BEVERLY HILLS™

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Leading the Way:

Ensuring High Quality Water
Through Innovation and Investment

A MESSAGE FROM PUBLIC WORKS

The City of Beverly Hills is proud to share our steadfast commitment to high water quality standards, sustainability, resilience, and reliability in the face of evolving climate challenges.

Climate change has cast a shadow over the reliability of water systems worldwide, and our community is not immune to its effects. From prolonged droughts to erratic weather patterns, we recognize the urgent need to adapt and fortify our water infrastructure to ensure continued access to clean, safe water for all, both now and for future generations.

In response to these challenges, the City of Beverly Hills has made significant investments in capital improvements aimed at enhancing water quality, resiliency, and reliability of our water supply. Through innovative technologies, proactive monitoring, strategic planning, and community engagement, we are laying the groundwork for a more sustainable and adaptive water future.

This report not only provides a comprehensive overview of the quality of our drinking water but also highlights the proactive measures we have taken to address sustainability and climate change issues. From water conservation initiatives to the diversification of water sources and the implementation of advanced treatment processes, our efforts are guided by a commitment to stewardship and innovation.

We understand that the health of our water system is intrinsically linked to the health of our community and the vitality of our environment. Therefore, we invite you to join us in our ongoing efforts to build resilience, conserve resources, and protect our precious water supply.

As you review this report, we encourage you to reflect on the interconnectedness of water, sustainability, and resilience, and to consider how each of us can contribute to building a more sustainable future for Beverly Hills and beyond.

Thank you for your partnership and dedication to water stewardship.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch, P.E.
Utilities General Manager

Through innovative technologies, proactive monitoring, strategic planning, and community engagement, we are laying the groundwork for a more sustainable and adaptive water future.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Welcome to the City of Beverly Hills Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is your go-to source for understanding everything about your drinking water—where it comes from and what's in it.

At the heart of the CCR, you'll find a series of tables that list all the detected results from year-round monitoring of more than 400 constituents. These tables provide details on the quantity of each constituent found in Beverly Hills' water supply, how it measures up against the allowable state and federal limits, and the constituent's likely origin. Bottled water is not covered in this report. Only the constituents that are found in Beverly Hills' water are listed in the data tables.

The information on the following pages will explain in detail all the important elements of the data tables and much more.

We encourage you to read this report to learn more about the water provided by Beverly Hills and the measures taken by the City to ensure that the highest quality of water is delivered to you year after year.

In this report, explore how Beverly Hills leads the way in innovation and strategic investments to deliver high-quality water to our community.

93,288 Total constituents analyzed from sampling

13,319 Total regulatory constituents analyzed from sampling

79,369 Total field tests conducted

600 Total non-regulatory constituents analyzed from sampling

BEVERLY HILLS' WATER SOURCES

Where does Beverly Hills get its water?

Last year, we proudly inaugurated the Foothill Water Treatment Plant, enabling us to begin treating water from our groundwater wells. A portion of your water supply in 2023 was sourced from local groundwater from two groundwater basins (Hollywood Basin and Central Basin). The remaining balance was provided by Metropolitan Water District (Metropolitan). Metropolitan imports water supplies from two main sources: (1) the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers through the State Water Project and (2) the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct.

State Water Project

About 30 percent of Southern California's water travels a long distance though a complex delivery system called the California State Water Project. It is the nation's largest state-built water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants, supplying water to 25 million Californians and 750,000 acres of farmland.

Water supplies from Northern California are drawn from the crossroads of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in the Delta region. They are transported in the State Water Project's 444-mile California Aqueduct and serve urban and agricultural customers in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as Central and Southern California.

Colorado River

The Colorado River water is conveyed via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct from Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border, to Lake Mathews near Riverside. Built and operated by Metropolitan, the Colorado River Aqueduct has been the backbone of Southern California's imported water supply for more than 70 years. Together with the State Water Project, these are the two imported drinking water sources for all of Southern California. Imported water is first treated at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne and the Joseph Jensen Treatment Plant in Granada Hills before it is delivered to Beverly Hills.

What is in my drinking water?

Beverly Hills vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard last year.

Water may contain different types of chemicals, microscopic organisms, and radioactive materials, many of which are naturally occurring. Health agencies require monitoring for these constituents. The column marked "Parameter" in each table beginning on page 13 lists the constituents found in the water Beverly Hills delivers.

How are constituents reported?

"Units" describe how a constituent is reported. Usually constituent levels are measured in extremely tiny quantities such as parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) and, in some cases, parts per trillion (ppt). Even small concentrations of certain constituents can be a health concern. That is why regulatory standards are set at very low levels for certain constituents.

California Aqueduct

YOUR DRINKING WATER

Why are some of the constituents listed in the section labeled "Primary Standards" and others in the "Secondary Standards"?

Constituents that are grouped in the "Primary Standards" section may be unhealthy at certain levels. In general, no health hazard is reasonably expected to occur when levels of a constituent are below a primary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Constituents that are grouped under the "Secondary Standards" section can affect the appearance, taste, and smell of water, but do not affect the safety of the water unless they also have a primary standard. Some constituents (e.g., aluminum) have two different MCLs, one for health-related impacts, and another for non-health-related impacts.

What are the maximum allowed levels for constituents in drinking water?

Regulatory agencies have maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for constituents so that drinking water is safe and looks, tastes, and smells good. A few constituents have the letters "TT" (treatment technique) in the MCL column of each table because they do not have a numerical MCL. Instead, they have certain treatment requirements that have to be met to reduce their levels in drinking water. One of the constituents, total chlorine residual, has an MRDL (maximum residual disinfectant level) instead of an MCL. The MRDL is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap. While disinfectants are necessary to kill harmful microbes, drinking water regulations protect against too much disinfectant being added.

Another constituent, turbidity, has a requirement that 95 percent of the measurements taken must be below a certain number. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS AND NEW REGULATIONS

Protecting Public Health and Water Quality

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have emerged as a significant concern due to potential health and environmental risks associated with their presence in drinking water. In response, both state and federal regulators are implementing stricter standards for detecting and removing PFAS contaminants.

Federal Regulations

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released final drinking water regulations for six PFAS contaminants on April 10, 2024, establishing Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)[1] and compliance deadlines. Public water systems must monitor PFAS levels by 2027 and implement remedial actions by 2029 if levels exceed the set MCLs.

The new regulations demanding rigorous detection methods for even lower levels of PFAS underscore a commitment to ensuring water safety. These advanced methods offer a broader spectrum of detection and increased sensitivity, allowing water utilities to identify and address PFAS contamination more effectively.

Our City has already proactively monitored for several PFAS contaminants including these six recently regulated contaminants. All of the PFAS contaminants tested had no detection of these at the City's water treatment plant and imported sources from Metropolitan.

State Regulations

While California's State Water Resources Control Board has already made significant efforts to eliminate and monitor PFAS, it continues to pursue more stringent PFAS regulation. On April 5, 2024, California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, or OEHHA, adopted public health goals for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water at 0.007 ppt and 1.0 ppt, respectively. While not regulatory, these goals guide the development of mandatory drinking water standards by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills are proactively addressing PFAS concerns. Metropolitan conducts comprehensive testing for 29 PFAS compounds in both its source and treated water, with plans underway to enhance testing methodologies further. Meanwhile, the City of Beverly Hills has implemented rigorous monitoring measures for PFAS in its wells and throughout its distribution system including groundwater, plant influent/effluent, and imported water from Metropolitan, to ensure a thorough assessment of water quality. Additionally, the City utilizes the highest accredited analytical methods available to stay at the forefront of detecting and mitigating PFAS contamination.

By employing advanced laboratory methods, monitoring programs, and adherence to regulations, Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills are actively addressing PFAS challenges and remain dedicated to protecting public health.

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[1] *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 allow for a margin of safety and are non-enforceable public health goals.*

What are Public Health Goals (PHGs) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)?

PHGs and MCLGs are targets or goals set by regulatory agencies for the water industry. They define a constituent level in water that do not pose any known or expected risk to health. Often, it is not possible to remove or reduce constituents to the level of PHGs and MCLGs because it is technologically impossible or the cost for treatment is so expensive that it would make tap water unaffordable.

That is why PHGs and MCLGs are considered goals to work toward, and not realistic standards that can be enforced. Similar goals exist for Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals (MRDLG).

How do I know how much of a constituent is in my water and if it is at a safe level?

With a few exceptions, regulatory requirements are considered satisfied if the average amount of a constituent found in tap water over the course of a year is no greater than the MCL. Some constituents do have special rules described in the footnotes to the water quality tables. These constituents do not have a numerical MCL, but instead a required Treatment Technique that—when satisfied—is listed in the treatment plant effluent column of the imported water from Metropolitan table.

The highest and very lowest levels measured over a year are shown in the range. Requirements for safety, appearance, taste, and smell are based on the average levels recorded and not the range.

Water agencies have specific procedures to follow if a constituent is found at levels higher than the MCL and considered a potential threat to public health. Information is shared immediately with the regulatory agencies. The regulatory agencies will determine when and how this information is shared with the public.

What are the testing results for the water monitored?

The data tables list monitoring results for the two Metropolitan water treatment plants (Weymouth and Jensen) as well as the monitoring results for the City's water treatment plant, water distribution system, and lead and copper samplings from residential taps.

How do constituents get into our water supply?

The most likely source for each constituent is listed in the last column of each table. Some constituents are natural and come from the environment, others come from cities and farms, and some result from the water disinfection process itself. Some chemicals have found their way into California's water supplies, making water treatment more difficult. Certain industrial processes—like dry cleaning, fireworks and rocket fuel manufacturing—have left constituents in the environment, as has the use of certain fertilizers and pesticides. Many of these chemicals have since been banned from use.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

As you read earlier, water imported by Metropolitan—the regional agency that provides water to Beverly Hills—comes from two sources: the Colorado River and Northern California through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Each has different water quality challenges.

Water from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California via the State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

Large agencies are required by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to conduct an initial source water assessment, which is then updated through watershed sanitary surveys every five years. Watershed sanitary surveys examine possible sources of drinking water contamination and recommend actions to better protect these source waters.

The most recent surveys for Metropolitan's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update. You can request a copy of the most recent Watershed Sanitary Surveys by calling Metropolitan at 213.217.6000.

The Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program conducted a source water assessment in August 2000 and completed the report on May 2001 for each groundwater well.

Groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: dry cleaning operations, park areas, residential housing, historical railroad rights-of-way, vehicle repair shops, gasoline stations, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, utility station, parking lots, and government equipment storage areas.

A copy of the assessment may be viewed at:
DDW Los Angeles District Office
500 N. Central Ave., Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the DDW Los Angeles District Office at 818.551.2004. For more details AskBH at 310.285.1000.

PURE PRECISION: UNDERSTANDING THE REVERSE OSMOSIS PROCESS

The Foothill Water Treatment Plant in Beverly Hills features state-of-the-art technology within its reverse osmosis (RO) system and pre-treatment processes, effectively removing contaminants and impurities to ensure residents receive high-quality water.

The water treatment process begins with groundwater being pumped to the plant, where it undergoes a series of pre-treatment stages. First, sand separators use centrifugal force to eliminate fine sand. Then, oxidation media filters convert dissolved manganese, iron, and hydrogen sulfide into solid forms, which are filtered out. These pre-treatment steps ensure that the water entering the RO system is free of larger particulates.

In the reverse osmosis stage, water is forced through semi-permeable membranes under high pressure. This process effectively removes a wide range of impurities, including inorganic substances, dissolved solids, radionuclides, and synthetic organic chemicals, resulting in exceptionally pure water.

Following the RO process, the water undergoes chlorination to eliminate any remaining microorganisms. Certified technicians closely monitor chlorine levels to ensure safety. The finished water is then stored in reservoirs before being distributed to homes and businesses throughout Beverly Hills.

The City of Beverly Hills is committed to utilizing innovative, safe, and efficient methods to deliver high-quality water to the community. Understanding the precision and effectiveness of these advanced water treatment processes in removing impurities helps residents gain greater confidence in the safety and quality of their water supply.

DRINKING WATER & 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website at www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

PEOPLE WITH WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEMS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants or have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Why Additional Chemicals Are Added To Your Water.

The City is required to disinfect your water to prevent waterborne pathogens by using chloramines, a compound of chlorine and ammonia. This type of disinfectant is very stable and reduces the formation of disinfection by-products in your water. We carefully monitor the amount of chloramine disinfectant to protect the safety of your water.

Chloraminated water is safe for people and animals to drink, and for all other general uses. Three special user groups, including kidney dialysis patients, aquarium owners, and businesses or industries that use water in their treatment process, must remove chloramine from the water prior to use. Hospitals or dialysis centers should be aware of chloramine in the water and should install proper chloramine removal equipment, such as dual carbon adsorption units.

Aquarium owners should use readily available products to remove or neutralize chloramine. Businesses and industries that use water in any manufacturing process or for food or beverage preparation should contact their water treatment equipment supplier regarding special equipment needs.

The drinking water provided by the City of Beverly Hills is safe, high-quality, and free from lead.

Lead & Copper in Residential Plumbing

Elevated levels of lead, if present, can pose health risks, particularly for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components used in home plumbing and service lines. While the City of Beverly Hills is committed to providing high-quality drinking water, it cannot regulate the materials used in residential plumbing components.

Here are steps you can take:

- Replace household galvanized plumbing. In homes that have or previously had a lead service pipe, galvanized plumbing can release lead into tap water.
- Install lead-free faucets, valves, and fittings. Until 2014, products labeled "lead-free" could contain up to eight percent lead. Make sure to install fixtures and fittings that contain no more than 0.25 percent lead.
- Flush cold water taps after installing new household pipes or fixtures. New plumbing can release metals after installation. Flush plumbing for five minutes at a high flow rate once a day for at least three days.
- When your water has been stagnant for several hours, we recommend flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it for drinking or cooking to minimize the potential for lead exposure.

To be environmentally conscious, be sure to collect any flushed water for alternative uses, such as watering plants.

If you have concerns about lead in your water, we encourage you to consider having it tested. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or by visiting www.epa.gov/lead.

Keep Your Fish Healthy & Safe

Adding tap water with chlorine or chloramine to a tank can kill off fish quickly. It can also kill off important bio-filter bacteria. To keep your fish healthy and safe, be sure to specially treat your tap water before using it in your fresh or salt-water aquarium or pond.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Latest Update on Lead and Copper Regulation

In November 2023, the EPA unveiled proposed revisions to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for lead and copper, known as the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI). These proposed changes build upon the 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) and the original 1991 Lead and Copper Rule (LCR).

The proposal also includes improvements in corrosion control treatment, public education, and sampling in schools and childcare facilities.

Unlike previous efforts focused solely on corrosion control, the LCRI prioritizes mandatory lead service line replacement. This means that public water systems, including the City of Beverly Hills, must conduct comprehensive inventories of customer-owned service lines and develop plans for the customer to replace their lead service line within 10 years, regardless of lead levels.

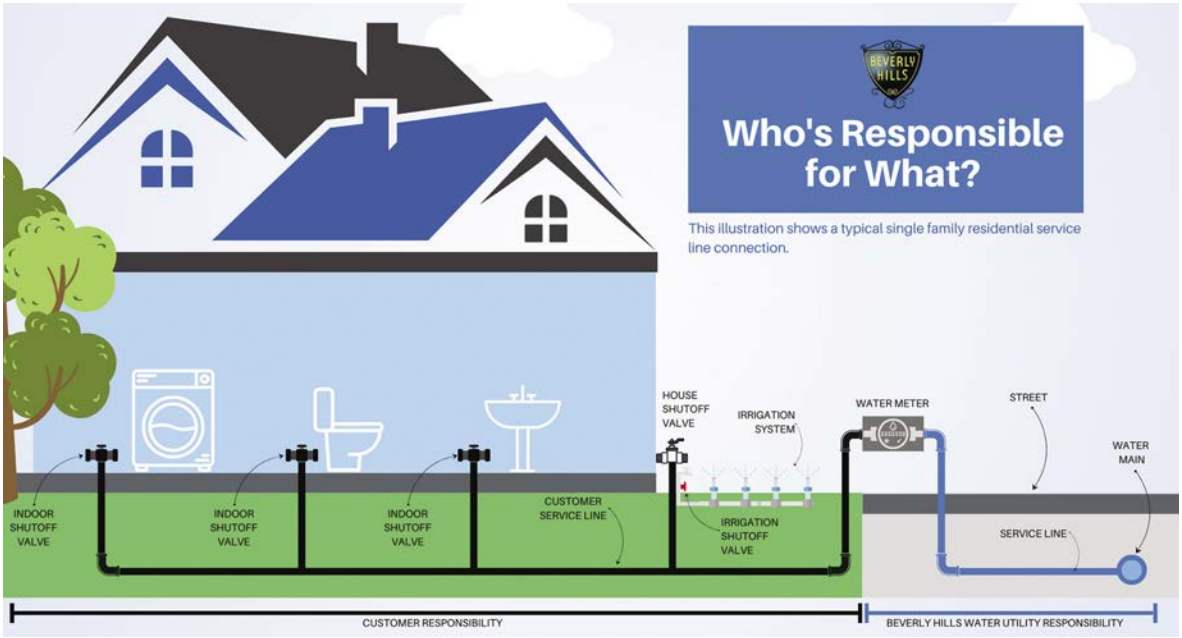
For Beverly Hills residents, it's essential to know that the City's water mains are lead-free, and there are no known lead service lines connecting the mains to meters, which are owned and managed by the City. Rigorous testing consistently demonstrates that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal quality standards, including lead testing.

However, there may still be lead in customer-owned service lines, particularly in older properties. This is why the comprehensive inventory of service lines is vital. The diagram below illustrates a standard water service line for better understanding.

The City of Beverly Hills is diligently working on a customer-owned service line inventory throughout the city water service area, identifying customer-owned areas with lead, and helping customers develop a comprehensive replacement plan. This customer-owned service line inventory will be completed by the LCRR deadline of October 16, 2024.

Customers with lead or galvanized steel in their service lines will receive documentation detailing the material composition of their service lines and whether replacement may be necessary.

The LCRI, with its stricter guidelines for testing, monitoring, and mitigating lead and copper levels, marks a significant step forward in safeguarding the quality of drinking water. Here in Beverly Hills and portions of West Hollywood, our commitment to transparency and proactive measures ensures water safety and prioritizes the well-being of our community.



All City-owned service lines have been thoroughly inventoried and confirmed to be free of lead and galvanized pipes.

READER'S GUIDE TO THE WATER QUALITY TABLES

You will find two tables, one for each of the following water sources:

- **Metropolitan Treated Surface Water & Beverly Hills Treated Groundwater**
- **Beverly Hills Distribution System**

For each table, begin with the "Parameter" and read across.

1. The column marked **"Parameter"** lists the substances found in the water Beverly Hills delivers.
2. **MCL** is the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
3. **PHG** (or MCLG) is the goal level for that substance below which there is no known or expected health risk (this may be lower than what is allowed).
4. **Range Average** is the highest and lowest levels measured over a year.
5. The monitoring results of a substance at each **treatment plant or distribution system.**
6. **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells you where the constituent usually originates.

Note: "Unregulated Constituents" are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant (MCL) levels have not been established by the government.

2023 Tables

The City of Beverly Hills only delivers drinking water that is safe and continuously tested to ensure compliance with state and federal regulatory standards—standards that have been peer-reviewed.

GLOSSARY

Quality Standards

Primary Standards
Mandatory health-related standards that may cause health problems in drinking water. MCLs and MRDLs are listed for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Standards
Aesthetic standards (non health-related) that could cause odor, taste, or appearance problems in drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants
Information about contaminants that are monitored, but are not currently regulated by state and federal health agencies.

Definition of Terms

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 (or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
Average	Arithmetic mean
CaCO3	Calcium Carbonate
CCPP	Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential
CCRDL	Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level for PFAS
CFE	Combined Filter Effluent
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DUR	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HAA5	Sum of five haloacetic acids
HPC	Heterotrophic Plate Count
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRL	Minimum Reporting Level
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected at or above DLR or RL
NL	Notification Level to SWRCB
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
PWS ID	Public Water System Identification
RAA	Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all the samples collected within 12-month period
Range	Results based on minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
UCMR5	Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm

IMPORTED WATER FROM METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT AND CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS TREATMENT PLANT WATER

1		2	3		4	5					6
Parameter	Units	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL LCMRL (RL)	Range Average	Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
CLARITY											
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Highest	0.07	0.06	ND - 0.20	2023	Yes	Soil runoff
	%				% <= 0.3	100	100	100			
MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)											
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	% Positive Monthly Sample	TT	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	NA	NA	ND	2023	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
					Average						
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (d)	Number	1	MCLG = 0	NA	Number of Positive Samples	NA	NA	ND	2023	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria (e)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	(1)	Median Range	ND	ND	ND - 2	2023	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
					Median			3			
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range	ND - 83	ND - 71	ND	2023	Yes	
					Average			1.3			
Antimony	ppb	6	1	6	Range	ND	ND	ND	2023	Yes	
					Average						
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1.9	2023	Yes	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average			0.6			
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	Range	ND	ND	42	2023	Yes	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
Flouride (g)	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.8	0.5 - 0.9	2023	Yes	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.7	0.7	0.7			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	1	0.8	0.4	2023	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
RADIOLOGICALS (h)											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1.3	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average			0.3			
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	Range	ND	ND - 6	ND - 1.9	2023	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average		ND	0.3			
Combined Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	5	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.8	2023	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average			0.3			
Strontium - 90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2	Range	ND	ND	0.53	2023	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average						
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	1,000	Range	ND	ND	ND - 169	2023	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average			14			
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	2 - 3	2 - 3	ND - 0.6	2023	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2	ND	0.4			
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS (h)											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System) (i)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	16 - 56	18 - 34	NA	2023	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	32	26				
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System) (j)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	2.8 - 7.1	ND - 8.9	NA	2023	Yes	
					Highest LRAA	6.3	6.2				
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 14	ND - 12	NA	2023	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	7.6	2.4				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.4 - 2.6	1.8 - 3.0	NA	2023	Yes	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Highest LRAA	2.1	2.4				

For more details or questions, contact Jason W. Dyogi, Water Quality Specialist, at 310.285.1000.

IMPORTED WATER FROM METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT AND CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS TREATMENT PLANT WATER (CONT.)

1		2	3		4	5					6
Parameter	Units	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL LCMRL (RL)	Range Average	Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards											
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	Range	48 - 58	34 - 55	57 - 89	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	53	44	79			
Color	Color Units	15	NA	(1)	Range	1	1	ND	2023	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average						
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	2	2	ND - 2	2023	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average			1			
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	578 - 604	357 - 507	600 - 730	2023	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	591	432	692			
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	95 - 112	51 - 72	51 -72	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	104	62	58			
Total Dissolved Solids, Filterable (TDS) (k)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	357 - 367	209 - 296	302 - 420	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	362	252	385			
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.2	2023	Yes	Soil runoff
					Average			0.07			
OTHER PARAMETERS											
GENERAL MINERALS											
Alkalinity, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	85 - 102	65 - 78	170 - 220	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
					Average	94	72	197			
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	39 - 40	20 - 28	23 - 35	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	40	24	28			
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	138 - 153	81 - 122	115 - 150	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalentcations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
					Average	146	102	133			
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	10 - 12	7.8 - 13	13 -17	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	11	10	15			
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.4 - 2.6	2.6 - 3.0	2.3	2023	Yes	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average	2.5	2.8				
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	60 - 68	39 - 55	96	2023	Yes	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average	64	47				
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	190	140	NA	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average						
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	(10)	Range	ND	19	NA	2023	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average						
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	0.02	1	Range	ND	ND	0.2	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
					Average						
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	(10)	Range	ND - 10	ND - 13	9.5	2023	Yes	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge processes
					Average	ND	ND				
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	3.9	3.4	NA	2023	Yes	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average						

For more details or questions, contact Jason W. Dyogi, Water Quality Specialist, at 310.285.1000.

IMPORTED WATER FROM METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT AND CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS TREATMENT PLANT WATER (CONT.)

1		2	3		4	5					6
Parameter	Units	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL LCMRL (RL)	Range Average	Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	Major Sources in Drinking Water
NITROSAMINE COMPOUNDS											
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA	ppt	NL = 10	3	(2)	Range Average	3.5	ND	NA	2023	Yes	Byproducts of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
MISCELLANEOUS (l)											
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as $CaCO_3$) (m)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	1.2 - 7.9 4.1	1.3 - 9.4 4.2	3.0 - 16.1 8.7	2023	Yes	
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index) (n)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	12.2 - 12.6 12.4	12.1 - 12.4 12.2	NA	2023	Yes	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index) (o)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	0.19 - 0.79 0.49	0.21 - 0.58 0.39	0.1 - 0.9 0.4	2023	Yes	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	8.2 - 8.6 8.4	8.6	7.4 - 8.4 7.4	2023	Yes	NA
Total Dissolved Solids Calculated (TDS) (p)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range Average	305 - 366 347	210 - 641 357	370 - 420 385	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (q)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	3.9 - 5.1 4.4	ND - 5.9 4.1	NA	2023	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (q)	ppb	80	NA	4.0	Range Average	11 - 78 23	13 - 68 23	16	2023	Yes	

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS AT RESIDENTIAL TAP

Parameter	Number of Samples Collected	Units	State and Federal Standards MCL	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL Violations	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	67	ppb	AL =15	0.2	2.1	1	NO	2023	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; industrial manufacturers' discharge; runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Copper	67	ppb	AL = 1300	300	230	0	NO	2023	Internal corrosion of household pipes; runoff and leaching from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. In 2016, the City of Beverly Hills Water Utilities Bureau and City of Beverly Hills Unified School District voluntarily sampled for lead at all 5 public schools. In 2017 and 2018, no K-12 public school submitted a request to sample for lead as part of Assembly Bill 746. In 2023, 67 residences were sampled for lead and copper at the tap.

For more details or questions, contact Jason W. Dyogi, Water Quality Specialist, at 310.285.1000.

BEVERLY HILLS & A PORTION OF WEST HOLLYWOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Parameter	Units	State (Federal) MCL ②	PHG ③	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Range / Average ④	Distribution System ⑤	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	Major Sources in Drinking Water ⑥
PRIMARY STANDARDS–Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positive Monthly Samples	5.0	MCLG = 0	NA	Range Average	Highest percent of monthly samples positive was 0.00%	2023	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Number	1	MCLG = 0	NA	Number of Positive Samples	0	2023	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	0.001 - 0.080 0.014	2023	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Average	0.6 - 1.0 0.8	2023	Yes	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Distribution System) (r)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	17 - 29 24	2023	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Distribution System) (r)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	5.6 - 13 11	2023	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	(0.05)	Range Average	0.61 - 4.0 1.8	2023	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS–Aesthetic Standards									
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 3 ND	2023	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND	2023	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 0.6 0.1	2023	Yes	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS–Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5 - 2023)									
METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERCONNECTION									
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	(10)	Range Average	ND - 47 19	2023	NA	Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals
BEVERLY HILLS WATER TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT									
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	(10)	Range Average	ND - 9.5 4.8	2023	NA	Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals

For more details or questions, contact Jason W. Dyogi, Water Quality Specialist, at 310.285.1000.

NOTES

As a wholesale water system, Metropolitan provides its member agencies with relevant source water information and monitoring results that they may need for their annual water quality report. Metropolitan's compliance with state or federal regulations is determined at the treatment plant effluent locations and/or distribution system, or plant influent per frequency stipulated in Metropolitan's State-approved monitoring plan, and is based on TT, RAA, or LRAA, as appropriate. Data above Metropolitan's laboratory Reporting Limit (RL) but below the State DLR are reported as ND in this report; these data are available upon request. Metropolitan was in compliance with all primary and secondary drinking water regulations for the current monitoring period.

Note: Metropolitan monitors the distribution system for constituents under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), Water Fluoridation Standards, and Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproduct Rule (TTHMs, HAA5, and total chlorine residual), and NDMA. Constituents with grayed-out areas in the distribution system column are routinely monitored at treatment plant effluents and not in the distribution system.

(a) Metropolitan monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.

(b) Per the state's Surface Water Treatment Rule, treatment techniques that remove or inactivate Giardia cysts will also remove HPC bacteria, Legionella, and viruses. Legionella and virus monitoring is not required.

(c) Compliance is based on monthly samples from the Metropolitan distribution system and weekly from the Beverly Hills Plant effluent.

(d) The E. coli MCL is based on routine and repeat samples testing positive for coliforms and/or E. coli, or failure to analyze required repeat samples. No coliforms were found in the water treatment system and distribution system. No Level 1 assessment or MCL violations occurred.

(e) Metropolitan and Beverly Hills analyzes HPC bacteria at plant effluent to monitor treatment process efficacy.

(f) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred.

(g) Metropolitan and Beverly Hills were in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation requirements. Metropolitan's fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work in 2023, resulting in occasional fluoride levels below 0.7 mg/L.

(h) Starting in 2021, samples are collected quarterly for gross beta particle activity and annually for tritium and strontium-90. Gross alpha particle activity, radium, and uranium data are from samples collected in 2020 for the required triennial monitoring (2020-2022). Radon is also monitored voluntarily with the triennial radionuclides.

(i) Metropolitan's compliance with the state and federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Metropolitan's plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents.

(j) Metropolitan's PHG assigned for each THM analyte (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane) as 0.06 ppb, 0.5 ppb, 0.4 ppb, and 0.1 ppb, accordingly; and for each HAA5 analyte (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid) as 53 ppb, 0.2 ppb, 0.1 ppb, 25 ppb, and 0.03 ppb, respectively. Health risk varies with different combinations and ratios of the other THMs and HAA5 in a particular sample.

(k) Metropolitan's TDS compliance data are based on flow-weighted monthly composite samples collected twice per year (April and October). The 12-month statistical summary of flow-weighted data is reported in the "Other Parameters" section.

(l) Data are from voluntary monitoring of constituents and are provided for informational purposes.

(m) Positive CCPP indicates non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative CCPP indicates corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Method (SM2330).

(n) AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water; AI 10.0-11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 indicates highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98).

(o) Positive SI indicates non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI indicates corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Method (SM2330).

(p) Statistical summary represents 12 months of flow-weighted data and values may be different than the TDS reported to meet compliance with secondary drinking water regulations. Metropolitan's calculated TDS goal is 500 mg/L. This excludes the City of Beverly Hills water treatment plant. The City's water treatment plant results are analyzed every month rather than calculated.

(q) HAA5 and TTHM noncompliance samples were collected at the treatment plant effluents.

(r) We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2023, we did not monitor for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids from the distribution system during the third week of January, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids samples were collected during the third week of January but the City's contracted laboratory failed to analyze and notify the City. The City continues to meet all state and federal regulatory standards through its daily water quality monitoring requirements at several regulatory designated sampling stations throughout the City. This also includes the most recently analyzed total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids samples.

For more details or questions, contact Jason W. Dyogi, Water Quality Specialist, at 310.285.1000.

CONFIDENCE IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

Jason W. Dyogi
Water Quality Specialist

Explore the top 10 questions about the quality and safety of Beverly Hills water in this FAQs section. Water Quality Specialist, Jason W. Dyogi, offers expert insights backed by the latest research to address your concerns effectively.

1. I've heard about recent changes in water quality regulations and Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Should I be worried?

It's natural to feel concerned about shifts in water quality regulations, but there's no need for alarm. As the Water Quality Specialist for the City of Beverly Hills, I've been actively monitoring new developments, participating in water quality conferences, collaborating with colleagues, and staying updated through industry trade publications.

While new laws and Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) have emerged, such as the state's proposed Chromium 6 MCL, proposed Federal Lead and Copper Rule Improvements and the Federal passage of the new Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances (PFAS) MCLs in drinking water, it's important to recognize that these regulations are designed to safeguard your drinking water. The City of Beverly Hills has taken proactive measures in sampling and assessing potential impacts related to concerns about pesticides, lead, and copper monitoring. Furthermore, we closely monitor new public notification laws and initiatives such as the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) to ensure compliance and public safety.

While staying informed is important, please be assured that our commitment to your water quality remains steadfast. We are dedicated to transparency and upholding the highest standards of water quality for the well-being of our community.

2. How does the City of Beverly Hills ensure the safety of our drinking water?

Ensuring the safety of our drinking water is a top priority for the City of Beverly Hills. We utilize comprehensive monitoring and compliance testing procedures, sparing no expense to ensure that we have the necessary infrastructure, innovative processes, and resource management in place for treating your water. One example of our commitment is our Foothill Water Treatment Plant, which is equipped with a state-of-the-art reverse osmosis system and other advanced treatment methods.

Our highly trained staff diligently tests your water at each stage of the process, from source to the water treatment plant, city connection points, reservoirs, and, ultimately, the distribution system. We rely exclusively on state-certified laboratories to test for emerging contaminants and to ensure accuracy and reliability.

Under my personal supervision, we conduct daily monitoring of water quality, submitting weekly samples to state-accredited laboratories. These samples are collected from various regulatory-designated sampling stations throughout the city, ensuring a comprehensive representation. Moreover, we submit monthly compliance reports to our drinking water regulators summarizing findings from both the state-accredited laboratory samples and the daily field results.

Thanks to advancements in science and technology, we can now detect even minuscule levels of minerals and compounds in water, equivalent to one drop in one trillion gallons, to prevent possible threats to human health. To stay ahead of potential health risks, we gather data on unregulated contaminants and monitor them closely.

Data on over 400 regulated and unregulated contaminants throughout Beverly Hills and parts of the West Hollywood water distribution system are published in our annual Water Quality Report such as this one, reflecting our commitment to transparency and accountability in our water management practices.

Through these proactive measures and stringent testing protocols, the City of Beverly Hills is dedicated to delivering clean and safe drinking water to our community.

Photo courtesy of Metropolitan Water District

3. Can I trust that the state and federal water quality standards adequately protect my safety?

Absolutely. In fact, California is known for mandating some of the strictest water quality standards in the nation. These standards, whether federal or state, are the result of meticulous scientific research aimed at safeguarding public health. Developed by a consortium of governmental agencies that employ public health medical doctors, toxicologists, epidemiologists, exposure scientists, environmental scientists, mathematical scientists, computer scientists, and biostatisticians, among others, these standards undergo rigorous scrutiny.

For instance, toxicologists conduct studies based on doses that are hundreds to thousands of times above expected human exposures or environmental concentrations to evaluate potential health risks to humans. Through this multidisciplinary approach and stringent evaluation processes, you can count on our water quality standards that offer the highest level of protection for public health.

4. How does Beverly Hills tap water compare to bottled water?

Setting aside personal taste preferences, here are the three key distinctions that make Beverly Hills tap water the superior choice:

Safety: According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United States has one of the safest water supplies in the world. In fact, consumer standards for tap water quality and safety are more rigorous than those for bottled water, as confirmed by the non-profit organization Food & Water Watch.

Bottled water is classified as a packaged product, regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and is not necessarily any safer than tap water. In fact, much of bottled water comes from municipal water systems. While bottled water companies must adhere to certain quality standards, the water quality testing and monitoring requirements imposed by the FDA are far less stringent than those governing municipal treatment systems. Additionally, bottled water producers are not required to share their test results with consumers, as we are.

Cost: As reported by the Los Angeles Times in 2021, major bottled water manufacturers like Coke and Pepsi simply filter and bottle tap water, selling it at a significant markup, approximately 133 times greater. Bottled water can cost thousands of times more than tap water. According to the Beverage Marketing Corporation (BMC), the average wholesale price per gallon of domestic non-sparkling bottled water was $1.23 in 2021. However, a Beverly Hills' resident who drinks only tap water, pays about a half a penny per gallon on average.

Environmental Impact: Aside from safety and cost, the environmental consequences of drinking bottled water versus tap water are vastly different.

According to a CNN report,[1] the bottled water industry generated roughly 600 billion plastic bottles and containers in 2021, resulting in around 25 million tons of plastic waste — most of which is not recycled and ends up in landfills. What's worse is that this figure doesn't even account for the carbon footprint associated with manufacturing, filling, packaging, and transporting plastic bottles.

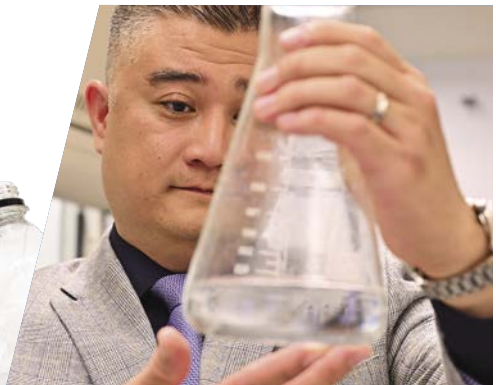
[1] *www.cnn.com/2023/03/16/world/plastic-water-bottles-un-report-climate/index.html*

5. Is it necessary for me to stockpile bottled water?

In Southern California, the risk of natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, underscores the importance of being prepared for potential disruptions to the water supply system. Emergency preparedness advisories recommend that residents have a two-week supply of bottled water to ensure readiness.

Here at the City of Beverly Hills, we are increasing our emergency storage capacity and establishing new wells in the Central Basin, a larger aquifer compared to the Hollywood Basin. You can read about these initiatives in the articles titled "Behind the Tap" and "Beverly Hills Water: A Legacy of Innovation" found in this report. Our proactive measures aim to guarantee a reliable water supply during severe emergencies or periods of drought.

Furthermore, in the unlikely event of a disaster, you can be confident that the quality of your tap water remains uncompromised. It will undergo the same rigorous treatment processes, including filtration, ultraviolet light treatment, and chlorine disinfection, before it ever reaches your homes.



CONFIDENCE IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

6. Why does my water have a faint smell of chlorine?

Chlorine is commonly used in water treatment to disinfect and kill bacteria, as mandated by state and federal regulations. This longstanding practice has been instrumental in preventing the transmission of diseases such as cholera and typhoid for well over a century. The faint smell or taste of chlorine indicates that the water has undergone appropriate treatment and disinfection.

If you prefer, you can allow the water to sit in a glass or pitcher for a few minutes before refrigerating it. Fresh cold water generally has a more pleasant taste compared to room temperature water.

7. Why does the water in my bathroom smell like a sewer or rotten eggs?

These unpleasant odors in your bathroom are typically caused by organic materials that have accumulated and decayed within a kitchen drain or another sink over time, releasing a foul smell.

Keep in mind, the odor is not from the water itself. The City of Beverly Hills conducts regular monitoring tests throughout the water distribution system to check for any odors. Each week, as required by law, we provide odor samples taken from various sampling stations, which are examined by a state-accredited laboratory.

To remedy this issue, pour half a cup of household bleach down the drain and wait at least one hour before flushing the drain with tap water. The chlorine bleach should eliminate the odor and restore the water seal in the U-shaped drain trap, which may have evaporated over time.

8. Why does my tap water look “milky” or discolored after replacing my water heater?

Milky or discolored water is often caused by harmless air bubbles that enter the pipes as they’re repressurized after making changes to your home’s plumbing. This phenomenon, known as “aerated water,” can cause the water to appear milky, white, or cloudy. However, these bubbles typically rise to the top of the glass and vanish within a few minutes. To remedy this, start by opening the cold water tap to release the air, then open the hot water tap to flush out the plumbing system.

Sometimes, you may notice a brown or yellow tint in the water, resulting from sudden changes in water pressure or flow direction. This can stir up sediment accumulated in the pipes or water heater, especially if certain pipes have remained unused for an extended period.

Running cold water for a few minutes should clear the discolored water from the pipes. If the discoloration persists, open three or four cold water taps in your house and let them run at maximum pressure for approximately 20 minutes to flush the pipes.

To minimize water waste, consider collecting the flushed water in a bucket and repurposing it for tasks like watering plants or other household needs.

9. Does the presence of white residue in my cookware or spotting on my glassware indicate unsafe water?

Certain naturally occurring minerals in water can accumulate to form a harmless residue. These minerals, such as calcium and magnesium, are common in “hard” water and do not pose any health risks.

To the contrary, drinking water with these minerals can contribute to your calcium and magnesium dietary needs, according to the National Research Council. Many people prefer the taste and health benefits of drinking water with these minerals over distilled or “soft” water.

Water hardness is classified by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Water Quality Association. In our tap water, the average hardness levels range between 81 to 153 mg/L or 4.7 to 8.9 grains per gallon. Monitoring water hardness is one of the many tests conducted by Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills.

To remove mineral deposits from your teakettle, boil equal parts of white vinegar and water. Similarly, you can eliminate buildup in your coffee maker by filling the reservoir with equal parts of white vinegar and water and running a cycle.

10. Are water filtration systems beneficial, and if they are, do you have a specific one to recommend?

While the taste of drinking water is subjective and varies among individuals, some people may choose to use a water filter to enhance the aesthetics of their water. The effectiveness of a water filter depends on its type, quality, and compatibility with your specific budget and needs. Reverse osmosis, activated carbon, and multi-stage filtration systems are popular choices for residential use.

The City of Beverly Hills does not endorse or recommend specific systems. However, it is advisable that you look for filters certified by reputable organizations such as ANSI (American National Standards Institute) and the California State Water Resources Control Board. Visit www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/ certlic/ device/ watertreatmentdevices.html for a list of hundreds of registered Residential Water Treatment Devices.

Adapting to Change: Conserving for California's Water Resilience

Every drop we save today counts towards our future.

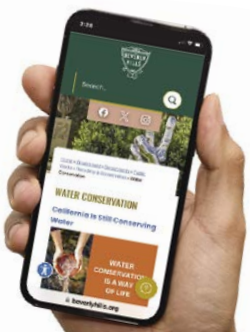
California emerged from its latest drought cycle during the week of October 10, 2023, delivering a much-needed reprieve to the state. Last year's snowpack rivaled the record set in 1952, an impressive 221% of average, totaling 126.5 inches. Statewide rainfall has soared beyond the norm by 104%, with Southern California experiencing its share of the deluge. Downtown Los Angeles witnessed over 52 inches of rainfall during the past two wet seasons, marking the "second-wettest back-to-back years since records began in 1877," according to the National Weather Service. Furthermore, the majority of the state's major reservoirs currently boast storage levels exceeding 100% of their average capacity, positioning California well for the dry months ahead.

But that doesn't mean California no longer faces chronic water shortages. Groundwater in many areas is being drained more quickly than it can be recharged. Furthermore, the Colorado River, a vital water source for Southern California, still cannot meet the region's demand. The US Geological Survey predicts a nearly one-third decrease in the river's flow over the next three decades due to the impacts of climate change. And droughts are becoming more common and more extreme as the climate crisis intensifies.

California is facing extreme weather from record dry periods to intense storms. Metropolitan, the City of Beverly Hills and other local water agencies are taking extraordinary efforts to prepare for climate change impacts and strengthen our water resiliency. In Southern California, we know that conservation is necessary regardless of drought or deluge because every drop we save today counts towards our future.

In this section, we not only outline Beverly Hills' existing regulations and current outdoor water guidelines but also explore actionable steps that both residents and businesses can take to contribute to our water-wise community. Let us continue to make conservation an integral part of life in Beverly Hills.

SCAN ME



Ongoing Regulations

1. Two watering days a week during the summer.
2. Water with sprinklers or a hose between the hours of 6 pm and 9 am.
3. Don't irrigate after a measurable rainfall.
4. Don't allow excessive water runoff due to sprinkler overspray or malfunction.
5. Repair leaks immediately.

Note: *Supplemental water for trees allowed. Violations will be issue for non-compliance. For more information, visit www.BHsaves.org, email AskBH@beverlyhills.org or call 310.285.1000.*

CONSERVING WATER AS A WAY OF LIFE (CONT.)

Beyond Grass: Metropolitan's Turf Replacement Program

As of March 4, 2024, Beverly Hills residents have the opportunity to conserve water while enhancing the beauty of their properties. The Turf Replacement Program, offered by Metropolitan incentivizes homeowners to replace traditional turf with organic, drought-tolerant landscaping. It's worth noting that synthetic turf is not an approved option under this program.

The program integrates turf removal, irrigation modification, and rainwater retention or filtration strategies to support water reuse and soil absorption. As such, every turf replacement project initiated through this program must include the following key components:

1. **Plantings:** Three plants per 100 square feet of transformed area will be provided to enhance greenery and biodiversity.
2. **Stormwater Management:** A stormwater retention feature will be incorporated to mitigate runoff and promote water infiltration into the soil.
3. **Hardscape Limitations:** Except for permeable hardscape, no non-permeable hardscape will be permitted within the transformed area, ensuring efficient water absorption and minimizing runoff.
4. **Irrigation Upgrades:** Overhead spray sprinklers will be replaced or modified to optimize water distribution and minimize waste.

Under this program, applicants can also receive $100 per tree installed, with a maximum incentive of up to $500 for the installation of five trees per turf replacement application.

By engaging in this program, Beverly Hills residents can play an active role in conserving water resources, reducing water runoff, and enhancing the overall quality of their environment. Visit www.bewaterwise.com/turf-replacement-program.html to learn more about the Turf Replacement Program and how to apply. Let's work together towards a greener future for Beverly Hills.

Keep An Eye Out For Water Leaks

Detecting water leaks in your home is crucial for both the planet and your pocket. Even the smallest leaks can add up to significant water waste and inflated bills. A notorious culprit for such leaks is often a running toilet. The EPA estimates that a running toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day. It's important to routinely inspect your toilet for leaks and address them promptly to prevent unnecessary water and financial loss.

To identify a potential leak in your toilet, you can use this simple three-step process:

1. Shut off the water supply to the toilet and remove the tank lid.
2. Add a few drops of food coloring into the tank and allow it to sit for 15-20 minutes.
3. If the water in the bowl turns the same color, it indicates a leak in the toilet.

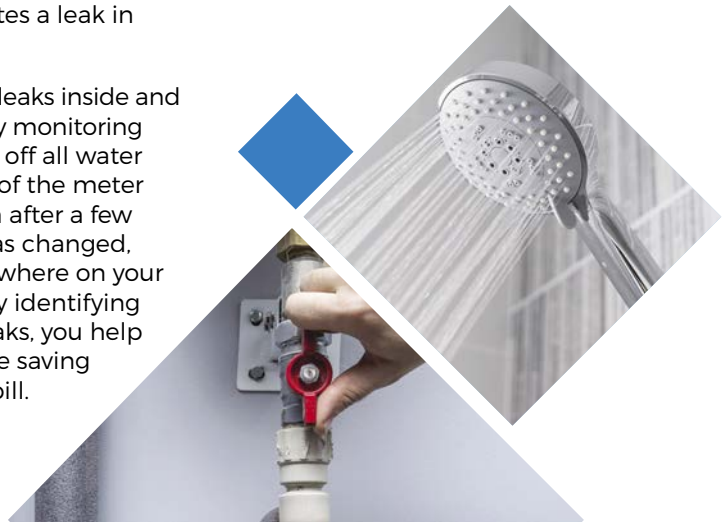
Another way to detect leaks inside and outside your home is by monitoring your water meter. Turn off all water sources and take note of the meter reading. Check it again after a few hours. If the reading has changed, it signifies a leak somewhere on your property. By proactively identifying and repairing water leaks, you help to conserve water while saving money on your water bill.

Rebates, Tips, Resources

High-efficiency appliances not only help you save water but also reduce energy and water consumption, resulting in lower utility bills. Discover the benefits of upgrading to high-efficiency appliances, such as toilets, clothes washers, and weather-based irrigation controllers, with rebates available through the SoCal Water$mart program. You can explore the full list of eligible appliances and rebate details by visiting www.socalwatersmart.com.

The City of Beverly Hills also offers a range of essential tools for water conservation at no cost. From hose nozzles and soil moisture probes to low-flow showerheads and sink aerators, these items are available for you to order. Simply contact us at AskBH@beverlyhills.org or dial 310.285.1000 to place your order today.

And don't forget to explore additional tips and resources at www.BHSaves.org and www.epa.gov/watersense. With every drop saved, you're not just conserving water – you're contributing o a brighter, more sustainable future for Beverly Hills.



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS: A WATER-WISE COMMUNITY

Resident Spotlight: MeraLee Goldman's Water-Wise Transformation

For over five decades, MeraLee Goldman and her husband Jay Canel have called Beverly Hills their home. Nestled amidst the forest of the historic Charlie Chaplin estate, their hillside property boasts a unique landscape shaded by many trees. However, it wasn't until the recent drought and scorching heat that they faced a pivotal decision. Rather than simply replacing the withered grass and plants, they eschewed traditional landscaping and opted for a drought-tolerant approach to cultivate a sustainable oasis. The decision was not about cost savings but about their deep commitment to water conservation.

Having collaborated with ECO Landscaping, MeraLee and Jay meticulously designed their water-wise landscape to reflect both their mid-century modern home's aesthetic and sustainability goals. The garden now features permeable surfaces, drip irrigation systems, and a vibrant array of drought-resistant plants carefully selected to thrive in Southern California's climate.

In a nod to the region's traditional materials, MeraLee incorporated a colorful "painting" in tile that not only brightens the landscape but also serves as a surface for tai chi exercises and gatherings. Colorful pots were integrated into the drip watering system, further enhancing the visual appeal of the garden. While the transformation was time-consuming and came at a higher cost than initially estimated, MeraLee attests that the enhanced beauty and functionality of their garden are truly priceless.

As a result of their efforts, MeraLee and Jay have already observed a significant decrease in their water usage, approximately 29% over the past 12 months compared to the previous year. According to the Beverly Hills Water Tracker, they are well on their way of achieving a 60% reduction this year.

Reflecting on their venture into a water-wise landscape, MeraLee emphasizes the importance of inspiring others to embrace sustainable gardening practices. As a former Mayor of Beverly Hills and a member of the Beverly Hills Planning and Architectural Commissions, she encourages fellow residents to take the leap towards creating water-wise landscapes. For MeraLee, it's not just about conserving water—it's about nurturing a greener, more sustainable future for Beverly Hills.

Leading the Way in Conserving Water

Beverly Hills is leading the way in conserving water. Our community achieved a 17% reduction in water usage last year compared to 2022 and a 38% reduction from 2013. We thank you for your efforts in making water conservation a way of life! This resident profile highlights one Beverly Hills couple who is doing their part to conserve.

BEVERLY HILLS WATER: A LEGACY OF INNOVATION

The City of Beverly Hills is known for its commitment to excellence, a legacy deeply rooted in its progressive approach to water quality and sustainability. By continually leveraging cutting-edge technologies and innovative strategies, the City ensures the highest standards of service reliability, water quality and environmental stewardship. Here, Water System Supervisors **John Moreno** and **David Hillyer** highlight advancements made in Beverly Hills' water treatment and distribution.

Snapshot Profile: John Moreno

John Moreno has been serving as Water System Supervisor for the City of Beverly Hills since 2017. A 25-year veteran in the water industry, John has worked for several water agencies and municipalities, including the City of Burbank and the City of Pasadena. Water treatment has been the focus of John's career. He is a certified T4 Water Treatment Operator and D4 Water Distribution Operator, holding a degree in Water Science. John enjoys barbecues, sports events, and spending his leisure time with his family.

Enhanced SCADA System

Beverly Hills Water completed a comprehensive evaluation and upgrade of its Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) system with advanced cybersecurity measures, enhancing the security and reliability of its operations. This computerized system allows operators to remotely control and monitor the condition of the City's water infrastructure including wells, pump stations, valves, treatment plants, tanks, and reservoirs, enhancing operational efficiency and water quality, reliability, and resilience.

Modernized Pump Stations

Beverly Hills is actively modernizing its pump stations, with the most recent one being the Cabrillo Forebay and Pump Station in Zone 9. This project, currently in the design phase, will replace the existing Monte Cielo Pump Station with a state-of-the-art facility that will operate with the latest technology and efficiency standards. Engineers are currently working on the design report to finalize all aspects of the project, including its pumping capacity. Completion of this project is slated for 2028.

The Cabrillo Forebay and Pump Station project is part of a broader effort to continue upgrading outdated pump stations to increase storage and pumping capacity of local water sources.

Advanced Water Treatment Plant

Two years ago, Beverly Hills Water completed the renovation of its Foothill Water Treatment Plant, equipped with a state-of-the-art reverse osmosis system and other advanced treatment methods. Throughout the construction phase, John and his team played a key role in this project, providing input and collaborating closely with contractors to ensure the plant met the City's high standards and operational needs.

The plant features a pre-treatment system to capture the iron sulfide and sand, among other particles, that wells produce during operation; an oxidation media filtration system to remove any iron, manganese, hydrogen sulfide, iron sulfide, arsenic or other foulants; improvement of existing chemical systems; and electrical and control systems for new pre-treatment processes.

With the new pre-treatment system, the City is able to effectively remove salts and other impurities. John and his team aim to capitalize on the latest water treatment technology to maximize the groundwater that is produced for Beverly Hills' high-quality drinking water.

Reservoir Management Systems (RMSs)

Beverly Hills Water is currently in the construction phase of installing Reservoir Management Systems (RMSs) at its Greystone, Sunset, and Coldwater reservoirs. This modern control system enables the City to operate its reservoirs at higher storage levels without compromising water quality, which is essential for fire protection and other emergencies.

RMSs offer real-time monitoring of reservoir levels, inflows, outflows, and other parameters, allowing for precise water management and allocation. Additionally, RMSs integrate water treatment and conditioning processes, ensuring optimal water quality through automated dosing and control of disinfectants and pH adjusters. This technology promotes uniform water quality and enhances the overall efficiency of the water supply system.

Construction of the new RMSs is expected to be completed by the end of 2024 followed by several months of testing. Once operational, RMSs will boost reservoir capacity and maximize operational storage.

Through these innovative technologies and strategic improvements, Beverly Hills continues to set the standard for excellence in its water treatment and distribution, ensuring the highest levels of water quality and service for the community.

Streamlined Work Order Management

Technological solutions drive efficiency at the City of Beverly Hills, particularly in managing day-to-day maintenance and service calls. The City's cutting-edge Work Order System seamlessly integrates office and field operations, providing instant access to its asset management database.

From accessing its comprehensive assets to tracking preventative maintenance, installation costs, and repairs, the system facilitates swift decision-making regardless of location. It also ensures prompt handling of customer service requests, with field staff receiving work order requests in real-time through their tablets. Embracing the system's mobile-based options for field automation improves efficiency and service at every level.

Not all water utilities utilize such advanced systems. The City of Beverly Hills stands apart by leveraging the latest integrated IT solutions to continue ensuring optimal efficiency, reliability, and service excellence.

Advances in Valves Management

Beverly Hills has taken significant steps to modernize its water distribution system through advances in valve technology and its maintenance program. The City utilizes the latest, more versatile valves that streamline repairs and reduce service interruptions, ensuring a reliable water supply.

Beverly Hills plans to upgrade its valve truck with advanced technology and safety features. The new truck will equip operators with real-time data and advanced instrumentation, allowing them to better assess and manage valve conditions. This upgrade supports the City's Valve Exercise Program and improves the efficiency and safety of maintenance operations.

The City's Valve Exercise Program is a key part of the City's maintenance strategy, regularly exercising all main line valves in the distribution system. This helps maintain valve functionality and water quality by operating each valve through a full cycle and preventing rust and mineral buildup. The Valve Exercise Program records vital data on each valve's location, make, type, size, and condition, which is integrated into the City's GIS systems. This detailed record assists with maintenance planning and emergency response, minimizing water loss and reducing repair times.

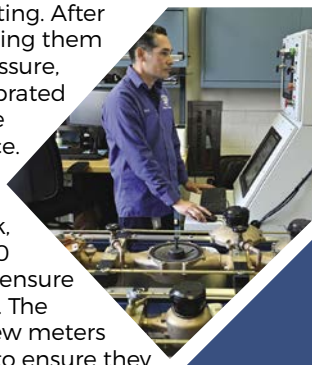
Snapshot Profile: David Hillyer

David Hillyer, who brings over 20 years of industry experience, serves as Water System Supervisor. Before joining Beverly Hills in 2012, he worked at various water agencies and municipalities across Southern California, including Sierra Madre, San Fernando, and Rubio Cañon Land & Water Association. David leads a team of 17, overseeing new water services, preventative maintenance, and repairs. He is a certified D5 Water Distribution Operator and T4 Water Treatment Operator with a degree in Water Technology. Outside work, David enjoys cooking, especially making his signature lasagna from scratch.

Technology in Practice: Water Meter Testing

Meter testing and maintenance play a crucial role in guaranteeing the accuracy of water meters. The City of Beverly Hills relies on its MARS Meter Test Bench System, designed to operate using Volumetric or Gravimetric technology to meet rigorous American Water Works Association (AWWA) specifications.

The water meter bench is a sophisticated apparatus that simulates real-world conditions to evaluate meter performance and calibration. By subjecting meters to controlled flow rates and pressures, and comparing the actual measurements obtained with the expected values, technicians can verify each meter's accuracy and functionality. Its state-of-the-art recirculation system minimizes water wastage by recycling test water, maintaining volume and pressure for consistent testing.



The meter bench improves revenue and efficiency and is safer compared to testing in the field. Older meters, typically those in use for over 10 years, are systematically pulled from service for testing. After inspecting and testing them for volume and pressure, the meters are calibrated and certified before returned into service. On average, 10 existing meters are tested per week, totaling around 500 meters per year, to ensure they are up to date. The City also tests all new meters before installation to ensure they meet manufacturing specifications.

In its steadfast pursuit of excellence, Beverly Hills collaborates with the world's leading innovator in water meter testing and technology for unparalleled accuracy and reliability in water meter readings.

2023 By the Numbers

- Installed **61** new water services.
- Repaired **19** water mains.
- Exercised over **1,553** valves.
- Completed **3,295** meter inquiries.
- Repaired **23** fire hydrants.
- Maintained **389** fire hydrants.
- Performed **95** fire flow tests to ensure adequate water pressure for various projects.

We take pride in being very responsive to the community. It is the Beverly Hills' way. We focus on providing excellent service and fast response times, always putting customers first.

BEHIND THE TAP: CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ENSURING A HIGH-QUALITY WATER SUPPLY

Tap water is an essential part of our daily lives, flowing through our homes and businesses with the turn of a faucet. However, the infrastructure, systems, processes, and staff required to deliver high-quality drinking water are often overlooked by many people.

The journey from source to tap demands long-term strategic planning, innovation, a commitment to sustainability, and significant capital investments. From green street initiatives to advanced metering technologies, these projects completed last year and in progress exemplify Beverly Hills' dedication to water quality, reliability, and environmental stewardship.

Burton Way Median Project: Pioneering Green Infrastructure

In February 2023, the City celebrated the completion of its Burton Way Green Street and Water Efficient Landscape Project with a Ribbon Cutting Ceremony. This project represents Beverly Hills' first foray into green infrastructure, designed to prevent polluted urban runoff from reaching Santa Monica Bay. Mayor Dr. Julian Gold emphasized the project's significance stating, "Burton Way is the first of many Green Streets our City will have as we move toward adopting a more environmentally conscious infrastructure. This is critical for our water conservation efforts and our broader City sustainability goals."

The Burton Way Median incorporates infiltration swales, native, water-efficient plants, and a 1 million-gallon underground reservoir to store treated urban runoff for landscape irrigation. Notably, this innovative design will save approximately 5 million gallons of water annually, setting a precedent for future green street initiatives in the city. With grant funding of approximately $6.7 million from Measure W- Safe Clean Water Program and the Department of Water Resources (DWR), the project exemplifies collaborative efforts to promote environmental sustainability.

Coldwater Cañon Water Main Replacement Project: Ensuring Infrastructure Resilience

Completed in April 2024, the Coldwater Cañon Water Main Replacement Project represents a significant investment in upgrading aging distribution conveyance pipeline infrastructure. Over the course of two years, approximately 7,300 feet of aging cast iron distribution pipelines, some dating back 60-90 years, were replaced with new ductile iron mains. Ductile iron pipe (DIP) is an upgraded material compared to older conventional cast iron pipes. It is known for its durability and resilience, being typically twice as strong as many older grey cast iron pipes and nearly as strong as steel.

The $8 million project entailed the installation of approximately 10,300 feet of new distribution and transmission pipelines as well as installations of valves, hydrants, service laterals and meter boxes and associated appurtenances.

The next phase of this project involves repairing Coldwater Canyon Drive between Beverly Drive and the city limits, including adding curb ramps, replacing damaged curbs and gutters, and installing new crosswalks at Monte Cielo, Linda Crest, and Loma Linda Drives. Residents can expect traffic impacts such as lane closures, reduced speed limits, increased congestion and delays, and street parking restrictions.

While every effort is made to minimize disruptions, these impacts are necessary to ensure the safety of workers and the public during construction.

The City demonstrates its dedication to maintaining a robust infrastructure by continuing to proactively implement its annual pipeline rehabilitation and replacement program to ensure reliability of Beverly Hills' water distribution system.

New Wells in La Brea Subarea: Expanding Water Supply

The City of Beverly Hills is bolstering its local water supply by drilling two new wells adjacent to La Cienega Park: the Le Doux and Gregory Way wells. Once operational, these two wells combined are expected to yield approximately 500 gallons per minute, or up to 800 acre-feet per year, of potable water.

This project will be partially funded by a grant following the approval of $959,752 for the City's "Water Resiliency Project" in the recently enacted Fiscal Year 2024 Minibus Appropriations Act. The project will include installing new pumping equipment and pump houses, as well as a water line connecting the new production wells to the City's existing raw water transmission main leading to the Foothill Water Treatment Plant for treatment and supply.

The Le Doux and Gregory Way wells will augment the LCW-1 well currently in operation. When completed in 18-24 months, the City of Beverly Hills will have a total of three wells in the La Brea subarea of the Central Basin.

Currently, groundwater accounts for up to 25 percent of the city's daily water supply. Looking ahead, Beverly Hills aims to drill an additional well in the La Brea subarea and expand the Foothill Treatment Plant to increase capacity and system redundancy.

As the City continues to prioritize water sustainability, these new wells will diversify Beverly Hills' water resources, reducing reliance on imported water from Metropolitan and provide protection against the uncertainties posed by local droughts.

These capital investment projects underscore Beverly Hills' unwavering commitment to innovative solutions and responsible stewardship of our water resources. The next time you turn on the tap, remember that Beverly Hills is leading the charge in securing a sustainable, reliable, and high-quality water supply for residents now and in the future.

Advanced Meter Infrastructure Upgrade: Empowering Customers

Beverly Hills' transition to a first of its kind Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) system in 2010 marked a milestone for its approximately 11,000 customers. Through near real-time data access and high-usage alerts, residents could proactively manage their water usage, monitor and optimize their consumption levels, detect leaks, and conserve water.

Now, with plans to migrate to the next generation of AMI technology by replacing the existing infrastructure with the latest advancement in smart meters, antennas, communication software, and hardware, the City is poised to enhance its customer service experiences and operational efficiencies further.

The AMI upgrade, anticipated for completion by 2027, will integrate cutting-edge features such as increased bandwidth and more user-friendly timely usage data, remote disconnects to promote conservation during a drought, and other potential innovations like acoustic leak detection and other operational monitoring capabilities. Importantly, it will add more-user-friendly functionality and customization features such as selecting preferred channels of communication for alerts and receiving alerts when water consumption exceeds pre-specified limits.

After selecting a vendor by the year's end, the City will roll out the design, build, and deployment phases, which will include pilot testing to ensure that the new AMI system functions seamlessly and integrates with the City's financial, IT, Work Order, and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems.

To offset project costs of $10.5 million, the City of Beverly Hills has submitted a $2 million congressionally directed spending request to Senator Butler's Office for FY25. The disposition of this grant will be determined in early 2025. Furthermore, the City will actively apply for additional grants.

This project underscores Beverly Hills' commitment to leveraging technology for greater efficiency, cost savings, and customer interaction and satisfaction.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact the City of Beverly Hills at 310.285.1000 for assistance in Spanish or Farsi.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Favor de comunicarse con la ciudad de Beverly Hills al 310.285.1000 para obtener asistencia en español.

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی مصرفی شماست، لطفا برای دریافت راهنمایی به زبان فارسی با اداره خدمات همگانی شهر بورلی هیلز به شماره ۳۱۰۲۸۵۱۰۰۰ تماس حاصل فرمایید.

For questions regarding this report or the quality of your water, please call 310.285.1000 or email AskBH@beverlyhills.org.

Public Works Department
345 Foothill Road, Beverly Hills, CA 90210

GET INVOLVED

Public involvement is fundamental to ensuring that we are meeting water supply demand, water quality goals and the highest customer service level. We welcome your feedback; please see below for ways you can be involved with the City of Beverly Hills:

- Let us know how we are doing.
- Sign up for the newsletters and alerts.
- Participate in conservation events.
- Attend commission and council meetings.

The Public Works Commission is an advisory group to the City Council that generally meets at 8:00 a.m. on the second Thursday of every month. For exact meeting dates and time, please contact the City Clerk at AskBH@beverlyhills.org.

For more information visit:
www.beverlyhills.org