	Well 5	Well 6	Typical Source of Contaminant
					Range	ND	7.4	1.8	ND	
Total Xylenes (well #4 tested in 2006) (well #5 tested in 2005)	ppb	1750		0.5	Average	ND	7.4	1.8	ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries; fuel solvent
Unregulated Chemicals (tested in 2006)**										
					Range	ND	0.7	ND	ND	
n-Propylbenzene	ppb			0.5	Average	ND	0.7	ND	ND	
					Range	ND	2.3	ND	ND	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ppb			0.5	Average	ND	2.3	ND	ND	
					Range	ND	0.8	ND	ND	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ppb			0.5	Average	ND	0.8	ND	ND	
					Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	ppb			0.5	Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	

**City wells were tested for these Unregulated Chemicals in 2007 and all results were Non-Detected (ND). Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and CDPH to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

2007 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	0.06-0.9	
Turbidity (Weekly) (System)	NTU	5	NA	Average	0.09	Naturally present in the environment
				Range	0-2	
Color	Units	15	NA	Average	ND	Naturally occurring organic material
				Range	1.55-2.03	
Chlorine Residual (Weekly) (System) RAA	ppm	4	4	Average	1.76	Disinfectant added for treatment
				Range	0.50-1.30	
Fluoride (Weekly) (System) (aa)	ppm	2	1	Average	0.83	Water additive for tooth health
				Range	0%	
Total Coliform	(b)	5%	(0)	Average	0%	Naturally present in the environment
				Range	21.2-27.5	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ab)	ppb	80	NA	Highest RAA	27.5	Byproducts of Chlorine disinfection
				Range	6.0-6.9	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ab,q)	ppb	60	NA	Highest RAA	6.9	Byproducts of Chlorine disinfection
				Range	0.005-0.208	
Nitrite as N	ppm	1	1	Average	0.022	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 Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (h)	ppb	1300	170	135	0	NO	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (h)	ppb	15	2	3.13	1	NO	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Two Common Household Issues That May Effect Water Quality

1. "Cloudy" water can sometimes be caused by a clogged aerator, which is the part of the fixture that is screwed onto the end of the faucet spout. You can remedy this by removing the aerator and cleaning it. "Cloudy" water may also be caused by trapped air bubbles in water lines or trapped air bubbles in the water heater. Flushing water from the bathtub faucet or a front house hose bib for 5-10 minutes may resolve this problem. Draining your water heater tank and filling it up may also help.

2. "Sewage" or "sulfur" odor water can sometimes be caused by clogged sink drains. When the water hits the clogged drain, a "sewage" or "sulfur" smell may be detected. The problem can be identified by collecting a cold glass of water in a glass container, go to another room and smell it. If there is no odor present, then the sink drain may be clogged or needs disinfecting. You can disinfect the drain with hot water or other products and remove clogs in the sink. If this doesn't remedy the problem, call a rotor rooter 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/reddish-brown color" 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.

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 DPB. 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 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 healths risks and provide 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	4/4/2007	7/2/2007	10/10/2007	12/14/2007	LRAA	Range
1	Results	24.0	18.5	62.9	43.0	37.1	18.5-62.9
2	Results	25.0	18.0	19.9	23.5	21.6	18.0-25.0
3	Results	24.0	17.2	23.5	25.4	22.5	17.2-25.4
4	Results	29.0	20.3	12.1	20.8	20.6	12.1-29.0
5	Results	28.0	16.9	18.5	28.6	23.0	16.9-28.6
6	Results	27.0	21.0	29.4	29.1	26.6	21.0-29.4
7	Results	26.0	18.3	30.5	31.3	26.5	18.3-31.3
8	Results	30.0	24.1	37.6	33.4	31.3	24.1-37.6
Site ID	**Haloacetic acid (HAA5) mg/L - State MCL = 60 ppb, PHG = NA**						
	Date	**4/4/2007**	**7/2/2007**	**10/10/2007**	**12/14/2007**	**LRAA**	**Range**
1	Results	5.7	9.3	22.3	20.5	14.5	5.7-22.3
2	Results	6.1	9.6	11.9	9.7	9.3	6.1-11.9
3	Results	5.5	8.0	13.0	9.4	9.0	5.5-13.0
4	Results	7.8	9.5	11.5	11.6	10.1	7.8-11.6
5	Results	7.2	8.7	12.7	15.2	11.0	7.2-15.2
6	Results	7.8	12.8	15.5	15.6	12.9	7.8-15.6
7	Results	6.3	9.0	13.7	11.7	10.2	6.3-13.7
8	Results	7.9	12.3	17.7	17.2	13.8	7.9-17.7

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
Fecal Coliform					Range	0%	
and *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
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards							
					Range	20-79.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average	38	seawater influence
			NL =		Range	1.06-9.55	
Manganese	ppb	50	500	20	Average	5	Leaching from natural deposits
					Range	4.21-90.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average	53	industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids					Range	112-299	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
(TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Average	206	seawater influence

Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)

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

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.

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 2007, 8905 samples were analyzed and two samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.

(c) Fecal coliform/*E.coli* MCLs: The occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 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, 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) Data for the naturally-occurring fluoride were taken before the fluoridation treatment began. Fluoridation treatment of water supplies at all five treatment plants started sequentially from October 29, 2007 to December 3, 2007. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

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

(k) The State primary MCL for perchlorate was set at 6 ppb effective October 18, 2007. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.

(l) Reported results were taken from four consecutive quarters of monitoring from August 2005 to April 2006.

(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) State MCL is 5 pCi/L for combined Radium-226 and -228.

(o) In 2007, Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule including the DBP precursor (TOC) control portion.

(p) Average and range for the treatment plant effluent were taken from weekly samples for TTHM and monthly samples for HAA5. Distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 47 samples collected quarterly.

(q) DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb.

(r) Running annual average was calculated from quarterly results of weekly samples. Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.

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

(t) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.

(u) Data collected from January 2002 to January 2003. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR). List 1 - Assessment Monitoring consists of 12 chemical contaminants for which standard analytical methods were available. List 2 - Screening Survey consists of 16 contaminants for which new analytical methods were used. List 1 and List 2 contaminants results were ND except for perchlorate, which is listed in the table.

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

(w) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

(x) SI measures the tendency for a water to precipitate or dissolve calcium carbonate (a natural mineral in water). Positive indices indicate the tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes and are assumed to be non-corrosive. Negative indices indicate the tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate and are assumed to be corrosive.

(y) Ranges for the treatment plant effluent were taken from quarterly samples. Distribution system-wide range was taken from 19 samples collected quarterly.

(z) Average and range for TOC were taken from weekly samples collected at the combined filter effluent.

(aa) City of Beverly Hills fluoride field monitoring results. From Jan. to Nov. 2007, City of Beverly Hills was fluoridating water. In Dec. 2007, the City began receiving fluoridated water from MWD.

(ab) In 2007, City of Beverly Hills was in compliance of Stage I Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.

(ac) In January 2007, the City of Beverly Hills began the Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) for Stage II Disinfectant/ Disinfection By-Product Rule. The City will complete the IDSE by July 2008. Stage II 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, Fecal Coliform and E.Coli test are performed on weekly plant effluent samples in the City's reverse osmosis water treatment plant. There were no positive results in these tests in 2007.

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