2025 Water Quality Report

Safety Guided by Science.

BEVERLY HILLS

A MESSAGE FROM PUBLIC WORKS

The City of Beverly Hills is proud to present the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), your annual source of information about the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, how it is treated, and what it contains.

Trust is earned through transparency, and this report reflects our ongoing commitment to both. Every table, every test result, and every number on the pages that follow is a direct expression of our accountability to you, the residents and businesses we serve. Beverly Hills' drinking water continues to meet or exceed all requirements established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board, and we are proud to report another year of full compliance with all water quality standards.

Throughout 2025, we continued to advance the long-term investments that strengthen our water system's reliability, resilience, and quality. From infrastructure improvements and expanded monitoring to ongoing capital projects and conservation initiatives, each step forward is guided by a commitment to serving our community with the highest standards of excellence, today and well into the future.

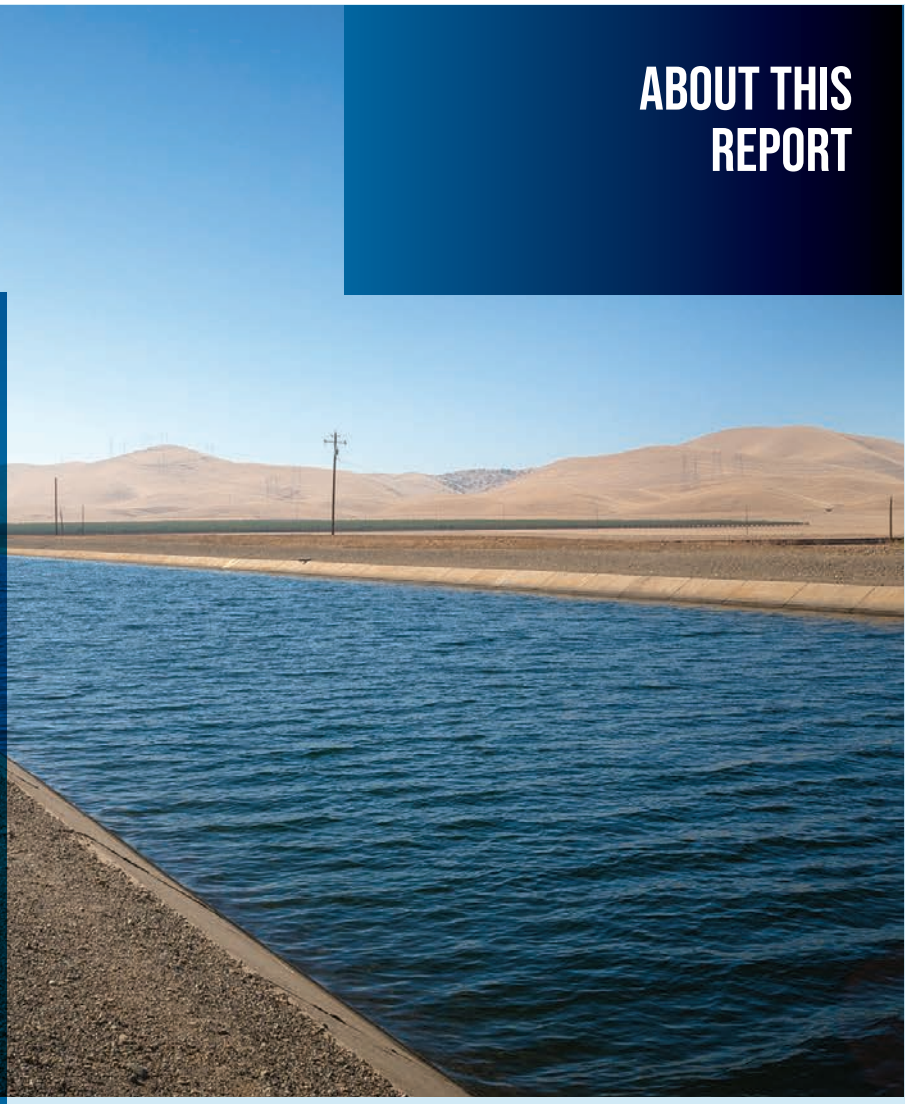
We also recognize that public confidence is not simply given, it is built through open communication, rigorous science, and responsive service. Whether you have a question about a constituent in this report or a concern about your water quality, we encourage you to reach out. Our team is here to listen and respond.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch, P.E.
Utilities General Manager

Thank you for the trust you place in us each time you turn on the tap.

ABOUT THIS REPORT



At the core of the CCR are tables listing 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.

High-quality water doesn't happen by chance. It takes planning, consistent monitoring, and long-term investment.

100% Met All Water Quality Standards in 2025

15,450 Total Regulatory Constituents Analyzed from Sampling

101,348 Total Field Tests Conducted

116,798 Total Field and Regulatory Constituents Analyzed

WATER QUALITY

Where does Beverly Hills get its water?

In 2025, 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 helps reduce 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 Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills.

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 Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne 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 2025, 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.

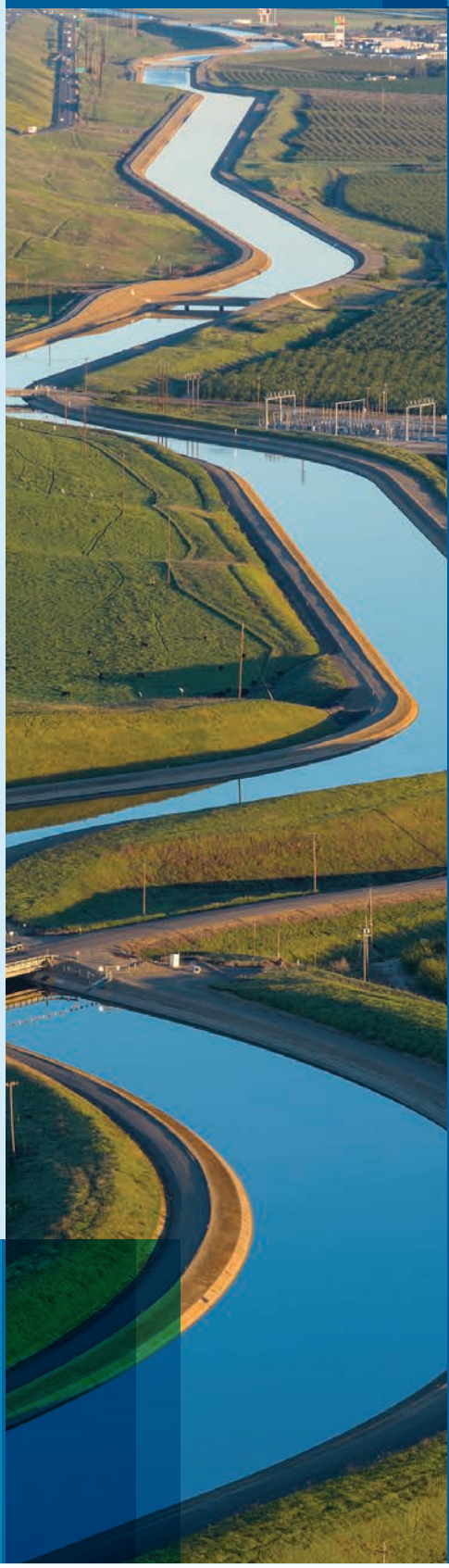
How are constituents reported?

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.



Whether water is local or imported, Beverly Hills holds it to the same high standards from source to tap.

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.

Drinking water regulations are grounded in science, and limits are set to protect public health.

WATER QUALITY

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 Le 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.**

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 epa.gov/safewater.

Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website at 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.

Drinking water standards are designed with your health in mind, and Beverly Hills meets those requirements year after year.

WATER QUALITY

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 problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Beverly Hills is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing.

You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or running a load of dishes. If water has been sitting in your household plumbing for several hours, flushing cold water for several minutes can help reduce potential exposure. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

Additional steps you can take include:

- Replace older household galvanized plumbing where appropriate.
- Install lead-free faucets, valves, and fittings that contain no more than 0.25% 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.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.

Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water. 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 epa.gov/safewater/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.

Beverly Hills helps customers stay informed with practical guidance so they can make decisions with confidence.

GUIDE TO THE WATER QUALITY TABLES

2025 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.

Confidence comes from data. Beverly Hills tests, verifies, and reports water quality to ensure compliance with state and federal requirements.

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 a 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	microSiemens per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

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

1 Parameter	Units	2 State MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/ CCRDL (RL)	4 Range Average	5 Treatment Plant Effluent Plant					6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Jensen* Plant	Weymouth* Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
CLARITY											
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Highest	0.06	0.06	0.2	2025	Yes	Soil runoff
	%				% < 0.3 NTU	100	100	100			
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (b)	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range	ND - 79	ND - 100	ND	2025	Yes	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	60	96				
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.85	2025	Yes	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average			0.58			
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	Range	ND	129	43	2025	Yes	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
Chromium VI	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	Range	ND	ND	0.16	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
					Average						
Cyanide	ppb	150	150	100	Range	ND	ND	5.8	2025	Yes	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories
					Average						
Flouride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 0.8	0.5 - 0.8	0.7 - 1.1	2025	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	ND	ND	0.36	2025	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average						
RADIOLOGICALS (d)											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.9	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average			0.3			
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	Range	ND	ND - 5	ND - 1.1 - 1.8	2025	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average		ND	1.3			
Combined Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	5	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.3	2025	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average			0.1			
Strontium - 90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.5	2025	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average			0.3			
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	1,000	Range	ND	ND	ND - 73	2025	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average			27			
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	2 - 3	ND - 3	0.6	2025	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2	ND				
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS (e)											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	10 - 17	24 - 30	ND - 9	2025	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	14	31	9			
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	ND - 2.9	ND - 4.9	NA	2025	Yes	
					Highest LRAA	3.0	3.1				
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	1.4 - 6.7	ND - 12	NA	2025	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
					Highest RAA	4.1	3.0				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.9 - 2.4	1.6 - 2.8	NA	2025	Yes	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Highest RAA	2.3	2.5				

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 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (CONT.)

1 Parameter	Units	2 State MCL	3 PHG	State DLR/ CCRDL (RL)	4 Range Average	5 Treatment Plant Effluent Plant					6 Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Jensen* Plant	Weymouth* Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards											
Aluminum (b)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND - 79	ND - 100	NA	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Highest RAA	60	96				
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	Range	46 - 52	86 - 98	58 - 92	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	49	92	73			
Color	Color Units	15	NA	(1)	Range	1	1	ND - 3	2025	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average			ND			
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND	ND	ND - 2	2025	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average			ND			
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	503 - 504	754 - 981	620 - 720	2025	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	504	868	671			
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	64 - 78	139 - 212	41 - 53	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	71	176	46			
Total Dissolved Solids, Filterable (TDS) (f)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	293 - 301	456 - 617	340 - 400	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	297	536	366			
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.2	2025	Yes	Soil runoff
					Average			0.1			
OTHER PARAMETERS											
GENERAL MINERALS											
Alkalinity, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	96 - 100	95 - 124	190 - 230	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
					Average	98	110	211			
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	31 - 34	43 - 70	26 - 33	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	32	56	29			
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	137 - 142	189 - 280	145	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalentcations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
					Average	140	234				
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	13 - 14	19 - 25	17	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	14	22				
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.8 - 2.9	3.8 - 5	1.9	2025	Yes	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
					Average	2.8	4.4				
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range	46 - 50	78 - 100	80	2025	Yes	
					Average	48	89				
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	190	130	NA	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average						
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	(20)	Range	ND	31	NA	2025	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average						
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	(10)	Range	ND	27 - 41	ND	2025	Yes	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge processes
					Average		34				
Nitrosamine Compounds											
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3	(2)	Range	2.1	ND	NA	2025	Yes	Byproducts of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
					Average						

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

1		2	3		4	5					6
Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/ CCRDL (RL)	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent Plant					Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Jensen* Plant	Weymouth* Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Analyzed by EPA Methods 533 and 537.1 (g, h)											
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	NL = 4.0	0.007	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
					Average						
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	NL = 4.0	1	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	NL = 500	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NL = 3.0	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
					Average						
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NL = 1000	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
4,8-dioxa-3H perfluorononanoate (ADONA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
F-53B Major (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
F-53B Minor (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
GenX (HFPO-DA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Analyzed by EPA Method 537.1 Only (g)											
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2023 (i) & 2025	Yes	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
					Average						
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2023 (i) & 2025	Yes	
					Average						
N-ethyl Perfluorooctan-esulfonamidoacetic acid	ppt	NA	NA	5.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2023 (i) & 2025	Yes	
					Average						
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2023 (i) & 2025	Yes	
					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 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (CONT.)

1		2	3		4	5					6
Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/ CCRDL (RL)	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent Plant					Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Jensen* Plant	Weymouth* Plant	Beverly Hills Plant	Most Recent Sampling Date	In Compliance	
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Analyzed by EPA Method 533 Only (g)											
4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
					Average						
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	ppt	NA	NA	5.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	ppt	NA	NA	5.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoro-3-methoxy-propanoic acid (PFMPA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoro-4-methoxy-butanoic acid (PFMBA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoroheptanesul-fonic acid (PFHpS)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoropentanesul-fonic acid (PFPeS)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxah-eptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyetha-ne) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	ppt	NA	NA	2.0	Range	ND	ND	ND	2025	Yes	
					Average						
MISCELLANEOUS (j)											
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as $CaCO_3$) (k)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.9 - 6.6	2.5 - 11	5.2 - 11.3	2025	Yes	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
					Average	4.0	7.6	8.6			
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index) (l)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.2 - 12.3	12.3 - 12.5	NA	2025	Yes	
					Average	12.2	12.4				
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index) (m)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.35 - 0.43	0.51 - 0.61	0.23 - 0.49	2025	Yes	
					Average	0.39	0.56	0.34			
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.3 - 8.4	8.2- 8.3	7.8 - 8.1	2025	Yes	Not applicable
					Average	8.3	8.2	7.9			
Total Dissolved Solids (n) Calculated (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range	280 - 301	346 - 660	340 - 400	2025	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	292	506	366			

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

BEVERLY HILLS AND 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 1.15%	2025	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Number	1	MCLG = 0	NA	Number of Positive Samples	0	2025	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	ND	2025	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	0.2 - 0.9 0.6	2025	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	11 - 37 26	2025	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	1.9 - 9.4 8	2025	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	(0.05)	Range Average	1.00 - 2.8 1.8	2025	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards									
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 3 ND	2025	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND	2025	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 0.5 0.1	2025	Yes	Soil runoff

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

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 (o)	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.

Lead and Copper Rule

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. As of 2025, the City has inspected 1,651 service lines, all of which were verified as non-lead service lines. No lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) service lines were identified.

Federal regulations require water systems to prepare and maintain an inventory of service line materials throughout the distribution system. The City of Beverly Hills has met this inventory requirement using an approved Division of Drinking Water statistical method, which confirms that there are no lead service lines in our distribution system. You can view the most up to date inventory by contacting the Beverly Hills Department of Public Works Customer Service at 310-285-1000 or emailing us at: askBH@beverlyhills.org or visit us at 345 Foothill Road, Beverly Hills, CA 90210 during regular business hours.

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

NOTES

* Metropolitan provides its member agencies with relevant treated water information and monitoring results that they may need for their annual water quality reports. 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 RL but below the State DLR or CCRDL 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.

(a) Metropolitan monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous online meters 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) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) CCRDL is from DDW's Monitoring Order DW- 2025-0002-DDW for the 29 constituents detected by EPA Methods 533 and/or 537.1. Results below CCRDLs are considered "ND".

(h) Average of the results from the two analytical methods.

(i) City of Beverly Hills Treatment Plant Effluent.

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

(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) 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 ppm.

(o) Samples collected in 2024 and reported once every three-year compliance cycle until the next required triennial monitoring in 2027.

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

TODAY'S WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

Q&A

Water Quality Specialist Jason W. Dyogi addresses today's top questions about your water with clear, science-based answers.

Q. Why do some websites say Beverly Hills' water is unsafe?

A: Some websites use publicly available water data in ways that can be misleading or lack important context. They do not always evaluate that information the way drinking water regulators and accredited laboratories do. Instead, they often apply their own scoring systems, compare results to their own benchmarks rather than official drinking water standards, or present trace detections without explaining dose, exposure, or whether the amount exceeds an actual legal health standard. In some cases, they rely on misinterpretations of scientific data or simplified summaries that do not reflect the precision, calibration, and scientific methodology required for accurate drinking water analysis. That can make naturally occurring minerals or trace findings sound more alarming than they are.

That distinction matters.

Modern laboratory instruments can detect extremely small amounts of substances, sometimes at parts-per-trillion levels. To put that in perspective, one part per trillion is like one drop in about 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools. Detecting something at that level does not automatically mean it presents a health risk. State and federal agencies set drinking water standards using these very low measurements to ensure water safety. Public drinking water systems are evaluated based on scientifically established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), treatment requirements, monitoring rules, and reporting requirements.

Beverly Hills takes a rigorous, science-based approach to ensuring that every drop of water delivered to residents meets all state and federal drinking water standards. Beverly Hills' water is continuously tested and monitored using certified methods, high-precision instrumentation, and accredited laboratories, with results reviewed under strict oversight by the State Water Board, the U.S. EPA, and other regulatory agencies.

These standards are not arbitrary. They are based on decades of peer-reviewed research and developed through processes that involve public health professionals, toxicologists, epidemiologists, exposure scientists, environmental scientists, and other technical experts. They are also updated over time to reflect advances in science and public health.

Safety guided by science means decisions are based on evidence, validated standards, and verified data, not simplified ratings or alarming headlines.

Residents can feel confident that their drinking water meets the highest quality standards. As part of the City's commitment to transparency, test results are publicly available in this report. Residents looking for the most accurate information should rely on official sources such as this Annual Water Quality Report, state and federal drinking water agencies, and other scientifically validated sources.

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

TODAY'S WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

Q. What should I know about fluoride right now?

A: Fluoride has become a highly visible and contested public issue, and residents may be seeing strong claims online or in the news. Concerns about fluoride have circulated for years, often fueled by misleading or misinterpreted studies, but the debate has intensified recently as federal review activity and high-profile political criticism have drawn renewed attention to the issue. Even so, Beverly Hills continues to follow all current California drinking water regulations and public health requirements related to fluoride, and the recommended U.S. level for community water fluoridation remains 0.7 mg/L.

The truth is that fluoridation of drinking water is one of the most extensively studied public health measures in history, with more than 70 years of research supporting its safety and effectiveness in reducing tooth decay. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has recognized community water fluoridation as one of the 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century because of its role in preventing cavities and improving oral health.

Some recent claims about fluoride's dangers rely on studies involving populations outside the United States or exposure conditions that do not reflect the carefully controlled fluoridation process used in U.S. community water systems. Much of the concern has centered on studies involving higher fluoride exposure, including levels above 1.5 mg/L, which is more than double the 0.7 mg/L level recommended in the United States for community water fluoridation.

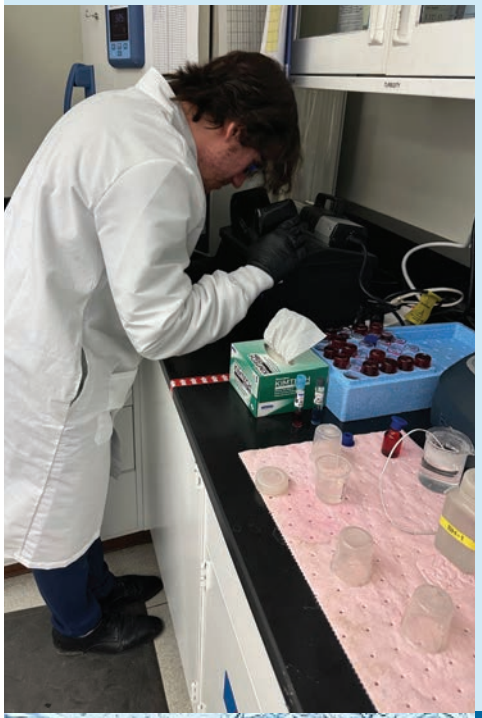
As with many substances, dose matters. Questions raised by higher exposures should not automatically be treated as evidence against the carefully controlled level used in Beverly Hills and other U.S. water systems. Public health agencies evaluate fluoride based on the level used, the quality of the evidence, and the balance of benefit and risk. The current recommended level of 0.7 mg/L was set through that kind of review.

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 at recommended levels. Rather than basing decisions on headlines or isolated claims, Beverly Hills follows strict regulatory guidelines and required monitoring to maintain fluoride within scientifically supported limits.

For a deeper look at the broader conversation, see Fluoride: The science and the standards on page 24.

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

TODAY'S WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS



Q. Is Beverly Hills' water tested for PFAS and other emerging contaminants?

A: Yes. Beverly Hills tests for PFAS and other emerging contaminants as required and continues to expand and refine its monitoring in step with changing science and regulations.

PFAS refers to a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in many industrial and consumer products. As science and regulations have advanced, water agencies across the country have expanded monitoring for these compounds.

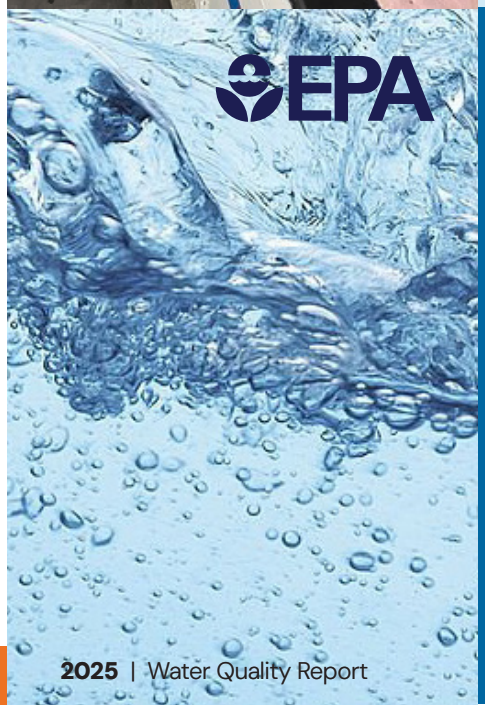
PFAS are no longer just an emerging issue; in 2024, the U.S. EPA established the first national drinking water standards for several PFAS, and California has also expanded PFAS monitoring requirements for public water systems.

Beverly Hills began monitoring for multiple PFAS compounds before federal standards were established and retested as more advanced laboratory methods became available, using increasingly sensitive technology to detect even trace amounts. Beverly Hills will continue to adopt updated testing methods as science, standards, and instrumentation evolve.

Beverly Hills also participates in the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program, which helps agencies track substances that may require future regulation. Under UCMR 5, systems are monitoring additional contaminants, including multiple PFAS compounds and lithium, to improve understanding of where these substances occur and at what levels.

All testing is conducted using approved methods through certified laboratories, and results are reported through official regulatory channels and public water quality reporting. This is how emerging contaminants are evaluated: through required monitoring, validated laboratory methods, and standards that continue to evolve as more is learned.

For a deeper look at how PFAS standards are changing and what that means for Beverly Hills, see PFAS Update: What's Changing and What It Means for Beverly Hills on page 23.



Q. Why does my tap water sometimes smell like chlorine—and is that normal?

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

A faint chlorine smell or taste simply means your water has been properly treated and disinfected. If you are sensitive to the taste for odor, try letting the water sit in a glass or uncovered pitcher for a few minutes before refrigerating it. The chlorine will dissipate naturally, and chilled water often tastes fresher and more appealing.

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

TODAY'S WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

Q. Why does my tap water sometimes look cloudy, milky, or slightly tinted?

A: If your tap water appears cloudy or milky, it is usually caused by 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 bubbles are harmless and will usually clear on their own. You can test this by filling a glass and watching to see if 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 that stir up harmless mineral sediment 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 will clear the water.

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 uses.

Q. Why am I seeing white residue or film on glassware, fixtures, or 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, hard drinking water can contribute calcium and magnesium to the diet, and hard water is not considered a health risk, even though it can leave scale and spotting on fixtures and appliances.

In Beverly Hills, average water hardness ranges from 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 one of many tests conducted regularly by both 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.

Q. How does Beverly Hills monitor and protect drinking water quality?

A: Beverly Hills protects drinking water quality through multiple layers of treatment, technology, testing, and oversight. Water quality is managed throughout the treatment and delivery process to help ensure safe, reliable water from source to tap.

A key part of that protection is the City's Foothill Water Treatment Plant, where local groundwater undergoes advanced treatment, including reverse osmosis, to remove contaminants and naturally occurring minerals. Highly trained, state-certified operators oversee the process in real time and make adjustments as needed to maintain optimal water quality.

Beverly Hills also uses advanced online instrumentation and a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to track water quality and system performance around the clock. This allows operators to quickly detect changes, respond proactively, and confirm that treatment systems are operating as intended. As an added safeguard, state-certified staff perform daily checks and redundancy measures to support consistent compliance and reliability.

Once treated, water is regularly sampled at key locations throughout the city, including reservoirs, pumping stations, and designated points within the distribution system. Weekly samples are collected and analyzed using state-certified laboratory methods, including through the City's newly state-accredited in-house laboratory. This expanded in-house capability allows for faster turnaround of certified results, stronger operational oversight, and more timely response to water quality and compliance needs.

Together, these systems and safeguards help the City meet regulatory requirements while delivering the high level of protection, responsiveness, and transparency residents expect.

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

TODAY'S WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

Q. Why do I sometimes notice a sulfur or "rotten egg" smell from my bathroom tap?

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.

Beverly Hills conducts regular monitoring throughout the water distribution system to check for odors. Each week, as required by law, odor samples from designated stations are submitted to a state-accredited laboratory to help ensure that drinking water meets the highest quality standards.

If you notice this 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 often eliminates odor-causing bacteria and helps restore the water seal in the U-shaped drain trap, which may have dried out if the sink has not been used for a while.

Q. Is bottled water a safer choice than Beverly Hills tap water?

A: Not necessarily. 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.

Bottled water may also come from a variety of sources, including public water systems, and it typically costs far more than tap water.

There is also growing concern about plastic particles in bottled water. A 2024 study found roughly 110,000 to 370,000 plastic particles per liter in the bottled water samples analyzed, most of them nanoplastics. Researchers are still studying what those findings mean for human health, but they add to broader concerns about bottled water and plastic exposure.

Beyond cost and potential plastic exposure, bottled water also has a larger environmental footprint. 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.

For Beverly Hills residents, tap water offers clear advantages in quality, convenience, affordability, and sustainability.

Q. When does a water filter make sense or Beverly Hills residents?

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

That said, some residents choose to use filters to improve taste or reduce minerals like calcium and magnesium, which are naturally present in hard water. Reverse osmosis, activated carbon, and multistage filtration systems are among the most commonly used residential options. 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 address the specific concern you want treated. To review California's registered Residential Water Treatment Devices list, visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.html.

If you choose to use a filtration system, regular maintenance is essential. Filters that are not properly maintained can reduce performance and may negatively affect water quality.

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

WATER SAFETY: PROTECTING YOUR DRINKING WATER

PFAS: What's Changing and What It Means for Beverly Hills

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been used for decades in certain industrial and consumer products because they resist heat, water, and stains. As scientific understanding has advanced and laboratory methods have become more sensitive, regulators have learned more about how some PFAS behave in the environment and the potential risks associated with long-term exposure. That has led to major changes in drinking water oversight.

In California, PFAS was already being addressed before the federal government adopted enforceable national standards. The State Water Board established notification and response levels for certain PFAS, which help determine when agencies must notify governing bodies, provide public communication, or consider taking a source out of service. These are not the same as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), but they have played an important role in how water systems respond to detections.

What Changed in 2024

A major shift came in 2024, when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the first national drinking water standards for several PFAS. The new federal MCLs include 4 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS and 10 ppt for PFHxS, PFNA, and GenX chemicals, along with a hazard index for certain mixtures. Under EPA's phased timeline, public water systems must transition into compliance monitoring by 2027, meaning PFAS test results will be formally used to determine compliance with the new federal limits, and systems must meet the new MCLs by 2029.

What the New Timeline Means

For water agencies, that can mean additional sampling, updated reporting, treatment planning, operational changes, and infrastructure investment where needed. These timelines are intended to give systems time to assess conditions and implement solutions while continuing to provide safe, reliable drinking water.

How Beverly Hills Stays Ahead

Beverly Hills has taken a forward-looking approach to PFAS and other emerging contaminants by monitoring for multiple PFAS compounds before federal standards were established and retesting as newer analytical methods became available. The City also participates in the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program and tracks evolving public health science, including guidance from California agencies, to help identify compounds of concern before formal limits are in place. By expanding monitoring and using more sensitive laboratory methods as they become available, Beverly Hills can build a fuller picture of water quality across both local groundwater and imported supplies.

Beverly Hills receives imported water from Metropolitan Water District. In one recent case, Metropolitan detected PFAS in a single well within its regional system and notified member agencies as required. A very small portion of water from that source was delivered to Beverly Hills, where it was blended with groundwater as part of normal operations. In a blended system, results from one source do not necessarily represent the water delivered across the entire service area.

Although no additional public notice requirement applied in that instance, Beverly Hills chose to share the information with residents as part of its commitment to transparency. Providing clear information and context helps residents understand what was detected, what standards apply, and how water systems respond as regulation continues to evolve.

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

WATER SAFETY: PROTECTING YOUR DRINKING WATER

Flouride: The Science and The Standards

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has classified community water fluoridation as one of the 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century. Yet fluoride remains one of the most politically charged topics in drinking water. That tension can make it difficult for residents to sort through what is well-supported by evidence, what is still being debated, and how public health agencies determine the level considered safe and effective in drinking water.

Community water fluoridation began in the 1940s and has long been recognized as a safe, equitable, and cost-effective way to help prevent tooth decay. According to the CDC, fluoridated water reduces cavities by about 25% in children and adults. CDC also estimates that communities of 1,000 or more see an average return on investment of about $20 for every $1 spent on fluoridation, largely through avoided dental treatment costs.

Too Much of a Good Thing

A key part of the discussion is understanding that dose matters. Many substances can be beneficial at one level and harmful at another. Sun exposure helps the body produce vitamin D, which is essential for maintaining strong bones, regulating immune cells, and reducing inflammation. But too much sun can damage the skin. Fluoride is similar in that the amount matters. Public health agencies evaluate fluoride not as a simple yes-or-no question, but based on concentration, exposure, benefits, and potential risks.

In the United States, the recommended level for community water fluoridation is 0.7 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Federal health agencies say this level is intended to maximize oral-health benefits while minimizing potential harm such as dental fluorosis. That balance is central to how recommended levels are determined.

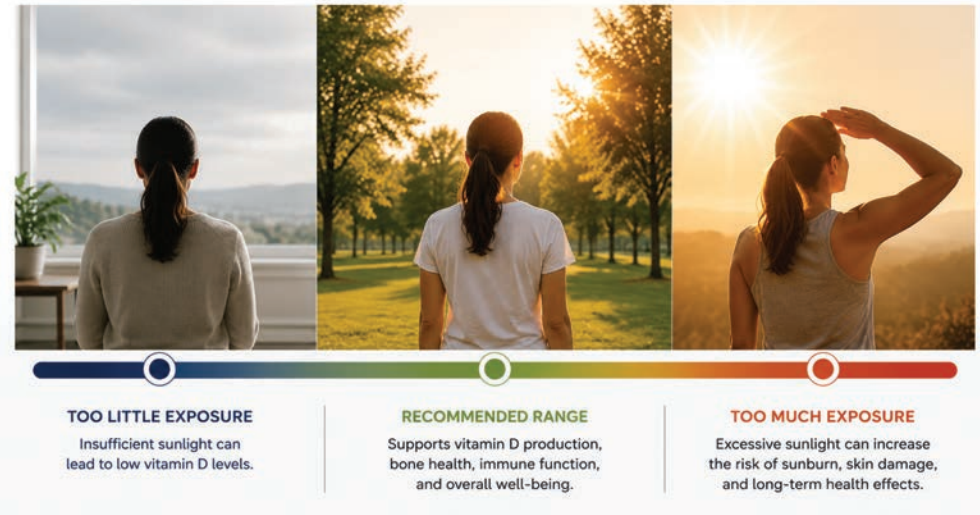
Unpacking the Context

Much of the recent debate has centered on studies examining fluoride exposure and children's IQ. According to a recent article in *Science News,* the strongest associations in the National Toxicology Program's review were seen at fluoride concentrations above 1.5 mg/L, which is more than double the level recommended for community fluoridation in the United States. The same article noted that much of the underlying evidence came from populations exposed to substantially higher fluoride concentrations than those commonly found in North American drinking water, contributing to ongoing scientific debate about how those findings should be interpreted in the context of U.S. water systems.

For Beverly Hills, resident health and safety remain the highest priority. That is why the City continues to follow all current California drinking water regulations and reporting requirements related to fluoride, while also staying attentive to emerging science, public health developments, and regulatory changes that could shape future standards.

How Beverly Hills Manages Fluoride

- Monitors fluoride levels as required
- Maintains fluoride within applicable regulatory standards
- Includes fluoride results in required public reporting
- Tracks scientific and regulatory developments
- Adjusts operations if standards or requirements change



WATER SAFETY: PROTECTING YOUR DRINKING WATER

From Science To Standards: How California Regulations Are Made

Drinking water standards often appear as simple numbers in a report—such as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or treatment requirement. But those standards are not chosen at random, and they are not set in a vacuum. In California, drinking water regulations are developed through a structured process that combines scientific research, expert review, public input, and enforceable safeguards designed to protect public health.

Where the Science Begins

The process usually begins with questions like these: What health effects are associated with a contaminant? At what level? And how much exposure might people realistically have over time? Regulators also consider sensitive populations, such as infants, children, pregnant women, older adults, and people with underlying health conditions.

California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) plays an important role in this process by developing Public Health Goals for drinking water contaminants. These health-based benchmarks help guide future standards, but they are not the legal limits water systems must meet. Instead, they help identify levels considered protective over a lifetime of exposure.

For more information about OEHHA's role in developing Public Health Goals for drinking water, visit oehha.ca.gov/water/public-health-goals-phgs.

How Standards Become Law

Scientific research is only part of the process. Before a standard is finalized, regulators also look at whether a contaminant can be reliably measured, whether treatment methods are available, and how the new requirement would be carried out by water systems in the real world.

Public involvement is also part of the process. Proposed regulations are published, technical documents are made available for review, and water agencies, scientists, health professionals, community groups, and residents have opportunities to submit comments before standards are finalized. This public process helps ensure that standards are not developed behind closed doors, but are reviewed, questioned, and refined before they are adopted.

What Happens After a Standard is Set

Once adopted, standards carry ongoing responsibilities. Under California's Title 22 drinking water regulations, public water systems must monitor for regulated contaminants, maintain records, submit required reports, and meet treatment or operational requirements where applicable.

If a standard, action level, or treatment threshold is exceeded, specific response steps may be required depending on the contaminant and rule involved. Required response steps can include follow-up testing, operational changes, treatment adjustments, public notification, and corrective actions to restore compliance.

This is how drinking water protection is designed to work: science informs the standard, public process shapes the rule, and ongoing monitoring and accountability help ensure that standards are met in practice.

Standards set the bar—investments help us meet it.

• SEE FOLLOWING PAGE

INVESTING IN RELIABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Reliable drinking water depends on more than meeting today's standards. It takes continued investment in local water sources, critical infrastructure, and operational systems that help Beverly Hills maintain dependable service, strengthen oversight, and prepare for future needs.

Expanding Local Supply

A major focus is strengthening Beverly Hills' locally controlled groundwater supply. The City has completed drilling and water quality testing for the Le Doux and Gregory Way wells near La Cienega Park. Together, the wells are expected to yield up to 450 acre-feet of potable water per year, helping reduce reliance on imported water. They will also augment the existing LCW-1 well, creating a stronger portfolio of groundwater resources in the La Brea subarea of the Central Basin. Well equipping design is now underway, with construction expected to begin in 2027. Because treatment infrastructure is already in place at the Foothill Water Treatment Plant, the City expects the wells can be integrated efficiently and brought online more quickly.

The City is also moving forward with rehabilitation of Hollywood Basin Well 5 to keep another local groundwater source viable and available for future use. The project, now going out to bid, includes cleaning and disinfecting the well, replacing the pump and motor, and restoring the well for continued operation. Estimated construction cost is $1.2 million.

Improving Reliability and Resiliency

Beverly Hills has completed Reservoir Management Systems at the Greystone, Sunset, and Coldwater reservoirs. With approval from the California Division of Drinking Water, the systems are now operational and running efficiently. These upgrades allow the City to maintain higher operating levels at the reservoirs without compromising water quality. With real-time monitoring and active disinfectant feed systems, they help improve water quality, provide more emergency supply, and increase flexibility during system demands or emergencies.

The City is also continuing design work on the Cabrillo Forebay and Pump Station project for Zones 8 and 9. Now in the middle of design, this long-range improvement will strengthen water movement into higher-elevation areas, improve storage reliability, and add redundancy in a critical part of the service area. Construction is anticipated to begin in 2027, with completion targeted for 2029.

At the same time, Beverly Hills continues its annual pipeline replacement program. Current work includes 2.5 miles of pipeline replacement now in design across the service area, replacing aging mains with newer infrastructure that helps improve reliability and reduce the risk of outages. While these improvements may be largely invisible once complete, they are essential to dependable service citywide.

Advancing Operational Insight

Beverly Hills is also preparing to upgrade its next-generation Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) system. A vendor has been selected, and preliminary planning is underway. The new technology is expected to improve customer access to near real-time water use information and alerts while giving the City better operational data and faster insight into system conditions. Design, installation, and rollout are expected to take about 24 months.

The City's long-range planning and capital investments help Beverly Hills build a water system that is more reliable, more resilient, and better prepared for the future.

Newly Certified In-House Laboratory

After four years of dedicated in-house development, the Beverly Hills Water Quality Bureau received final State accreditation from the State Water Resources Control Boards' (SWRCB) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for all applied drinking water analytical methods.

This milestone significantly expands the City's internal water quality capabilities for the first time in its history, allowing a substantial portion of previously contracted weekly analysis to be brought under direct control of the City. In practical terms, that means faster certified results, stronger operational oversight, and greater flexibility to protect the City's public health.

Key benefits include:

- Approximately 78% of previously contracted weekly routine testing can now be performed in-house
- Faster certified results for regulators and more timely operational decisions
- Stronger quality assurance, quality control, and data reliability
- Faster response during main breaks, system upsets, and investigative testing
- Greater flexibility during natural disasters, emergencies and capital improvement projects
- Reduced reliance on outside laboratories and long-term cost savings

CONSERVING WATER AS A WAY OF LIFE

Mandatory Outdoor Watering Regulations

Water conservation in California is no longer only about drought response. It is part of long-term planning for climate extremes, water reliability, and more efficient everyday water use. Even after wetter years, the pressures on California's water supply have not disappeared. That is why the State continues to implement more permanent water efficiency standards, and why communities like Beverly Hills are building on tools and programs that help residents and businesses use water more wisely.

Beverly Hills has long treated conservation as part of a broader commitment to sustainability, resilience, and responsible resource management. Today, that work continues through practical programs, updated technologies, and community partnerships that support water-wise living at home, at school, and across the business community.

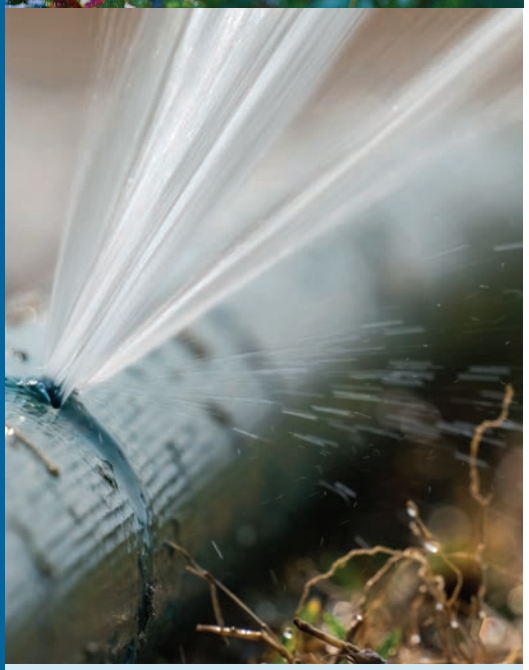
In this section, you'll find current outdoor watering rules, practical tools for tracking water use and spotting leaks, rebate opportunities, and local examples of how Beverly Hills is putting conservation into action.

Mandatory Outdoor Watering Regulations

1. Outdoor watering is limited to two assigned days per week year-round.
2. Do not water between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
3. Do not irrigate during or 72 hours after rainfall.
4. Prevent water runoff from sprinkler overspray or malfunction.
5. Repair leaks immediately.
6. Do not wash down cement or pavement. Use a broom.

For current guidelines, updates, and water-saving resources, scan the QR code or visit the City's sustainability webpage at: beverlyhills.org/waterconservation.

SCAN ME



CONSERVING WATER AS A WAY OF LIFE

Keep an Eye Out for Water Leaks

Even small leaks can waste a surprising amount of water and drive up your bill. A running toilet is one of the most common examples, but leaks can also happen under sinks, at faucets, in irrigation systems, or in places you do not immediately notice.

A few quick ways to check:

- Listen for running toilets or dripping faucets
- Look for wet spots, pooling water, or unusually green patches outdoors
- Check irrigation heads for overspray or malfunction
- Monitor your water use over time in WaterSmart for unexplained increases

A simple toilet leak test:

1. Remove the tank lid.
2. Add a few drops of food coloring to the tank.
3. Wait 15–20 minutes without flushing.
4. If color appears in the bowl, there is likely a leak.

Catching leaks early can help save water, avoid property damage, and reduce unnecessary costs. Some leaks are easy to spot, but others happen gradually or out of sight—making tools like WaterSmart especially valuable.

WaterSmart: A Smarter Way to Track Your Water Use

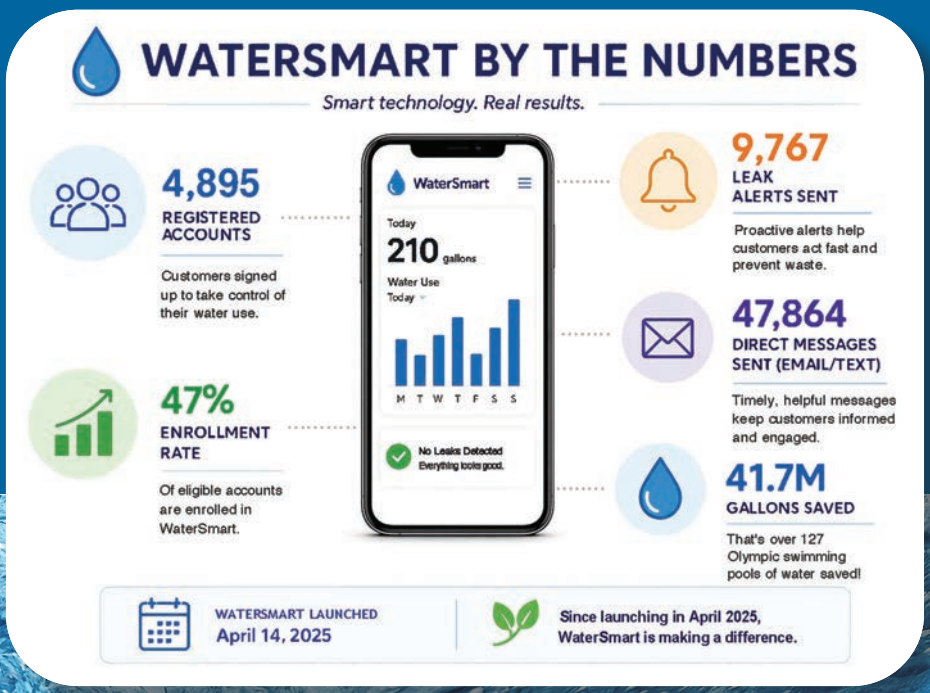
One of the easiest ways to save water is to understand how much you are using and when. That is where WaterSmart comes in. This free tool helps Beverly Hills water customers monitor their usage, spot unusual patterns, and receive alerts that may signal a leak or other issue. It is also the one-stop location to pay your utility bill online.

Since launching in April 2025, WaterSmart has helped thousands of Beverly Hills customers better understand their water use, detect leaks, and receive timely notifications that can prevent unnecessary waste.

WaterSmart allows customers to:

- View water use trends over time
- Track daily or near real-time usage
- Receive alerts for possible leaks or abnormal flow
- Better understand how habits, irrigation, and household systems affect consumption

If you have not signed up yet, now is a good time to do so. WaterSmart helps take the guesswork out of water use and makes it easier to catch problems early. Visit beverlyhills.org/WaterSmartTips.



What AB 1572 means for commercial properties

- Applies to certain commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes
- Focuses on nonfunctional turf
- Encourages more efficient landscape design and irrigation
- Makes early planning important for compliance

CONSERVING WATER AS A WAY OF LIFE

Rebates, Incentives, and Free Tools

Beverly Hills customers may be eligible for rebates and programs that support more efficient water use indoors and outdoors. Because outdoor irrigation often accounts for the largest share of household water use, turf replacement and weather-based irrigation controllers can be especially effective ways to save water. Rebates are available through SoCal Water$mart for these and other qualifying water-saving devices and appliances.

Available outdoor rebates include:

- Weather-based irrigation controllers
- Rotating sprinkler nozzles
- Soil moisture sensor system
- Rain barrels & cisterns
- Turf replacement

To learn more about these and other indoor rebates, visit socalwatersmart.com.

The City also offers free water-saving items while supplies last, such as:

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

To request free conservation tools, contact: AskBH@beverlyhills.org | 310.285.1000.

SoCal Water$mart

To learn more about these and other indoor rebates, visit:

socalwatersmart.com

Less Turf, More Solutions

Across California, ornamental grass that serves little functional purpose is receiving increased attention as the state moves toward more efficient outdoor water use. For commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, Assembly Bill 1572 is an important part of that shift.

The law, passed in 2023, targets the use of potable water on nonfunctional turf on commercial properties and reflects a broader statewide effort to reduce unnecessary irrigation and increase uses for recycled water. As compliance deadlines approach, affected property owners need to understand where nonfunctional turf exists on their sites, what the law requires, and what alternatives may be appropriate.

For Beverly Hills commercial property owners, that means planning ahead. In some cases, compliance may involve replacing ornamental grass with native or drought-tolerant planting, drip irrigation, mulch, permeable surfaces, or other landscape approaches better suited to Southern California's climate.

While the requirement is regulatory, it can also create opportunities to redesign outdoor areas in ways that are more functional, more resilient, and often more visually distinctive.

- Shade trees and layered plantings that create comfort and visual depth
- Permeable paths, mulch, and groundcovers that reduce runoff and soften hardscape
- Seating areas, courtyards, and entry features that make outdoor spaces more usable and inviting

The City is helping share information and resources so property owners can better understand what the law means and where to start. For more information on commercial nonfunctional turf requirements, visit: beverlyhills.org/1662/Commercial-Non-Functional-Turf.

You can also explore additional statewide resources and ideas at: nonfunctionalturfca.org.

The median on Burton Way shows how the City of Beverly Hills is putting water-efficient landscaping into practice through native plants, infiltration swales, and captured runoff reused for irrigation.

GREEN BUSINESS RELAUNCH

Beverly Hills has relaunched its Green Business program, which recognizes businesses that take measurable steps to reduce environmental impact. As of April 2026, 13 Beverly Hills businesses were certified as a Green Business through this program, representing an estimated annual water savings of 210,861 gallons.

The Beverly Hills Green Business Program is part of the California Green Business Network, a statewide certification and assistance program for small businesses. In addition to reducing water use and other environmental impacts, certified businesses can benefit from utility savings, free consultation, local and statewide recognition, and tools that help them communicate their environmental leadership. The program also highlights practical steps businesses can take in areas such as water efficiency, energy conservation, waste reduction, pollution prevention, and compliance.

Businesses interested in participating can register through the California Green Business Network and receive guidance from the Green Business Coordinators throughout the certification process.

To learn more or get started, visit the City's Green Business Program webpage at beverlyhills.org/GreenBusiness or contact AskBH at 310.285.1000.

ALO, located on Wilshire Boulevard, is a wellness lifestyle brand specializing in "studio-to-street" clothing that is high-performance and fashion-forward. The Beverly Hills-based brand was recently recognized through the City's Green Business program for its commitment to more sustainable business practices.

Traveling Tikes, located on Olympic Boulevard, is a specialty retailer offering baby and toddler gear and is among the Beverly Hills businesses recently certified through the City's Green Business program.

BE WATER WISE POSTER CONTEST WINNER

Beverly Hills encourages student creativity and water awareness through its annual poster contest. The contest is one more way the City inspires the community to think about water conservation and environmental stewardship.

Last year, one of Beverly Hills' winning student entries was selected to be featured in Metropolitan Water District's annual calendar.

Being selected from more than 2,000 entries is a notable accomplishment, and the City proudly congratulates Ella Lee from Beverly Vista Middle School on this outstanding recognition.

Beverly Hills is committed to inspiring the next generation of water-wise thinkers and encourages students to showcase their imagination and innovation in the annual poster contest.

Ella Lee's 2025 winning art piece.

(From left to right) Public Works Commissioner Amir Dar and son, Councilmember Lester Friedman, Vice Mayor Mary N. Wells, Mayor Craig A. Corman, Councilmember Sharona R. Nazarian PsyD, Public Works Director Shana Epstein, and Public Works Commission Chair Ben Ritterbush, joined the City's April 19 Earth Day celebration at the Beverly Hills Farmers' Market.

EARTH DAY AT THE FARMERS' MARKET

The City's 23rd Annual Earth Day event at the Beverly Hills Farmers' Market brought together about 30 vendors and organizations to share environmental resources and practical ideas for living more sustainably. Participants included Metropolitan Water District, West Basin Municipal District, Clean Power Alliance, Southern California Edison, and City departments. The event offered residents a chance to connect with programs and partners working to support environmental protection at home and in the community.

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

PUBLIC WORKS
TRUSTED. RELIABLE. READY TO SERVE.

GET INVOLVED

Public involvement is important to helping ensure that the City meets water supply demands, water quality goals, and high customer service standards.

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