2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Flowing with Confidence:

Safeguarding Water Quality and Readiness for the Future

A Message from Public Works

The City of Beverly Hills is proud to share the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which outlines the quality of your drinking water and the efforts we take to ensure it remains safe, reliable, and in full compliance with all state and federal standards.

In every aspect of our water operations, we remain committed to our mission: to deliver world-class services and infrastructure that enhance the character and quality of life in Beverly Hills. This commitment drives us to think ahead, act with purpose, and continually invest in the systems and safeguards that protect your water today—and into the future.

Throughout 2024, we advanced key improvements to our infrastructure, expanded monitoring and emergency preparedness efforts, and continued to apply best practices in water treatment and testing. These efforts are rooted in our core values of safety, teamwork, professionalism, and accountability, and they guide every decision we make in maintaining the integrity of our water system.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all requirements set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board. As environmental and infrastructure challenges evolve, our proactive approach ensures that we are ready—not only to meet current needs but to safeguard this critical resource for future generations.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch, P.E.
Utilities General Manager

> “Thank you for your continued trust. If you have any questions or would like to learn more, we welcome your engagement and look forward to serving you.”

About this Report

Each year, the City of Beverly Hills publishes this Annual Water Quality Report—also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)—to keep you informed about your drinking water. This report is your official source for information about your drinking water: where it comes from, how it's treated, and what's in it.

113,435 Total field tests and constituents analyzed from sampling

15,144 Total regulatory constituents analyzed from sampling

98,291 Total field tests conducted

100% Met all water quality standards in 2024

> "Every drop matters. Learn how Beverly Hills plans ahead to keep your water safe, high-quality, and ready for whatever comes next."

At the core of the CCR is a set of tables listing all the detected results from year-round monitoring of more than 400 constituents. The tables show the quantity of each constituent detected in Beverly Hills' water, how those levels compare to state and federal regulatory limits, and the likely sources of each constituent. Only constituents found in Beverly Hills' water are listed; bottled water is not included.

On the following pages, you'll find information to help you better understand the data tables, including water sources, water quality standards, potential contaminants, and the proactive steps Beverly Hills takes to ensure your water remains safe, reliable, and of the highest quality. Together, this report offers a full picture of how the City protects your drinking water—and why that matters.


Jensen Water Treatment Plant

Beverly Hills' Water Sources

Where does Beverly Hills get its water?

In 2024, Beverly Hills sourced its drinking water from two main supplies: locally treated groundwater and imported surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan).

The City currently operates seven groundwater wells across two basins: the Hollywood Basin and the Central Basin. Water from these wells is treated at the City's Foothill Water Treatment Plant before entering the distribution system. This local supply enhances reliability and reduces dependence on imported water.

The remainder of the City's water comes from Metropolitan, which delivers imported surface water from two major sources:

State Water Project

Water from Northern California is conveyed through the State Water Project, a 444-mile-long delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, pumping stations, and power plants. It supplies water to urban and agricultural customers throughout California, including Beverly Hills. This water is treated at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne.

Colorado River

Water from the Colorado River travels 242 miles via the Colorado River Aqueduct from Lake Havasu 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. Water from the Colorado River is treated at the Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills before it is delivered to Beverly Hills.

What is in my drinking water?

Beverly Hills takes pride in delivering safe, high-quality drinking water, and once again, we are pleased to report that the City met all drinking water standards in 2024, with no violations of any maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or other regulatory requirements.

Drinking water may contain trace amounts of chemicals, microscopic organisms, and radioactive materials, many of which occur naturally in the environment. While the presence of these constituents does not automatically signal a health risk, regulations require that water agencies monitor and report on their presence to ensure safety.

The "Parameters" listed in each data table represent the constituents detected in Beverly Hills' drinking water, along with their levels, regulatory limits, and likely sources.

How are constituents reported?

Constituent levels in drinking water are typically measured in extremely small units. You'll see these listed in the "Units" column of each data table, such as parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), and even parts per trillion (ppt).

To put these in perspective:

- 1 ppm is like one drop in a full bathtub.
- 1 ppb is like one drop in a swimming pool.
- 1 ppt is like one drop in 20 Olympic-sized pools.

Because even trace amounts of certain constituents can pose health risks, state and federal agencies set strict regulatory standards—often at these very low levels—to ensure your water is safe to drink.

> "Even the smallest traces are monitored—because your safety is our top priority."

Understanding Water Quality Standards

What's the difference between "Primary" and "Secondary" Standards?

Primary standards are health-based limits set to protect people from harmful contaminants. Constituents listed under the "Primary Standards" category may pose a health risk only if present above a primary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Secondary standards, on the other hand, address the taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water. Unless the constituent also has a primary standard, these are not health-based, but help ensure your water is acceptable in everyday use. Some constituents—such as aluminum—have two different MCLs: one for health-related impacts and another for non-health-related (aesthetic) impacts.

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

Regulatory agencies set Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) to protect public health and ensure drinking water is aesthetically acceptable. These limits define the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in tap water.

Some constituents are regulated using a Treatment Technique (TT) instead of a numerical MCL. A Treatment Technique is a required process that water systems must follow to reduce the presence of certain contaminants. These constituents have "TT" noted in the MCL column of the data tables.

Another type of standard is the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)—the highest level of a disinfectant, such as total chlorine residual, allowed in drinking water. While disinfectants are essential for public health, regulations ensure they are not used in excessive amounts.

What is turbidity and why is it monitored?

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. While it does not pose a health risk, it serves as a key indicator of filtration performance. Both Metropolitan and the City of Beverly Hills monitor turbidity to ensure filtration systems are working effectively. Regulatory requirements state that 95% of turbidity measurements must fall below a specified number.

What's the difference between health goals and enforceable limits?

Public Health Goals (PHGs) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) are targets or goals set by regulatory agencies for the water industry. They represent the level of a constituent in drinking water below which no known or expected health risk exists.

In many cases, it's not feasible to treat water down to these levels due to technological limitations or extremely high costs. That's why PHGs and MCLGs serve as long-term targets, not regulatory requirements. A similar type of goal exists for disinfectants, known as Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals (MRDLGs).

How can I tell if a constituent in my water is at a safe level?

Most constituents are considered safe if the average amount detected in drinking water over the course of the year does not exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The data tables show the range of results (lowest to highest) and the average, which is used to determine compliance.

As noted earlier, some constituents do not have a numerical MCL but instead require a Treatment Technique (TT). When this applies to Metropolitan's imported water, the treatment plant effluent column in the data table will indicate whether the TT requirement has been met.

If a constituent exceeds an MCL or poses a potential health risk, water agencies must follow specific procedures. They are required to notify the appropriate regulatory agencies immediately, who will then determine when and how to inform the public.

"Your drinking water is safe. Every substance found met or exceeded strict state and federal standards."

Sources of Constituents

Understanding where your water comes from, what it may contain, and how it is assessed helps ensure transparency and public confidence in water safety.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and 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 runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Evaluating Source Water for Potential Risks

Water sources can be vulnerable to various contaminants depending on nearby land uses, environmental conditions, and human activities.

Water imported by Metropolitan—the regional agency that supplies water to Beverly Hills—comes from two primary sources: the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct and Northern California through the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta via the State Water Project. Each source faces distinct water quality challenges.

- Colorado River water is considered most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater.
- Northern California supplies are considered most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

Source Water Assessments

To better understand potential vulnerabilities, the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires large agencies to conduct source water assessments and update them every five years through watershed sanitary surveys. These surveys examine possible sources of drinking water contamination and provide recommendations to reduce future risks. Metropolitan's most recent updates include the **Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2022 Update** and the **State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update.** To request a copy of either report, contact Metropolitan at **213.217.6000.**

Locally, the State's **Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program** conducted a source water assessment for all historically active Beverly Hills groundwater wells in **August 2000,** with the final report completed in **May 2001.** The most recent source water assessment was conducted for the La Doux and Gregory wells in **August 2023.** These wells were determined to be most vulnerable to a range of activities not necessarily linked to detected contaminants. These include dry cleaning operations, park areas, residential housing, historical railroad rights-of-way, vehicle repair shops, gasoline stations, leaking underground storage tanks, utility stations, 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

To request a summary of the assessment, call **818.551.2004.**

For additional questions, contact **AskBH** at **310.285.1000.**

The Colorado River

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 these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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 or visiting the U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with 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 and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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

To protect public health, the City is required to disinfect its drinking water to prevent the spread of waterborne illnesses. Beverly Hills uses chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as its disinfectant. This method is highly effective and produces fewer disinfection by-products than chlorine alone. We carefully monitor the amount of chloramine disinfectant to protect the safety of your water.

Chloraminated water is safe for drinking, cooking, bathing, and all typical household uses. However, there are three specific groups who must take precautions to remove chloramines prior to use:

- **Kidney dialysis patients:** Hospitals and dialysis providers must ensure that proper filtration—such as dual carbon adsorption units—is in place to remove chloramines before the water enters the bloodstream.
- **Aquarium owners:** Chloramines are harmful to fish and must be neutralized using commercially available water treatment products before use in tanks or ponds.

Businesses or industries that use water in their processes: Any operation that relies on water for food or beverage production, manufacturing, or chemical applications should consult with a water treatment specialist to install appropriate removal systems.

If you fall into one of these categories and have questions about your water use, contact your health care provider or equipment supplier for guidance.

Lead and Copper in Residential Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Beverly Hills is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

- 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. To be environmentally conscious, be sure to collect any flushed water for alternative uses, such as watering plants.
- Use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.
- Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
- If you have a lead service line or a galvanized service line that requires replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **AskBH at 310.285.1000**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

Keep Your Fish Healthy & Safe

Tap water with chlorine or chloramine can harm fish and kill off important bio-filter bacteria. To keep your aquarium or pond healthy, always treat tap water with a water conditioner that removes chloramine. These products are available at most pet supply stores.

> 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.

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.

2024 Tables

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. EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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 Parameter	Units	2 State MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	4 Range Average	5 Treatment Plant Effluent Plant: Jensen* Plant	Weymouth* Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
CLARITY											
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Highest	0.04	0.06	ND - 0.50	2024	Yes	Soil runoff
	%				% ≤ 0.3 NTU	100	100	0.08			
MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)											
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	% Positive Monthly Sample	TT	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	NA	NA	ND	2024	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
					Average						
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Median Range	ND	ND	ND - 4	2024	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
					Median			0.2			
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (e)	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range	52 - 91	ND - 150	ND	2024	Yes	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	62	93				
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.87	2024	Yes	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average			0.64			
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	Range	ND	124	44	2024	Yes	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
Chromium VI	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	Range	ND	ND	0.01 - 0.12	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
					Average			0.07			
Flouride (f)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 0.8	0.3 - 0.8	ND - 0.96	2024	Yes	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.7	0.7	0.75			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.5	ND	0.4	2024	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
RADIOLOGICALS (g)											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	Range	ND	ND	ND - 5.4	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average			2.2			
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	Range	ND	ND - 5	ND - 1.2 - 4.4	2024	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average		ND	2.5			
Combined Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	5	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1.6	2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average			0.4			
Strontium - 90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1.1	2024	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average			0.4			
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	1,000	Range	ND	ND	ND - 72.9	2024	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average			27.4			
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	2 - 3	ND - 3	0.54 - 0.63	2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2	ND	0.59			
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS (h)											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	13 - 27	28 - 37	ND	2024	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	21	32				
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	1.3 - 5	ND - 4.2	NA	2024	Yes	
					Highest LRAA	5.6	6.2				
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 5.4	ND - 9.2	NA	2024	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
					Highest LRAA	3.1	2.0				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	2.0 - 2.5	2.1 - 2.6	NA	2024	Yes	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Highest LRAA	2.4	2.4				

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

1 Parameter	Units	2 State MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	4 Range Average	5 Treatment Plant Effluent Plant: Jensen* Plant	Weymouth* Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards											
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	Range	39 - 41	96 - 116	65 - 91	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	40	106	77			
Color	Color Units	15	NA	(1)	Range	1	1	ND	2024	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average						
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	1	ND	ND	2024	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average						
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	498 - 522	912 - 1,080	580 - 1200	2024	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	5101	996	705			
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	89 - 92	200 - 250	44 - 54	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	90	225	49			
Total Dissolved Solids, Filterable (TDS) (i)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	291 - 322	573 - 690	330 - 410	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	306	632	367			
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.5	2024	Yes	Soil runoff
					Average			0.01			
OTHER PARAMETERS											
GENERAL MINERALS											
Alkalinity, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	94 - 101	109 - 127	180 - 220	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
					Average	98	118	201			
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	38 - 39	59 - 76	26 - 30	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	38	68	28			
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	143 - 153	241 - 303	135	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalentcations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
					Average	148	272				
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	13 - 14	23 - 29	16	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	14	26				
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.6	4.6 - 5.4	2.2	2024	Yes	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average		5.0				
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	46	93 - 117	90	2024	Yes	
					Average		105				

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 Parameter	Units	2 State MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	4 Range Average	5 Treatment Plant Effluent Plant: Jensen* Plant	Weymouth* Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	170	140	NA	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average						
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	(10)	Range	71	80	NA	2024	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average						
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	(10)	Range	ND	32 - 47	ND	2024	Yes	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge processes
					Average		40				
MISCELLANEOUS (j)											
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as $CaCO_3$) (k)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.0 - 4.4	5.5 - 11	4.0 - 9.1	2024	Yes	
					Average	3.4	8.4	6.7			
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index) (l)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.2	12.4 - 12.6	NA	2024	Yes	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
					Average		12.5				
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index) (m)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.36 - 0.39	0.60 - 0.65	0.18 - 0.36	2024	Yes	
					Average	0.38	0.62	0.27			
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.2 - 8.3	8.2	7.5 - 8.1	2024	Yes	Not applicable
					Average	8.3		7.9			
Total Dissolved Solids Calculated (TDS) (n)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range	295 - 313	506 - 680	330 - 410	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	304	587	367			

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS AT RESIDENTIAL TAP

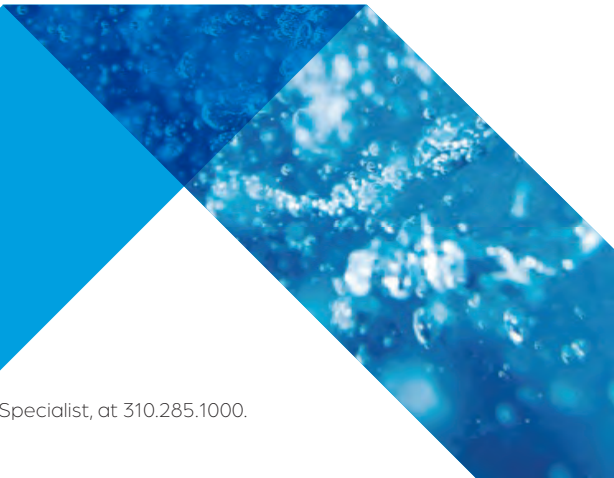
Parameter	Number of Samples Collected	Units	State and Federal Standards MCL	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL Violations	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	33	ppb	AL =15	0.2	0.72	0	No	2024	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; industrial manufacturers' discharge; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Copper	33	ppb	AL = 1300	300	240	0	No	2024	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 2024, 33 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

1 Parameter	Units	2 State (Federal) MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	4 Range / Average	5 Distribution System	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
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 0.93%	2024	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	ND	2024	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	0.51 - 0.89 0.68	2024	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)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	14 - 28 24	2024	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	4.2 - 13 10	2024	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	(0.05)	Range Average	0.77 - 2.7 1.72	2024	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards									
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 3 ND	2024	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND	2024	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 0.95 0.1	2024	Yes	Soil runoff



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

NOTES

* Metropolitan 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 or CCRDL are reported as 'Not Detected' (ND) in this report. This data is available upon request. Metropolitan was in compliance with all primary and secondary drinking water regulations for the current monitoring period.

(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 treatment technique of primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.

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

(c) Metropolitan compliance is based on monthly samples from the distribution system. No Level 1 Assessments occurred and no E. coli was detected.

(d) Metropolitan analyzes HPC bacteria in plant effluent to monitor treatment process efficacy.

(e) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA.

(f) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation requirements. When fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work, an occasional fluoride level was measured below 0.7 mg/L.

(g) Metropolitan 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 quarterly in 2023 for the required triennial monitoring (2023-2025). Radon is monitored voluntarily with the triennial radionuclides.

(h) Metropolitan compliance with the State and Federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents.

(i) 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.

(j) Voluntary monitoring of constituents provided for informational purposes by Metropolitan.

(k) 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 2330.

(l) 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).

(m) 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 2330.

(n) Metropolitan's 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 standards. Metropolitan's calculated TDS goal is 500 mg/L.

Confidence in Your Water

Get clear, science-based answers to Beverly Hills' top 10 water quality questions from Water Quality Specialist Jason W. Dyogi.


Jason W. Dyogi

Q: I viewed a social media claim that an at-home test kit showed Beverly Hills water contains harmful contaminants and is unsafe. Is this true?

A: The City of Beverly Hills ensures that all drinking water delivered to residents meets or exceeds the strictest federal and state water quality standards. However, misleading claims about water quality have circulated online, often based on misinterpretations of scientific data or unreliable at-home water testing kits.

Recently, a social media post used an over-the-counter water testing kit to claim that Beverly Hills water is unsafe. While these kits are marketed to consumers as a way to check water quality, they lack the precision, calibration, and scientific methodology required for accurate analysis. Many misinterpret naturally occurring minerals—such as calcium and magnesium—as "contaminants." Additionally, the charts included with these kits are often based on the manufacturer's own assumptions rather than the scientifically validated Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) set by regulatory agencies.

The City of Beverly Hills takes a rigorous, science-based approach to ensuring that every drop of water delivered to residents meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. Unlike the assumptions and methods used in consumer-grade kits, Beverly Hills' water undergoes continuous testing and monitoring by accredited laboratories using high-precision instruments calibrated to strict standards set by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and the NSF International (formerly the National Sanitation Foundation). This ensures that all reported data is scientifically accurate and compliant with strict state and federal public health regulations.

Beverly Hills also adheres to some of the most stringent water quality standards in the nation, 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. Drinking water regulations are based on decades of peer-reviewed research and are continuously updated by these experts to reflect the latest advancements in public health and environmental safety.

Residents can feel confident that their drinking water meets the highest quality standards. The City's water supply is continuously monitored and subject to strict oversight by the State Water Board, the U.S. EPA, and other regulatory agencies. As part of our commitment to transparency, test results are publicly available in this report. We encourage residents to rely on scientifically validated sources rather than social media speculation—and to reach out with any concerns regarding water quality.

Q: What steps does the City of Beverly Hills take to ensure our drinking water is safe?

A: As outlined in the first response, the City of Beverly Hills adheres to the strictest federal and state water quality standards, with continuous testing conducted by state-certified laboratories and oversight from multiple regulatory agencies. In addition to these stringent safeguards, the City takes a proactive approach to water treatment, emerging contaminant monitoring, and infrastructure investment to further ensure drinking water safety.

The Foothill Water Treatment Plant serves as a cornerstone of the City's commitment to water safety. Equipped with a state-of-the-art reverse osmosis system and advanced treatment processes, this facility provides an additional layer of protection by removing contaminants and naturally occurring minerals while ensuring that the water meets or exceeds all health and safety standards. Our highly trained operators continuously monitor the treatment process, making real-time adjustments to optimize water quality.

Frequently, our drinking water is continuously monitored in real time using advanced online instrumentation and a state-of-the-art Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system at the City's Control Room. This technology allows for immediate detection of any changes in water quality, ensuring that adjustments can be made proactively. Additionally, as a safeguard, our state-certified water treatment operators conduct daily redundancy checks to verify compliance and maintain the highest water quality standards.

Beyond meeting regulatory requirements, Beverly Hills proactively monitors for emerging substances that may become a public health concern in the future. Using high-precision analytical tools, we can detect even trace amounts of minerals and compounds—equivalent to one drop in a trillion gallons—allowing us to address potential risks before they impact the water supply.

Confidence in Your Water

Once treated, water is regularly sampled at key locations throughout the city, including reservoirs, pumping stations, and designated sampling points within the distribution system. Weekly samples are submitted to state-certified laboratories, and detailed compliance reports are provided to regulatory agencies to maintain full transparency.

Beverly Hills takes a proactive stance on water safety by investing in ongoing infrastructure improvements, staying ahead of scientific advancements, and maintaining a dedicated team of professionals who ensure the community's drinking water remains safe. Through these comprehensive safeguards, residents can have full confidence in the quality of their tap water.

Q: What's the truth about fluoride in drinking water?

A: Concerns about fluoride have been circulating for years, often fueled by misleading or misinterpreted studies. The truth is that fluoridation of drinking water is one of the most extensively studied public health measures in history, with over 70 years of scientific research supporting its safety and effectiveness in reducing tooth decay. The CDC has recognized community water fluoridation as one of the top 10 greatest public health achievements of the 20th century due to its role in preventing cavities and improving oral health.

Some recent claims about fluoride's dangers cite studies that examine regions with naturally high fluoride levels exceeding 1.5 mg/L—more than double the regulated level used in U.S. drinking water. These studies do not reflect the carefully controlled fluoridation process used in Beverly Hills, where fluoride levels are maintained at 0.7 mg/L—the optimal level recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service, the CDC, and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Additionally, a recent federal court ruling has caused concern after suggesting that fluoride in drinking water "may pose an unreasonable risk to public health." However, the ruling was based on a National Toxicology Program (NTP) review of studies conducted in countries where naturally occurring fluoride levels far exceed those in the U.S. Even the NTP report itself acknowledged that there was insufficient evidence to determine if fluoride at 0.7 mg/L has any negative effect on children's IQ.

Fluoride continues to be endorsed by the American Dental Association (ADA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the California Department of Public Health as a safe and effective public health measure. And Beverly Hills upholds this standard by following strict regulatory guidelines to maintain fluoride levels within scientifically supported limits, ensuring both safety and health benefits for residents.

Q: Does Beverly Hills test for emerging contaminants?

A: Yes, the City of Beverly Hills actively monitors for emerging contaminants—substances that may pose potential health risks but are not yet widely regulated. One example is PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), which were recently regulated by the U.S. EPA. Beverly Hills began monitoring for multiple PFAS compounds well before federal standards were established and retested for them as soon as more advanced laboratory methods became available—using the most sensitive technology to ensure even trace amounts could be detected. The City will continue to adopt the latest testing methods as science and instrumentation evolve.

Beverly Hills also participates in the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), which expands testing to other emerging substances such as lithium. All testing is conducted through state-certified laboratories, and the City voluntarily samples beyond regulatory requirements to ensure a comprehensive assessment of water quality. These efforts, guided by agencies such as the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), reflect Beverly Hills' proactive approach to public health and transparency.

Through advanced testing and science-backed standards, Beverly Hills protects your water quality—even before new regulations take effect.

Confidence in Your Water (cont.)

Q: Is it normal for my water to have a slight chlorine smell?

A: Yes. Chlorine is widely used in public water systems to disinfect and kill harmful bacteria, as required by state and federal regulations. This proven practice has played a critical role in protecting public health for more than a century by preventing waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

A faint smell or taste of chlorine simply means your water has been properly treated and disinfected. If you're sensitive to the taste or odor, try letting the water sit in a glass or uncovered pitcher for a few minutes before refrigerating—it will dissipate naturally. Chilled water often tastes fresher and more appealing than room-temperature water.

Q: What's causing that smell of rotten eggs in my bathroom water?

A: That unpleasant smell is rarely caused by the water itself. More often, it comes from organic material that has built up and decayed inside the bathroom drain or overflow area. As this material breaks down, it can release gases that smell like sulfur or rotten eggs.

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 submit odor samples from designated stations to a state-accredited laboratory to ensure your drinking water meets the highest quality standards.

If you're noticing a smell, try pouring half a cup of household bleach down the drain and allowing it to sit for at least an hour before flushing with tap water. This typically eliminates odor-causing bacteria and helps restore the water seal in the U-shaped drain trap, which may have dried out if the sink hasn't been used for a while.

Q: Why does my tap water sometimes look cloudy or discolored?

A: If your tap water appears cloudy or milky, it is usually due to tiny air bubbles trapped in the water. This can happen when water pressure changes, such as after plumbing work or during colder weather when air dissolves more easily into the water supply. The air bubbles are harmless and will naturally dissipate. You can test this by filling a glass and watching as the water clears from the bottom up within a few minutes.

If your water appears discolored, it may be due to disturbances in the water mains, nearby construction, or sudden changes in water pressure or flow direction, which can stir up harmless mineral sediments from pipes or your water heater. This is more common in homes where pipes have not been used for an extended period. In most cases, running the cold tap for a few minutes helps flush out any discoloration. If the discoloration persists, open three or four cold water taps and let them run at full pressure for about 20 minutes. To reduce water waste, consider collecting the flushed water in a bucket for watering plants or other household tasks.

Q: Why do I see white spots on my glassware or white residue on my cookware?

A: These spots and residues are caused by naturally occurring minerals—mainly calcium and magnesium—that are common in "hard" water. These minerals are harmless and do not affect water safety or quality. In fact, according to the National Research Council, drinking water with these minerals may contribute to your daily calcium and magnesium intake, and many people prefer the taste of hard water over distilled or softened water.

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

To reduce spotting, try using a rinse aid in your dishwasher or wiping glassware dry after washing. For mineral buildup in appliances like kettles or coffee makers, run a cleaning cycle using a 1:1 solution of white vinegar and water.

Confidence in Your Water (cont.)

Q: Is bottled water safer to drink than Beverly Hills tap water?

A: While personal taste preferences may vary, Beverly Hills tap water is safer to drink than bottled water and offers clear advantages in cost and environmental impact.

Beverly Hills' tap water is regulated under the strictest safety standards set by the U.S. EPA, requiring rigorous monitoring, frequent testing, and public reporting. In contrast, bottled water is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which has less stringent testing requirements and does not mandate that companies disclose their test results to consumers. Studies have also found that microplastics are frequently present in bottled water, with a 2024 study detecting between 110,000 and 370,000 plastic particles per liter. Tap water, however, is far less likely to contain such contaminants due to stricter filtration and regulatory oversight.

Bottled water also comes at a steep price compared to tap water. According to the Beverage Marketing Corporation, the average wholesale price per gallon of bottled water was $1.23 in 2021. In contrast, a Beverly Hills resident pays only half a penny per gallon for tap water. This means that bottled water can cost hundreds—or even thousands—of times more than tap water, despite often coming from municipal sources.

Beyond safety and cost, the environmental impact of bottled water is significant. The production and disposal of plastic bottles generate millions of tons of plastic waste each year, with most bottles ending up in landfills or polluting oceans rather than being recycled. Additionally, manufacturing and transporting bottled water require vast amounts of energy, further contributing to carbon emissions and climate change. Tap water delivery systems, by comparison, have a far smaller environmental footprint and are the more sustainable choice.

By choosing tap water, Beverly Hills residents can enjoy high-quality, rigorously tested water at a fraction of the cost of bottled water, all while reducing plastic waste and supporting a more sustainable future.

Q: Do I need a water filter if I live in Beverly Hills?

A: Water filtration systems can be useful for personal preference, but they are not necessary for safety. The City of Beverly Hills ensures that all drinking water meets or exceeds strict state and federal water quality standards, so filtration is not required for health reasons.

That said, some residents choose to use filters to enhance taste or reduce minerals like calcium and magnesium, which are naturally present in hard water. Reverse osmosis, activated carbon, and multi-stage filtration systems are among the most commonly used residential options, each designed for different purposes—some reduce chlorine, others filter out specific minerals, and some are aimed at removing additional impurities.

Because filtration needs vary, the City does not recommend a specific brand or system. If you are considering a water filter, look for products certified by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the State Water Board to ensure they meet industry standards for effectiveness. For a list of registered Residential Water Treatment Devices, visit www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.html.

If you choose to use a filtration system, keep in mind that regular maintenance is essential. Filters that are not properly maintained can accumulate bacteria or reintroduce contaminants into the water supply, ultimately diminishing water quality rather than improving it.

[1] *Study published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), 2024. Available at: www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2300582121*

Flowing with Confidence

How Beverly Hills Ensures Water Quality and Readiness at Every Level

Behind every drop of water delivered to Beverly Hills homes and businesses is a carefully managed system designed for long-term resilience. As an independently owned and operated utility, the City's water system is locally managed—enabling smarter investments, faster decisions, and a more responsive approach to community needs.

From advanced laboratory testing to infrastructure upgrades and built-in emergency protocols, Beverly Hills continues to safeguard water quality with a science-based strategy that works quietly and continuously in the background, so residents can turn on the tap with complete peace of mind.

Proactive by Design

While many cities stop at meeting minimum requirements, Beverly Hills takes a forward-thinking approach: testing for contaminants that aren't yet regulated, conducting voluntary sampling, and adopting more sensitive testing technologies the moment they become available.

The City actively monitors for substances like PFAS, lithium, and other chemicals identified under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), well before they are subject to official regulatory limits. The City also tracks and incorporates public health research from California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to monitor for compounds that may pose risks, but are not yet regulated.

To get a fuller picture of water quality, Beverly Hills doesn't just meet the required number of samples at designated locations for its routine compliance testing—it doubles up in many cases, collecting and analyzing data from across the entire distribution system.

When new laboratory methods allow for more precise detection, the City re-tests its wells and distribution system using the most advanced instrumentation available. This approach helps Beverly Hills stay ahead of emerging health and environmental risks, ensuring that all water sources—from local groundwater to imported supply—remain safe and compliant with regulatory standards.

Built for Readiness

Delivering high-quality water requires more than reliable sources; it takes a system built to operate reliably around the clock—even during unexpected events.

That's why Beverly Hills has invested in both infrastructure and redundancy to keep water flowing and safe. The City's water distribution network is built as a looped system, allowing water to be rerouted from one area to another and minimizing service disruptions during maintenance or emergencies. This design also supports consistent pressure throughout the system, even during peak usage.

> "The City's water system is designed for quality, built for reliability, and ready for the unexpected."

Reservoirs are proactively disinfected to ensure stored water maintains its quality, especially when held for extended periods. Inside the City's three largest reservoirs, active mixing systems help regulate temperature and prevent stagnation—preserving water quality and reducing microbial risk. These systems are continuously monitored through the City's Reservoir Management System (RMS), which provides real-time data to support maintenance and operations.

To ensure uninterrupted service, critical facilities are backed by uninterruptible power supplies and generators. The City also operates a secure Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, which provides 24/7 digital monitoring of wells, pumps, pressure levels, and flow rates—enhancing both responsiveness and cybersecurity.

Beverly Hills' commitment to infrastructure doesn't stop there. In addition to routine maintenance and system upgrades, the City continues to expand its well development program—evaluating new sites to strengthen supply reliability and increase system redundancy. Pump stations are being modernized, and energy-efficient technologies are being adopted as part of the City's ongoing capital investment strategy.

Flowing with Confidence (cont.)

As part of its commitment to system readiness, Beverly Hills also performs routine maintenance on more than 1,400 fire hydrants citywide to ensure they are ready to flow with ample water pressure whenever needed. Maintenance includes checking valves and employing Unidirectional Flushing (UDF) at each hydrant—a water-efficient process that improves water quality and restores capacity.

Confidence in Every Drop

Beverly Hills residents and businesses can have confidence in every drop, knowing that the City's water system is designed for quality, built for reliability, and ready for the unexpected.

The City takes every inquiry about water quality seriously, responding quickly and thoroughly to resident concerns. In the rare case of a water service issue, the City has multiple ways to notify the public, from voice alerts and Nixle messages to local television broadcasts and direct outreach from City staff. That includes the Emergency Telephone Notification System, which places recorded calls to affected households and businesses. These notification systems are part of a broader emergency response plan designed to keep the public informed and safe.

> "System readiness also includes routine maintenance on more than 1,400 fire hydrants citywide."

The City's Class A ISO fire protection rating is a reflection of its preparedness. Awarded through the National Fire Protection Association's Insurance Services Office (ISO), this rating is based on a five-year evaluation of infrastructure, operations, and emergency response, and is the highest possible classification for water systems and fire readiness. It not only underscores the strength of the City's systems, but also brings practical benefits, such as helping reduce insurance rates for residents and businesses.

Residents rarely hear about these systems because that's by design: they're working exactly as they should, behind the scenes, every day.

> "Residents can turn on the tap with complete peace of mind."

Ahead of the Curve

Ahead of the Curve: How Capital Investments Keep Beverly Hills Water-Ready

Delivering clean, reliable drinking water takes more than just infrastructure—it takes years of planning, long-term investment, and a commitment to staying ahead of tomorrow's challenges. In Beverly Hills, that commitment is embedded in a proactive master plan that guides every capital project, from well development and pipeline upgrades to new pump stations and smart meter technology.

Each investment is more than a construction project—it's a strategic step toward protecting public health, improving reliability, and building long-term resilience.

Zone 8 and 9 Upgrades: New Cabrillo Forebay and Pump Station

Beverly Hills is moving forward with the Cabrillo Forebay and Pump Station project for Zones 8 and 9, which will augment the aging Monte Cielo Pump Station with a modern facility designed to meet future demands. The engineering report is complete, and the City is now in the detailed design phase.

Zone 9 spans a critical area between Coldwater Canyon and Franklin Canyon Park. The new pump station will enhance water movement into this zone, improve emergency storage reliability, and add redundancy for Zone 8.

The facility will feature the latest pumping technologies and repurpose underused City-owned land, expanding capacity without requiring new property acquisition. This project is part of a larger initiative to modernize pump stations and strengthen local water infrastructure.

Construction is expected to begin following final design and permitting, with completion anticipated by 2028.

Reservoir Management Systems: Maximizing Storage and Quality

The City has completed construction of Reservoir Management Systems (RMSs) at its Greystone, Sunset, and Coldwater reservoirs and is now performing startup testing. Once live, these systems will allow higher storage operational levels without compromising water quality.

RMSs provide real-time monitoring of water levels and key water quality parameters, while integrating automated disinfectant dosing to maintain uniform quality. These smart systems support emergency readiness and operational efficiency. The RMSs are expected to be fully operational by the end of 2025.

La Brea Subarea Wells: Expanding Local Supply

To expand local water resources, Beverly Hills is developing two groundwater wells near La Cienega Park: the Le Doux and Gregory Way wells. Together, they're expected to yield up to 450 acre-feet of potable water per year, helping reduce dependence on imported water.

A zone test well was constructed, followed by water quality assessments to determine treatment needs. If viable, the water will be treated at the Foothill Water Treatment Plant. If not, pre-treatment may be added.

These wells will augment the LCW-1 well, forming a portfolio of three groundwater wells in the La Brea subarea of the Central Basin. Construction is expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

The City is also finalizing the site for a future fourth well to increase reliability. As groundwater conditions change over time, maintaining diverse, locally controlled well sites strengthens long-term supply resilience.

Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) Upgrade

Beverly Hills was one of the first cities to implement Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI), giving customers access to near real-time water data and leak alerts. Now, the City is preparing to roll out next-generation AMI technology.

The upgrade includes new smart meters, antennas, communication software, and features like remote shutoffs, acoustic leak detection, and more user-friendly alerts.

The City is currently in the vendor selection process. Once chosen, design, testing, and deployment will begin, ensuring full integration with Beverly Hills' financial, IT, work order, and customer systems.

To offset the $10.5 million project cost, the City has submitted a $2 million federal funding request and is pursuing additional grants.

Annual Pipeline Replacement: Investing in Reliability

Beverly Hills continues to upgrade aging pipelines through its annual replacement program. This year's projects include improvements on Elevado, Alta, Hillcrest, and Oakhurst, totaling about two miles of cast iron pipe replacements.

Design is complete, and construction will begin shortly. New ductile iron mains will improve pressure, prevent outages, and enhance reliability.

Vince Damasse P.E.
Water Resources
and Operations Manager

Ahead of the Curve (cont.)

LADWP Interconnection Upgrades

The City maintains three emergency interconnections with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), providing a vital backup during outages. To improve operational control, the City is upgrading the flow control vault.

Upgrades include new process piping, telemetry, and SCADA integration for seamless monitoring and response. Construction is expected to be complete by 2026.

Reservoir 4A Improvements

Reservoir 4A, a steel above-ground tank in Zone 8, plays a key role in the City's upper service area. Preliminary design is underway to upgrade this critical infrastructure.

Planned improvements include a new roof, protective coatings, SCADA system upgrades, and site enhancements—supporting demand in higher elevations and increasing system reliability.

Built for Today. Ready for Tomorrow.

Whether it's smarter technology, local supply, or emergency upgrades, each Capital Improvement Program project supports the City's long-range vision and readiness.

"We take a long-term view of water reliability. Every project we implement is part of a larger plan—designed to maintain, upgrade, and build redundancy into our system. We're not waiting for problems to arise. We're anticipating them and acting before they do," says Vince Damasse, Water Resources and Operations Manager, City of Beverly Hills.

When you turn on the tap, you can feel confident that behind every drop is a system built to deliver—today and for generations to come.

Non-Lead Service Line Designation Statement

The City of Beverly Hills (City) has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). The deadline for the initial inventories was October 16, 2024.

Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, the City has determined it has no lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines.

The City reviewed all applicable sources of information, including:

- Available construction and plumbing codes to assess historical regulation lead service line disallowance (e.g. National Lead Ban, State Codes, County Codes, and City Codes);
- Plumbing permits, and existing records or other documentation which indicates the service line materials or installation date;
- Water system records, including distribution system maps and drawings, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures;
- Inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate service line material, including inspections conducted during the course of normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities); and
- Resources, information, or identification method provided or required by the State to assess service line materials including billing data and historical lead and copper tap sampling results.

In addition to reviewing the above sources of information, the City used an alternative method to develop the inventory that was approved by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water on a case-by-case basis.

The City used stratified random sampling to develop the initial inventory. Stratified random sampling entails physically verifying a subset of randomly selected service lines in the distribution system. That subset is stratified or divided into groups based on certain characteristics (e.g., years the service lines were installed). Stratification allows for a sample or subset of service lines to be more representative of the service lines in the distribution system.

After investigating the subset of service lines, if no lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement service lines are discovered, the remaining service lines may be assumed non-lead service lines with a certain level of confidence. The City inspected 1,542 service lines, that were verified as non-lead service lines. No lead service lines, or galvanized requiring replacement service lines were identified.

Conserving Water as a Way of Life

Conservation in a Changing Climate

In recent years, Southern California has experienced some of its most unpredictable weather on record, from prolonged droughts to historic rainfall and flooding. Scientists have coined a term for this emerging pattern: hydroclimate whiplash—extreme and sudden swings between dry and wet conditions driven by climate change.

While a wet year may bring short-term relief, it doesn't eliminate the long-term challenges facing California's water supply. As climate extremes become the new normal, one thing is clear: conservation is no longer just a response to drought—it's a California way of life.

In 2024, the State Water Board adopted landmark rules to guide future conservation across the state. These include new urban water use efficiency standards, performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors, and annual reporting requirements. Beverly Hills is implementing initiatives to meet those requirements, with its forward-thinking programs, infrastructure investments, and local partnerships that support water efficiency, environmental responsibility, and long-term resilience.

Beverly Hills' long-standing commitment to sustainability began in 2009 with the adoption of its first Sustainable City Plan. As an update to that plan, the City is now advancing its Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP)—a roadmap to reach carbon neutrality and reduce communitywide greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero. From clean energy and building decarbonization to waste reduction and water and ecosystem health, the plan lays out multiple layers of action to help Beverly Hills adapt and thrive. To learn more about the City's climate goals and strategies, visit www.beverlyhills.org/sustainability.

Alongside its climate planning, the City continues to build on past efforts like the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and the Integrated Water Resources Master Plan, both of which provide long-term roadmaps for water conservation, infrastructure investments, and sustainable resource planning.

In the following pages, you'll find ways to help make a difference like signing up for programs such as WaterSmart, the City's free water tracking tool that alerts users to potential leaks, and the Turf Replacement Program, which now offers additional rebates for planting native trees. You'll also find practical tips and resources to support water-wise living at home.

> "Because conservation isn't just something we do when it's dry—it's how we build a better future together, one drop at a time."

Conserving Water as a Way of Life (cont.)

Rebates Rooted in Resilience: Expanding Beverly Hills' Urban Canopy

Southern California's changing climate is bringing more extreme weather—from record-breaking droughts to intense heat waves—posing new challenges for urban landscapes. As temperatures rise, cities experience greater heat retention due to hard surfaces and reduced tree cover, making sustainable landscaping more important than ever.

In response, Beverly Hills has expanded its commitment to water-wise living and ecological resilience through a variety of initiatives—including participation in the Metropolitan's successful Turf Replacement Program, which has helped residents and businesses transition to drought-tolerant landscaping. Recognizing the vital role trees play in cooling urban spaces, improving air quality, and stabilizing soil, Metropolitan's new initiative is now taking root: the Tree Planting Rebate Program.

Residents who add California climate-ready trees to their Turf Replacement project may now be eligible for a $100 rebate per tree (up to five). Eligible trees must be at least 15 gallons in size at planting, reach a minimum height of 15 feet at maturity (excluding fruit trees), and be planted within the turf replacement area.

By incorporating native, climate-resilient trees, Beverly Hills residents can enhance their landscapes while contributing to long-term sustainability.

To learn more about the Turf Replacement Program, tree rebates, and how to apply, visit www.bewaterwise.com/turf-replacement-program.html.

Together, we can cultivate a greener, more resilient Beverly Hills—one tree at a time.

> "With every drop saved, you're helping to build a more sustainable future for Beverly Hills."

Save Water. Get Rebates. Live Smarter.

Looking to save water and money? High-efficiency appliances and fixtures reduce water and energy use, lowering your utility costs while supporting conservation.

Through the SoCal Water$mart program, rebates are available for:

- High-efficiency clothes washers
- Premium high-efficiency toilets
- Weather-based irrigation controllers
- And more

Explore eligible products and rebate details at www.socalwatersmart.com.

The City of Beverly Hills also offers a selection of free water-saving tools, including:

- Hose nozzles
- Soil moisture probes
- Low-flow showerheads
- Faucet aerators

To request free items, contact us at AskBH@beverlyhills.org or call 310.285.1000.

For more water-saving tips and resources, visit:

- www.BHSaves.org
- www.beverlyhills.org/watersmart
- www.epa.gov/watersense

Keep Your Water in Check: How to Spot and Stop Leaks

Even small leaks can lead to big water waste and higher water bills. A running toilet is one of the most common culprits, wasting up to 200 gallons of water a day if left unchecked.

Here's a quick way to test for a toilet leak:

1. Turn off the water supply to the toilet and remove the tank lid.
2. Add a few drops of food coloring to the tank.
3. Wait 15–20 minutes without flushing. If the color appears in the bowl, there's a leak.

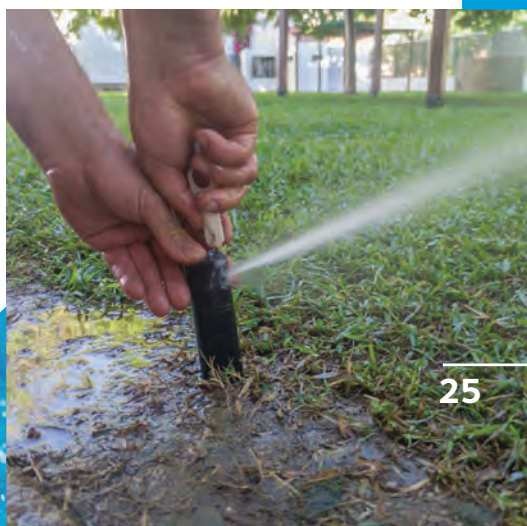
In addition to toilets, be sure to check other common problem areas around your home:

- **Faucets and Showerheads:** Drips can waste gallons of water over time. Listen for slow leaks and check under sinks for moisture or pooling.
- **Appliances and Pipes:** Inspect around dishwashers, washing machines, refrigerators with water lines, and exposed plumbing. Look for rust, corrosion, or damp spots.
- **Irrigation Systems:** Outdoors, watch for unusually wet patches or pooling water around sprinkler heads, often signs of underground leaks.

Another way to detect leaks inside and outside your home is by checking your water meter. Turn off all sources of water use and record the meter reading. Wait a few hours without using any water, then check again. If the reading has changed, you may have a hidden leak on your property.

For a more timely look at your water use, Beverly Hills residents can now track their water usage in near-real time through the City's new and more advanced water tracking system called WaterSmart. This online tool displays daily water use and sends alerts for abnormal usage or continuous water flow, helping residents spot leaks early, even when they can't be seen. Learn more about WaterSmart on the next page.

By finding and fixing leaks early, you help save water, avoid costly damage, and keep your utility bill in check.



Conserving Water as a Way of Life (cont.)

Water Tracking Just Got Smarter with WaterSmart

In 2015, the City of Beverly Hills introduced its innovative Water Tracker portal, empowering residents and businesses to monitor water usage and detect leaks in near-real time in response to extended drought conditions. Many water leaks aren't immediately visible, leading to wasted water and increased utility bills. This portal provided timely information about water use directly to users and eliminated guesswork of suspected leaking appliances, plumbing, and irrigation systems. Now, it's getting even smarter.

The upgraded WaterSmart portal enhances the City's original system with an improved user experience. Utilizing cloud-based analytics, WaterSmart offers personalized recommendations to help users enhance efficiency and reduce costs. Features include:

- **Detailed Water Consumption Tracking:** Monitor hourly, daily, and weekly water usage to observe trends and identify areas for improvement.
- **Customizable Alerts:** Set up notifications for potential leaks, unusual usage patterns, or high bills, enabling prompt action to prevent water loss and unexpected expenses.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compare your water usage with similar households to gauge efficiency and discover opportunities for conservation.
- **Integrated Billing Portal:** Access and pay your integrated utility bill (water, sewer, refuse, stormwater) directly through the portal, streamlining account management.
- **Personalized Conservation Tips:** Receive tailored recommendations and resources to support water-saving efforts specific to your property's profile.

The WaterSmart portal remains a resource available to all water customers in the Beverly Hills service area at no additional charge.

What California's New Conservation Standards Mean for Beverly Hills

The landmark water conservation regulations adopted by the State Water Board in 2024 are ushering in a new framework that makes water conservation a permanent part of daily life throughout California.

The approach, called *Making Conservation a California Way of Life*, sets new efficiency goals for Urban Retail Water Suppliers—agencies that deliver water to 95% of Californians, including the City of Beverly Hills.

Unlike past one-size-fits-all mandates, the new standards are tailored to each supplier's local conditions, taking into account climate, landscape, population, and infrastructure. Each year, agencies like Beverly Hills Water will calculate an overall water use objective based on residential indoor and outdoor use, water loss, and irrigated landscapes at commercial and institutional properties.

With the City's long-standing investments in smart meters, water-efficient infrastructure, and conservation programs, Beverly Hills has a strong foundation for compliance and continued leadership in water stewardship.

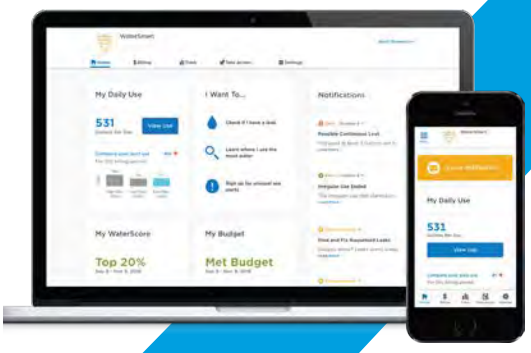
Under the new framework, local agencies retain flexibility in how they meet their goals. Strategies may include leak detection programs, incentives for efficient appliances, educational outreach, and rebates for drought-tolerant landscaping—tools already familiar to Beverly Hills customers.

To sign up, visit www.beverlyhills.org/watersmart

While individual households won't be regulated, residents may benefit from enhanced conservation offerings and expanded support for climate-ready choices at home. The framework also aligns with California's broader climate adaptation strategies, such as improving soil health, expanding native plantings, and reducing organic waste.

Together, these changes signal a shift from reactive water-saving efforts to a long-term, sustainable approach, one that builds on the proactive steps Beverly Hills has already taken.

Together, these changes signal a shift from reactive water-saving efforts to a long-term, sustainable approach, one that builds on the proactive steps Beverly Hills has already taken.



Conserving Water as a Way of Life (cont.)

Meet the New Sustainability Team

The City of Beverly Hills is committed to creating a sustainable future for all and recently expanded its Sustainability Team to further advance this goal. Public Works continues to prioritize the efficient management of natural resources and the integration of environmental stewardship into decision making and day-to-day operations.

The Sustainability Team will focus on three key areas:

- Carbon neutrality (achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions)
- Water efficiency (reducing reliance on imported water and overall demand)
- Zero waste (reducing waste and diverting materials from landfills)

Because sustainability and water stewardship are closely linked, the team's initiatives play an important role in protecting Beverly Hills' long-term water resilience. While these targets emphasize environmental goals, the City's approach to sustainability also supports economic growth and enhances quality of life, all while protecting natural resources. The team is dedicated to applying best practices, innovative solutions, and industry standards to meet these objectives.

"The creation of our Sustainability Team marks a crucial step in aligning the City's actions with our values. Together, we aim to innovate, collaborate, and lead the way toward a future where environmental responsibility is woven into every facet of our work," said Amanda Grossman, Sustainability Program Administrator.

To promote community engagement, the team is conducting outreach efforts and providing resources that help residents and businesses contribute to a more sustainable Beverly Hills. As part of its initiatives, the Sustainability Team is re-establishing the Annual Student Poster Contest in partnership with Metropolitan's calendar program. Designed to promote awareness about the importance of water conservation, this year's theme is "Being Water Wise is..."

By inspiring students to explore the value of water conservation, the poster contest supports the City's broader commitment to protecting local water resources for future generations.

The team also participated in this year's Earth Day and Public Works Day events and looks forward to continuing outreach at future City-sponsored sustainability events.

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

BEVERLY HILLS
PUBLIC WORKS
TRUSTED. RELIABLE. READY TO SERVE.