

June 2011

Burbank's Newsletter for Information Regarding Your Water and Power Department.

Currents



2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Burbank Water and Power (BWP) provides water service for the citizens of Burbank.

The purpose of this report is to share the results of BWP's and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) sampling tests and to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report compares those tests with State and/or Federal standards and explains the different sources of water that BWP serves to the citizens of Burbank. Together, MWD and BWP analyze for more than 162 constituents and are required to list only those constituents that are actually found. Our water, as in the years past, meets all EPA and State drinking water standards. One important section of this report includes educational

information and precautions for people with health issues that require them to avoid certain contaminants. If you have any questions about this report, please call Tony Umphenour at (818) 238-3500. For questions regarding water conservation, please contact BWP's Conservation group at (818) 238-3730 or visit BWP online at BurbankWaterAndPower.com. You can also attend BWP Board meetings held at 164 W. Magnolia (BWP Administration Building). The BWP Board typically meets on the first Thursday of each month at 5:00 p.m. The public is invited to participate in these meetings.

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

Այս տեղեկագիրը կը պարունակէ կարեւոր տեղեկութիւններ ձեր խմած ջուրին մասին: Հաճեցէք կարդալ կամ թարգմանել տալ:

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Water Sources

The drinking water for Burbank comes from three different sources: local groundwater from the San Fernando Valley Basin, the Colorado River, and the State Water Project.

Our groundwater source comes from wells in Burbank and is treated to remove volatile organic compounds such as trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene before it enters our distribution system. Burbank has two treatment facilities, the Granular Activated Carbon Plant and the Burbank Operable Unit (BOU) Plant. For the year 2010, 50.1% of Burbank's water supply came from groundwater, located within the San Fernando Valley Basin and treated at the BOU.

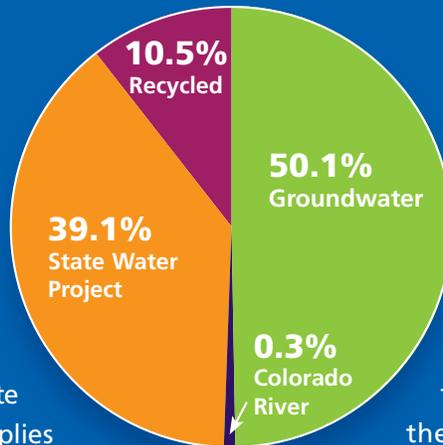
The Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project are imported water supplies purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD operates treatment facilities for these surface water supplies before delivering them to Burbank. For the year 2010, 39.1% of Burbank's water supply came from the State Water Project and 1% came from the Colorado River Aqueduct. The groundwater and MWD sources are used strictly for drinking water purposes and meet all Federal and State standards—see below schematic of Burbank's Water System.

An additional water resource for Burbank is recycled water which is distributed via an independent water system. The use of recycled water improves the sustainability of our water supply, conserves the vital resource of potable water, and expands the drought proof portion of our water supply. It is a reliable supply

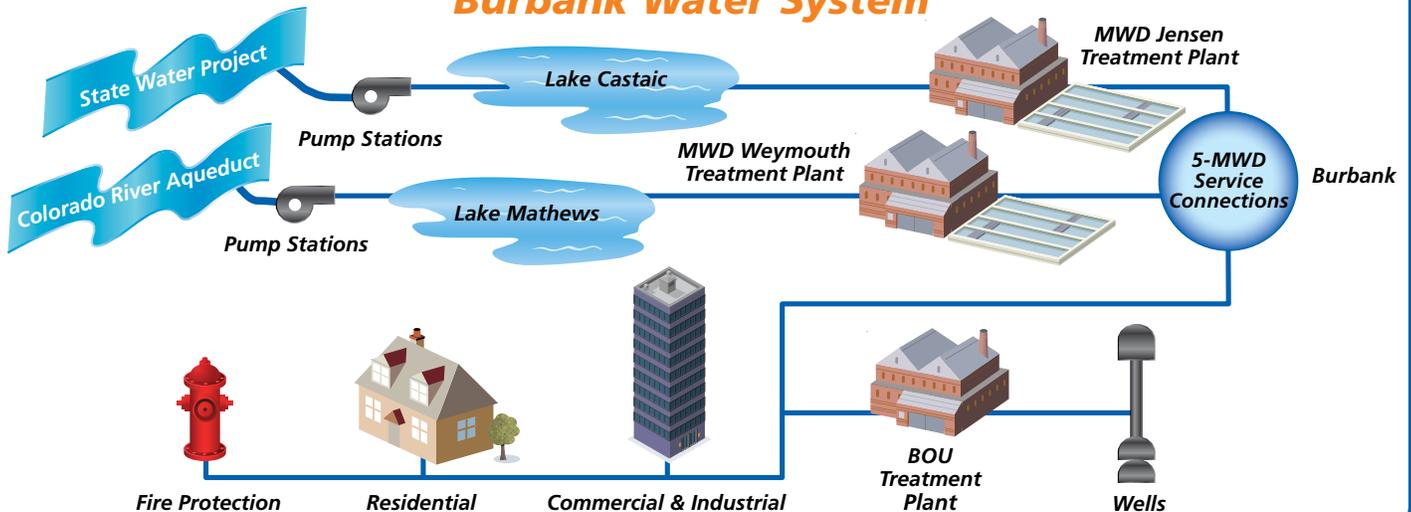
for the irrigation of our parks and golf course, as well as for cooling water at our Power Plant. In 2010, 10.5% of the city's total water supply came from recycled water.

A source water assessment was completed in December 2002 for both the groundwater and surface water supplies. The groundwater source is considered most vulnerable to the known contaminant plume that resulted in the construction of the BOU Plant. Possible contaminating activities include automobile repair shops, petroleum pipeline, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitted discharges, metal plating, underground storage tanks, plastics producer, airport, military installation, and automobile gas stations. The groundwater report is available for public review at the Water Engineering Office located in the BWP Administration Building at 164 West Magnolia Blvd.

Burbank's 2010 Total Water Supply



Burbank Water System



Educational Information

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visiting their Web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. BWP is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or at BWP's website BurbankWaterAndPower.com

2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

MICROBIOLOGICAL SAMPLING RESULTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest No. of detection	No. of months in violation	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	%	5.0%	0%	0.76%	0	Naturally present in the environment
E coli (b)	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (c)	CFU/mL	TT	0	2	NA	Naturally present in the environment

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

CONSTITUENT	No. of samples	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal (PHG)	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (d)	55	15	0.2	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (d)	55	1.3	0.17	0.23	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Running Annual Average	Lowest – Highest (f)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (e)	ppb	80	NA	17	10 – 65	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (e)	ppb	60	NA	1.5	ND – 24	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (e)	ppm	(4)	(4)	1.9	0.2 – 2.9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	3.1	ND – 11	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (g)	Lowest – Highest (f)	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CHEMICALS:						
Aluminum (h)	ppb	1000	600	64	ND – 200	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.7	ND – 3.2	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	76	ND – 130	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	4.1	ND – 5.7	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride						
Naturally-occurring	ppm	2	1	0.43	0.37 – 0.52	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health
Optimal Fluoride Control Range						0.7 – 1.3
Treatment-related	ppm	2	1	0.66	0.60 – 0.9	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	4.7	ND – 6.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	4.7	ND – 6.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
RADIONUCLIDES:						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (j)	pCi/L	15	(0)	7.2	ND – 8.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	2.9	ND – 9.7	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium (k)	pCi/L	5	(0)	<0.50	ND – <0.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	9.2	ND – 15	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (g)	Lowest – Highest (f)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (h)	ppb	200	600	64	ND – 200	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	60	56 – 94	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	3	1 – 3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	Units	3	NA	1	1 – 2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/Cm	1600	NA	690	460 – 1000	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	76	55 – 250	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	410	290 – 630	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.10	0.05 – 0.11	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS OF INTEREST TO CONSUMERS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (g)	Lowest – Highest (f)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	170	63 – 180	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	170	120 – 220	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	62	26 – 71	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	10	ND – 110	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	NA	3.6	0.04 – 5.2	Industrial waste discharge
Corrosivity	Al	NA	NA	13	12 – 13	Elemental balance in water
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (l)	ppm	NA	NA	230	84 – 300	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; cations are usually naturally-occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	19	11 – 28	Erosion of natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	1.3	ND – 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
pH	pH units	NA	NA	8.1	7.6 – 8.4	Acidity and alkalinity of water
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	3.7	2.5 – 5.0	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	50	45 – 98	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.67	ND – 2.4	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	5.7	ND – 7.6	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge

The following definitions may be helpful in your understanding of our Water Quality Report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): SDWS are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These constituents are not considered to present a risk to human health.

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

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

Abbreviations:

AI = Aggressiveness Index; **CFU/mL** = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter; **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **N** = Nitrogen; **NA** = Not Applicable; **ND** = Not Detected; **NL** = Notification Level; **ppb** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L); **ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L); **ppt** = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L); **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µS/cm** = microSiemen per centimeter

Footnotes:

(a) MCL for total coliform is no more than 5% of monthly samples are positive.

(b) *E. coli* MCL: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2010.

(c) All distribution samples collected for 2010 had detectable total chlorine residuals and as a result no HPCs were required.

(d) Lead and copper compliance based on 90th percentile being below the Action Level. Samples were taken from

customer taps to reflect the influence of household plumbing. 55 homes were sampled in September 2008, none exceeded the action level for lead or copper. Water Agencies are required to sample for Lead and Copper every 3 years according to EPA's Lead and Copper Rule.

(e) Compliance is based on Running Annual Average which is the average of the last four quarters.

(f) The lowest and highest values from an individual source of water.

(g) Value shown is the average of the blended water (MWD water and local groundwater).

(h) Aluminum has primary and secondary MCLs.

(i) State MCL for Nitrate of 10 mg/L as N is equivalent to 45 mg/L as Nitrate.

(j) State MCL for Gross Alpha excludes radon and uranium. Compliance is based on adjusted gross alpha where radon and uranium are deducted.

(k) Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.

(l) Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. Burbank's water averaged 230 ppm for 2010 which is equivalent to 13.4 grains/gallon.

IMPORTANT WEB LINKS

California Department of Public Health (CDPH): <http://www.cdph.ca.gov>
 California EPA: www.calepa.ca.gov
 EPA (Groundwater and Drinking Water): www.epa.gov/safewater

These friendly faces look forward to upgrading your water and electric meters throughout the year.



Smart Grid Efforts

The one constant in this world is change. The utility business is no different. Over the last century, BWP has kept up with technological advancements, evolving to meet the changing needs of our community. This has allowed Burbank's residents and businesses to enjoy one of the highest electric reliability achievements in the nation. BWP is very proud of this ongoing success and continues to embrace emerging technologies to ensure that we always maintain the high level of service that you expect.

Today, the technological change that we are embracing is referred to as the "Smart Grid." Smart Grid is simply a modern electric infrastructure that will provide utilities and customers alike with immediate and future benefits.

The most visible part of BWP's Smart Grid will be the new water and electric meters we are installing. These meters provide two-way communications, which will allow you to better understand how your home or business uses energy and water. Knowledge is power and, with detailed consumption information, you will be able to better manage your use and costs. **Studies indicate potential energy savings of 3% to 15% that translates to more money in your pocket.**

Smart Grid is a lot more than just meters and BWP has also been working hard on the communications networks that will tie everything together. As we continue implementing Smart Grid in Burbank, we will provide ongoing updates to you. As always, we invite you to visit our website at **BurbankWaterAndPower.com** for more information on BWP's Smart Grid infrastructure project.



Most of the water meters are already installed. Installation of the electric meters will continue through the end of the year. Here's what you can expect when your electric meter is changed:

- 1. You will receive a letter about two weeks before we change your meter.** If you would like to schedule a specific installation appointment, a number will be provided to do so.
- 2. You do not need to be home, but you may want to shut down computers when you leave as a short power outage will take place.** As always, we recommend the use of a surge protection device to protect any sensitive electronics.
- 3. When we come to your home, our BWP crew member will knock on your door.** If you would like to take a moment then to power down equipment, you will have time to do so.
- 4. Replacing the old meter with the new one takes about ten minutes from start to finish,** with the power outage usually lasting one minute or less.
- 5. If you aren't home, we will leave a door hanger to let you know that we performed the work.**



A handful of people have expressed concerns about radio frequency emissions from the new meters. We have researched this issue and are confident we can set your mind at ease. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is responsible for setting maximum exposure levels of radio frequency emissions for products. It includes a built-in safety margin, meaning the maximum exposure level is a conservative amount. Numerous studies from organizations including the Environmental Protection Agency, the California Council on Science and Technology, and the Electric Power Research Institute all conclusively state that radio frequency exposure from smart meters falls well below the already conservative FCC limit.

To provide some relative context, cell phones have transmission levels almost 1,000 times higher than meters and microwave ovens have transmission levels that are over 100,000 times stronger than meters. In addition to very low radio frequency levels, the daily transmission time of information from the meters to BWP will be under one minute. Last, is the issue of proximity to the transmission source. Most meters are located outside and in typically unobtrusive areas, like the side of the house. Unless you are spending time directly in front of your meter throughout the day, it is unlikely that you will be exposed to any radio frequency emissions from the meter. BWP would never put our employees who work day in and day out with meters at risk, much less our customers. We are confident that the meters we are installing pose no safety risk and invite any customer who still has concerns to read through the studies posted on our website or to call us at 818-238-3793.

As we close out nearly 100 years of serving Burbank, BWP is looking forward to the next 100 years of being "Always There for You"!

Will You be our Guinea Pig?

Looking for Just 200 More Burbank Households to Join New Program



BWP is recruiting single-family households with built-in pools to participate in a ground-breaking energy-saving pilot program.

Will you be joining us?

Lack of feedback about how electricity is used in the home causes 15% to 20% of it to be wasted by homeowners. Imagine the savings from cutting that much energy from your monthly bill! BWP's pilot program will provide Burbank homes with the opportunity to receive ongoing information about the real-time electric use of devices and appliances in their home. Better still, the program will provide easy and highly personalized recommendations via email and text messages about how you can save energy — and money.

How Will the Pilot Program Work?

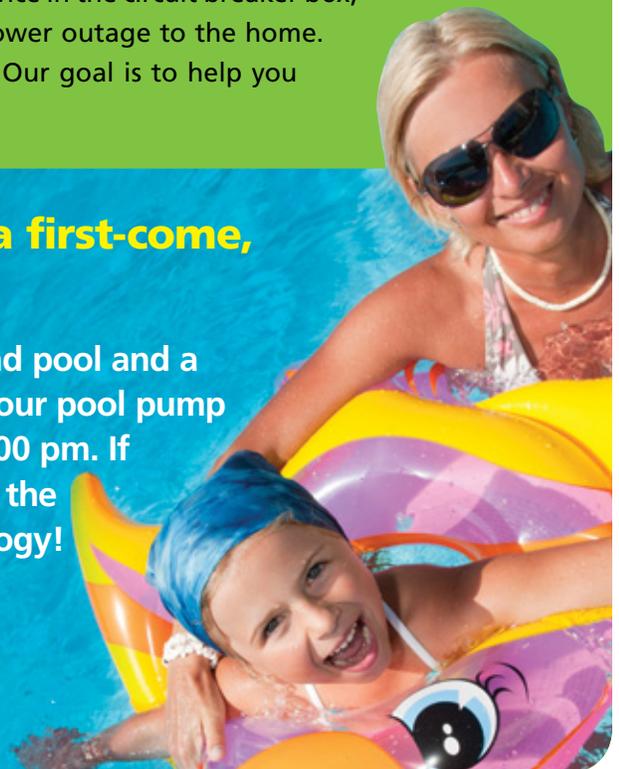
At 700 participating homes, a device will be installed at the home's circuit breaker. The device communicates in real-time through the Internet, transmitting circuit-based information that includes every energy-using item in the household, from your toaster to air conditioner. Patterns of how your household uses energy emerges over

time, allowing us to make specific energy-saving recommendations to you. No hardware or software is connected or installed on your computer. A professional electrician will install the device in the circuit breaker box, a task that takes no more than 30 minutes and does not require a power outage to the home. There is no cost to you to participate in this two-year test program. Our goal is to help you discover easy ways to save energy.

BWP is taking final applications now on a first-come, first-served basis!

You may qualify if you live in Burbank, have an in-ground pool and a high-speed Internet connection, and are willing to run your pool pump during off-peak hours, avoiding the hours of noon to 6:00 pm. If you meet these criteria, apply today and become one of the first people in America to benefit from this new technology!

To enroll, go to BurbankWaterAndPower.com and **click on the guinea pig image** that shows up on the home page.





Replenishment Water

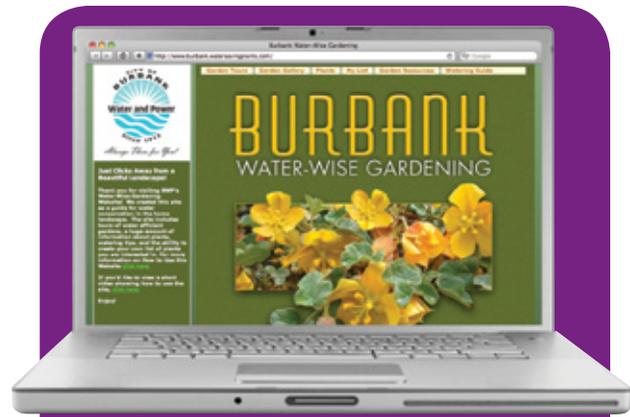
Burbank is earning groundwater credits by purchasing untreated surface water at a cheaper price and storing the water in the San Fernando Basin through the Pacoima and Lopez Spreading Grounds.

The benefits are:

1. Replenishes Groundwater in the San Fernando Basin
2. Allows Burbank to pump more groundwater
3. Stabilizes water rates
4. Increases aquifer levels
5. Stores water for dry years

The Pacoima and Lopez Spreading Grounds

In 2010 Burbank spread over 600 million gallons of untreated water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District. The water percolates into the San Fernando Basin. Percolation is a natural treatment process which filters the untreated water without using energy and the water is spread by gravity.



Learn How to Have a Water-Wise Garden!

One of the newest features on **BurbankWaterAndPower.com** is the Water-Wise Gardening site, chock-full of great information on water efficient gardens and plants. You can tour 24 different gardens, click on literally hundreds of photos of flowers, shrubs and trees to get full horticultural information about each, and even create and print out your own personal shopping list of plants you are interested in.

It's beautiful, informative and free. Enjoy!

Sign Up for City Notifications During Emergencies



Sign up online for the City of Burbank's Emergency Alert Program by visiting **BurbankUSA.com**.

The emergency notification system provides you with critical information quickly in

situations including severe weather, unexpected road closures, missing persons, and evacuations of buildings or neighborhoods.



Solar Support Program on Hiatus

For well over a decade, BWP has offered residents and businesses financial incentives for installing rooftop solar electric power systems. Over the past few years, our Solar Support Program has been growing in number of installations by about 50% annually. According to the Solar Electric Power Association, BWP placed **first in southern California** and **fourth in the United States** in solar watts per customer out of the nation's more than 2,000 public power utilities!

The increasing demand for solar power and rebates has largely been fueled by a steady decline in solar panel prices. Unfortunately, demand for funds has continued unabated with system reservations consuming the entire fiscal year budget for 2011-12. The program will be on hiatus until July 2012 when BWP will again accept applications.

We apologize for any inconvenience and thank Burbank for supporting solar energy.



Recycled Water: Conserving a Vital Resource

What is recycled water? Recycled water is former wastewater, or sewage, that has been treated to remove solids and most impurities. In the City of Burbank, recycled water is highly treated and approved for all uses except human consumption. It is primarily intended for use in landscape irrigation.

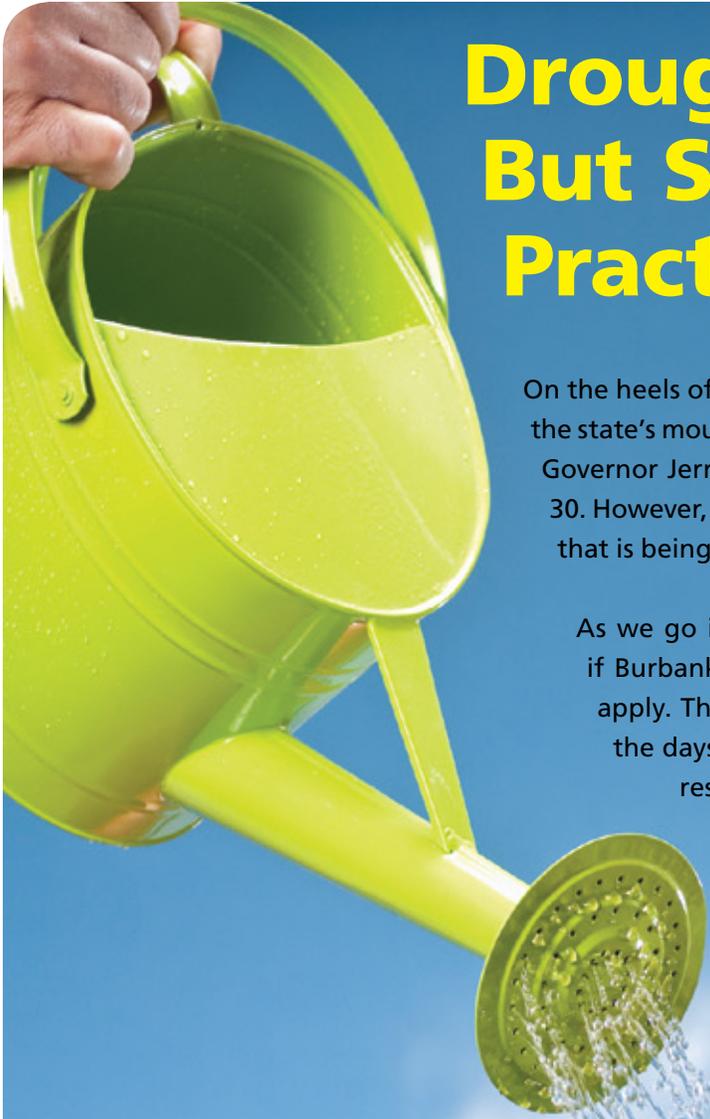
Where is recycled water used?

- Landscape irrigation of parks, schools, medians, cemeteries, freeways, shopping centers and golf courses
- Industrial or commercial cooling, or air conditioning involving a cooling tower
- Decorative fountains and water features

Why use recycled water? Using recycled water has many benefits to the community. It makes use of an otherwise wasted resource resulting in a sustainable water supply. Recycled water reduces expenses to the drinking water system through less Metropolitan Water District purchases. Also, as the cost of drinking water continues to climb, recycled water becomes even more attractive as an alternative water supply. The amount of recycled water available is generally not affected by drought, meaning customers won't risk losing expensive landscaping due to water shortages. Irrigating with recycled water is making use of a valuable resource that would otherwise be wasted.



Learn more about BWP's recycled water plans at BurbankWaterAndPower.com/recycled-water



Drought Declared Over But Sustainable Water Practices Still Apply

On the heels of a wet year that resulted in above-average snow pack levels in the state's mountains and above normal storage levels in the state's reservoirs, Governor Jerry Brown proclaimed an end to California's drought on March 30. However, he urged Californians to continue to conserve water, a message that is being echoed throughout the state by water managers and utilities.

As we go into the summer months, many residents may be wondering if Burbank's watering limits of no more than three days per week still apply. They do. Two years ago, the Burbank City Council voted to limit the days per week that landscapes could be irrigated. The community responded resoundingly and significant reductions in Burbank's water use resulted. This conservation helped to keep water rates from going up higher than they did.

In Burbank, all the drinking water we consume is imported for our use. It's important to keep in mind that we live in a semi-arid area with limited rainfall as the norm, not the exception. Dry weather will come again and it is incumbent upon each of us to treat water as the scarce resource that it truly is.

The past two years have demonstrated that landscape irrigation limited to three days per week is sufficient to keep plants and lawns thriving. Even in hot summer months, three days of watering up to 15 minutes each day per irrigation station keeps lawns alive and healthy. Many cities have adopted this watering schedule as a best practice for sustainable water use. And, of course, hand-watering is always an option in Burbank, any day of the week.

For information on prohibited uses of water and tips on how to reduce your household water use, please visit BurbankWaterAndPower.com.

LANDSCAPE WATERING IN BURBANK LIMITED TO THREE DAYS PER WEEK

Monday	TUESDAY	Wednesday	THURSDAY	Friday	SATURDAY	Sunday
X	OK to Water	X	OK to Water	X	OK to Water	X

Only water before 9 AM and after 6 PM to avoid losing water to evaporation!



Always There for You!

**Please
use
water
and
energy
wisely.**

Postal Customer

PRSRSTD
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PAID
No. Hollywood, CA
Permit No. 72

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How to **Contact Us.**

Customer Service: (818) 238-3700

Water Services: (818) 238-3500

Electric Services: (818) 238-3575

Conservation Services: (818) 238-3730

Street Light Outages: (818) 238-3575

After-hours Emergency: (818) 238-3778

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