

## WATER CONSERVATION THROUGH "SMART" IRRIGATION

Most of our State's water is used for irrigation. In order to preserve one of our greatest resources, we should practice efficient irrigation methods in our own landscape areas. Here are some examples:

1. Drip Irrigation System: slowly drops water from small pipes onto the root ball of the plant where it really needs the water. A drip emitter or an in-line emitter system are just a few examples of drip irrigation systems.
2. Low Spray Sprinkler System: a low pressure sprinkler system that lessens over-shooting vegetation areas and allows water absorption by vegetation, rather than evapo-transpiration.
3. Multi-Stream Rotating Nozzle Sprinkler System: an irrigation system that has a rotating sprinkling system. The rotation system allows the plants to absorb the water, rather than creating runoff and puddling.
4. Weather Tracking Irrigation Sprinkler Controllers: "SMART" controllers which use information such as soil moisture, rain, wind, slop, soil and plant type and apply the right amount of water based on those factors.



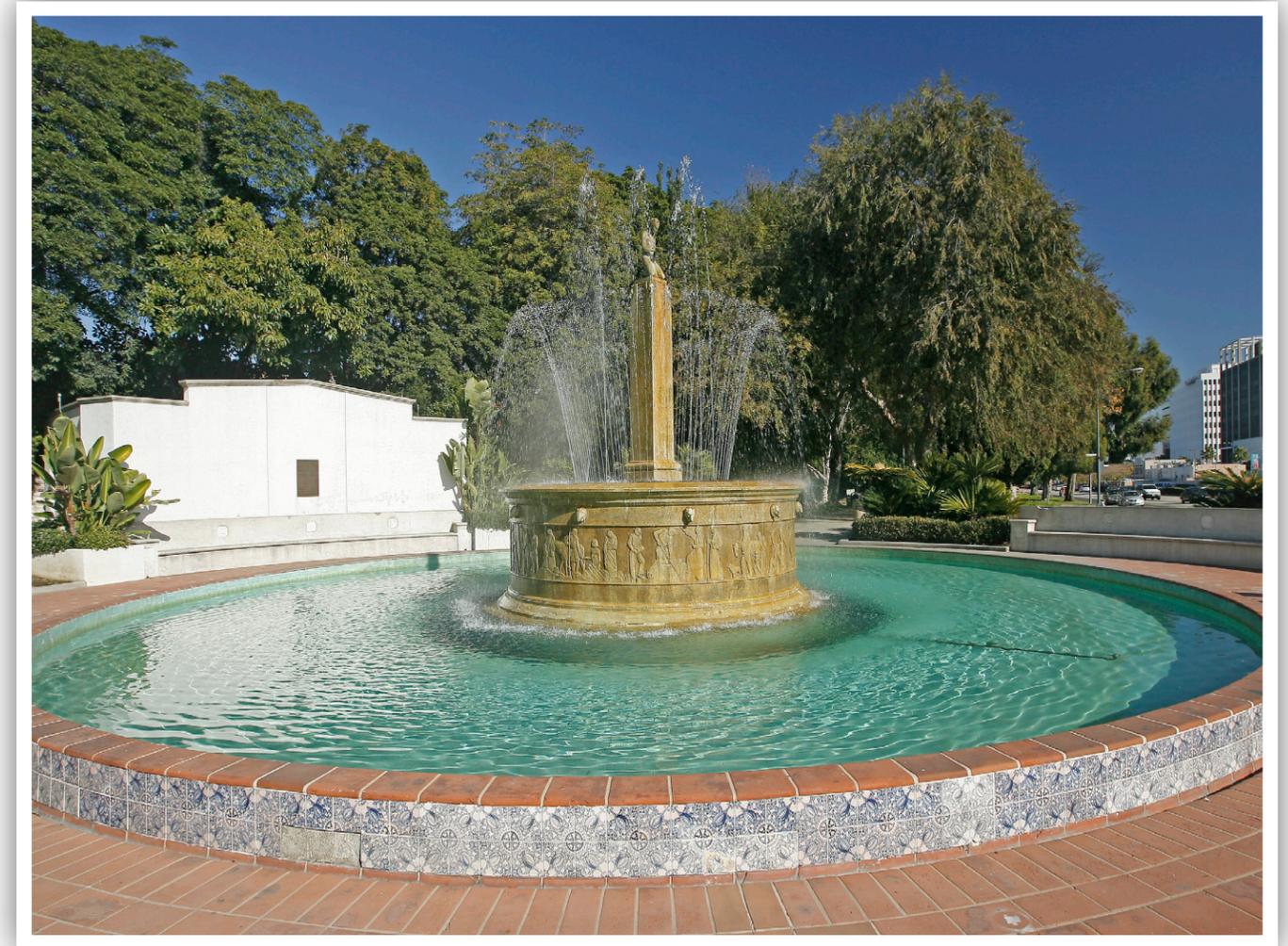
This publication was created by the City of Beverly Hills, Department of Public Works & Transportation, as part of its Environmental Programs outreach efforts. Log on to [www.beverlyhills.org](http://www.beverlyhills.org) to learn more about the City and its services for residents and businesses.

*This publication was printed using soy-based ink and recycled paper.*



# Beverly Hills

..... Partners in Environmental Protection .....



**Electric Fountain**  
Located at the intersection of North Santa Monica and Wilshire Boulevards in Beverly Hills. The water in this fountain is recirculated.

## 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

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City of Beverly Hills  
Department of Public Works & Transportation  
345 Foothill Road  
Beverly Hills, CA 90210



## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

The City of Beverly Hills Public Works and Transportation Department is pleased to present you with the 2010 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 how the City is protecting your water resources through conservation and providing the highest quality water.

The California Department of Public Health requires all water providers to publish the results of water quality tests for all detected components from the previous year. State regulations also mandate water providers demonstrate a full faith effort in distributing this report to all of their customers – **that is why you are receiving this report by mail.** Copies of this report are also available in the Library, City Hall, Public Works Building and on the City's website at [www.beverlyhills.org](http://www.beverlyhills.org).

Recent rains may have left some with a perception that our water supply has recovered. Rainfall and conservation efforts have helped the situation; however, Southern California still faces the challenge of an arid climate that requires a water efficiency ethic. I encourage you to keep your commitment to conserve water. So far your efforts have helped reduce the City's water consumption by 14% on average compared to 2004-2006. Thank you for practicing water conservation. Please continue to go to [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) to find new conservation practices, cost-saving tips and rebates.

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](http://www.mwdh2o.com)

**California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management**  
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DWP.aspx>

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**  
[www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

**Water Conservation Tips**  
[www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com)

**Fluoridation: Center for Disease Control**  
[www.cdc.gov/OralHealth](http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth)

## THE 2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is a summary of the water quality we provided in 2010. 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 2010, the City of Beverly Hills has met all California and federal water standards.

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

For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Kevin Watson, Water Operations Manager, at (310) 285-2467. You may also address your concerns at scheduled Public Works Commission meetings. The Public Works Commission is an advisory group to the City Council that generally meets at 8:30 a.m. on the second Thursday of every month. For exact meeting dates and time, please contact the City Clerk at (310) 285-2400. The Public Works Commission for 2011 includes City residents Peter Foldary, Farshid "Joe" Shoshani, Barry D. Pressman, M.D., Ron Shalowitz and Steven Weinglass. For more information please visit the Public Works website at [www.beverlyhills.org](http://www.beverlyhills.org) or call customer service at (310) 285-2467.

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 به زبان انگلیسی

بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرد 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
<b>INDOOR</b>	
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
<b>OUTDOOR</b>	
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.	



## 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)

## DEFINITIONS

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- 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.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Regulatory Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

## FOOTNOTES

- 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.
- 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 2010, 7727 samples were analyzed and eight samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.
- E.coli* MCL: The occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2010.
- All distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine. residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/ml.
- In 2010, 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.
- Aluminum, copper, MTBE, and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
- Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- Data collected from four consecutive quarters of monitoring in 2008.
- 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.
- Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the RAA.
- Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform and dibromochloromethane.
- DLR is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.
- Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information, call MWD at (213) 217-6850.
- Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- AI < 10 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive; AI > 12 = Non-aggressive water; AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
- Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposits scale on pipes  
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate
- Analysis conducted by Metropolitan Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B. Metropolitan also used this result to comply with UCMR 2 testing.
- City of Beverly Hills fluoride field monitoring results. In 2010, the City received fluoridated water from MWD.
- In 2010, City of Beverly Hills was in compliance of Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.
- In 2010, 728 samples were analyzed for total coliform bacteria. No positive coliform results occurred in 2010. The MCL was not violated.
- Total Coliform Bacteria and E.Coli tests were performed weekly on reverse osmosis plant effluent samples. In 2010, 44 samples were analyzed for coliform bacteria. There were no positive coliform result in 2010.
- HPC test was performed on the weekly plant effluent samples in the City's reverse osmosis water treatment plant.

## 2010 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FROM REVERSE OSMOSIS WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Typical Source of Component
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>						
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>						
Total Coliform					Range 0%	
Bacteria (ad)	%	5.0 (ad,b)	(0)	NA	Average 0%	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (ad)			(0)	NA	Range 0%	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (ae)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average 0%	Human and animal fecal waste
					Range TT	
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>						
					Range ND-0.18	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Average ND	Erosions from natural deposits
					Range ND-6.3	Natural deposits erosion, glass and
Arsenic*	ppb	10	0.004	2	Average 3.6	electronics production wastes
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards</b>						
					Range 10.5-54.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average 35	seawater influence
			NL =		Range ND-23.3	
Manganese	ppb	50	500	20	Average 4	Leaching from natural deposits
					Range 4.59-45.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average 25	industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range 76-202	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average 143	seawater influence

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

### 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.

### WATER SAVING DEVICES

There are many techniques and devices that will help prevent runoff by using water more efficiently. Wood and rock mulches keep moisture in the soil and reduce evaporation. Bubblers, drip systems and rotator sprinkler nozzles apply water in a more targeted manner, reducing overspray and runoff.

## 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 260 mg/L or 15.2 grains/gallon. Drought conditions and water allocation issues have affected the water hardness in your potable water.

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

### 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](http://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.

## DRINKING WATER AND YOUR HEALTH

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial 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 California Department of Public Health. Fluoridating the water especially helps to prevent tooth decay in children. Because of the health benefits of fluoridating in drinking water, a 1997 Assembly Bill of the State of California has mandated all large system water suppliers 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>.

**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.

## 2010 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Parameters	Units	State MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDL)	Range Average	Typical Source of Component
				Range 0.05-0.9	
Turbidity (Weekly) (System) (a)	NTU	5	NA	Average 0.09	Naturally present in the environment
				Range ND	
Color	Units	15	NA	Average ND	Naturally occurring organic material
				Range 0.33-2.26	
Chlorine Residual (Weekly) (System) RAA	ppm	4	4	Highest RAA 1.53	Disinfectant added for treatment
				Range 0.41-0.96	
Fluoride (Weekly) (System) (aa)	ppm	2	1	Average 0.8	Water additive for tooth health
				Range 0%	
Total Coliform	(ac)	5%	( 0 )	Average 0%	Naturally present in the environment
				Range 13.3-44.7	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ab,l)	ppb	80	NA	Highest RAA 24.4	By-products of chlorine disinfection
				Range 3.3-18.2	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ab,m)	ppb	60	NA	Highest RAA 11	By-products of chlorine disinfection
				Range ND-0.11	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;
Nitrite as N	ppm	1	1	Average 0.004	sewage; natural erosion
				Range ND	
Odor	TON	3	NA	Average ND	Naturally occurring organic material

2010 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FROM OUR MWD SOURCES								
Parameter	Units	State or Federal	PHG	State DLR	Range Average	Source Water		Typical Source of Component
		MCL [MRDL]	(MCLG) [MRDLG]			Weymouth Plant	Jensen Plant	
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>								
<b>CLARITY</b>								
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3			Highest	0.05	0.05	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% <0.3	100%	100%	Soil runoff
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>								
Total Coliform					Range	Distrib. System-wide: ND-0.3		
Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: 0.1		Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: ND		Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average	Distribution System-wide: TT		Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium (e)	Oocysts/200 L	TT	(0)	NA	Range	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>Giardia</i> (e)	Cysts	TT	(0)	NA	Average	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Culturable Viruses (e)	P or A/1000L	TT	(0)	NA	Range	A	A	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>								
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND-200	56-100	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Average	ND	2.9	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range	ND-130	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride treatment-related (g)					Control Range: Optimal Level	0.7-1.3	0.7-1.3	
	ppm		1	0.1	Range Distribution Wide:	0.4-1.0		Water additive to dental health
Nitrate (as N) (h)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND-0.4	0.5-0.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
<b>RADIOLOGICALS (i)</b>								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range	ND-7.6	ND-7.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (j)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range	ND-9.7	ND-5.2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range	2.4-3.4	1.6-2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k)</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (l)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range	26-65	15-26	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (l)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 41		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (m)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	8.1-24	3.1-4.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (m)	ppb	60	NA	1	Highest RAA	Distrib. System-wide: 13		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	Distrib. System-wide: 1.2-2.9		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (n)	ppb	10	(0)	5.0	Highest RAA	NA	7.2	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources

2010 BEVERLY HILLS WATER QUALITY REPORT FROM OUR MWD SOURCES (CONTINUED)								
Parameter	Units	State or Federal	PHG	State DLR	Range Average	Source Water		Typical Source of Component
		MCL [MRDL]	(MCLG) [MRDLG]			Weymouth Plant	Jensen Plant	
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards</b>								
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND-200	56-100	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average	106	81	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	84-94	67-80	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (o)	TON	3	NA	1	Average	89	74	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	1	1-2	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average	460-1000	500-570	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	178	64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Average	470-630	290-320	Soil runoff
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>								
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>								
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	ND-1	ND-2	Naturally present in the environment
<b>CHEMICAL</b>								
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	63-130	81-99	
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	NA	100	Range	107	87	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	125	210	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chlorate (t)	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range	49-71	26-31	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Chromium VI (p)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range	0.04-0.10	0.37-0.45	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (q) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Average	0.06	0.42	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (r) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.0-12.3	12.0-12.1	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	0.13-0.33	0.15-0.28	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	84-300	86-130	
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Average	260	120	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	20-28	11-12	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	23	12	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	7.6-8.6	8.1-8.4	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Average	3.8-5.0	2.5-2.8	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (s)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	4.2	2.6	
<b>FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 2) (INSERT FOOTNOTE)</b>								
<b>LIST 2 - SCREENING SURVEY</b>								
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (s)	ppb	NA	NA	.002	Range	89	63	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	1.6-2.4	58-65	
					Range	2.1	67	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	ND-3.1	4.8-5.6	
					Range	ND	5.2	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	ND-0.002	0.004-0.007	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Range	Distrib. System-wide: ND-0.01		
					Average	NA	0.003	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Range	NA	0.005	
					Average	ND	0.003	Industrial processes