

June 2009

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

Currents



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2008 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 efforts 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, look 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 Services 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 ջրի մասին: Զանեցեք 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.

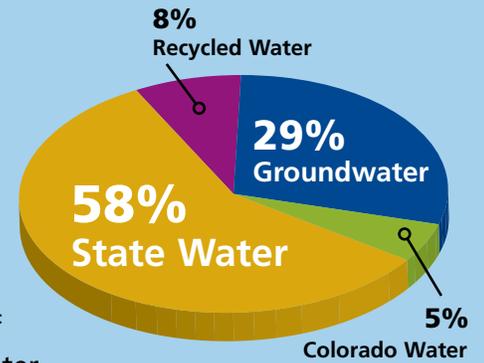
Our groundwater source comes from wells in Burbank and is treated to remove volatile organic contaminants such as trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) before it is put into our distribution system. Burbank has two treatment facilities, the Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Plant and the Burbank Operable Unit (BOU) Plant. For the year 2008, 29% of our total water supply came from groundwater, located within the San Fernando Valley Basin.

The Colorado River 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 it to Burbank. For the year 2008, 58% of the City's water came from the State Water Project and 5% came from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

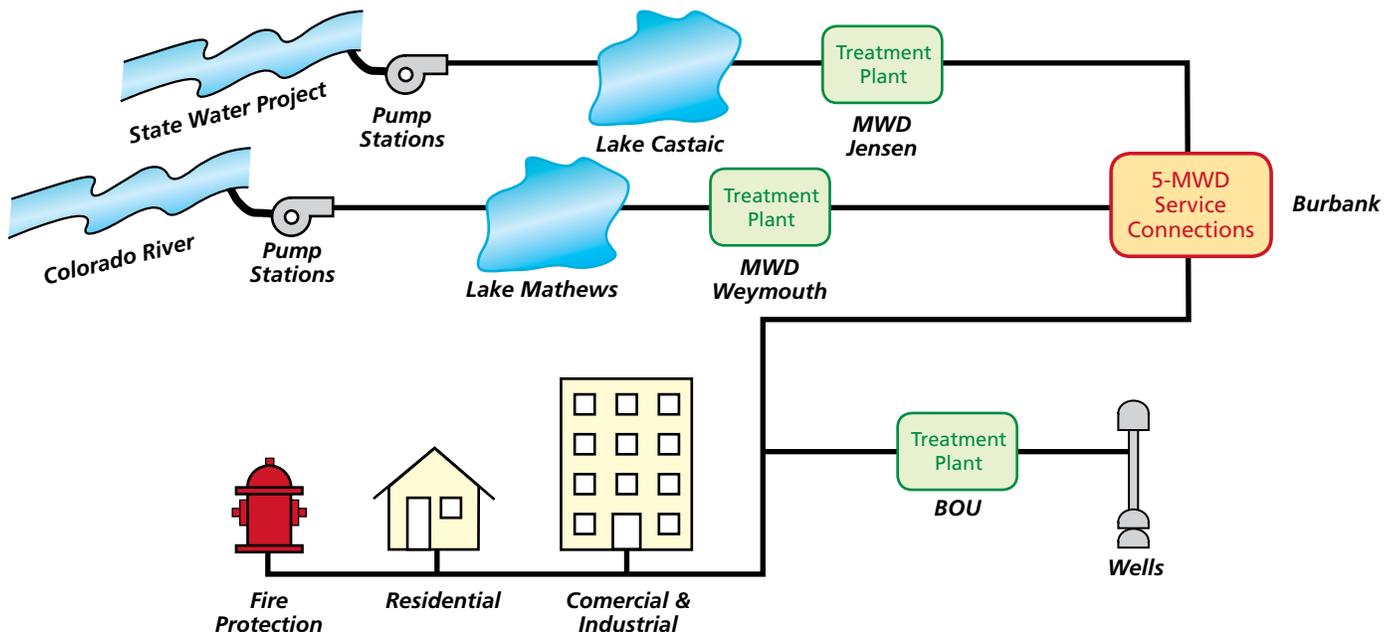
An additional water resource for the City is recycled water. The use of recycled water improves the sustainability

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 courses as well as cooling water at our Power Plant. In 2008, 8% 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 (NPDES) 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 Water System



Educational Information

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

2008 Annual Water Quality Report

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest No. of detection	No. of months in violation	Typical Source of Organism
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	%	5.0%	0%	0.00%	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E coli	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (c)	CFU/mL	TT	0	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

CONSTITUENT	No. of samples	Action Level	Public Health Goal	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (d)	55	15	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	23	14 – 65	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (e)	ppb	60	NA	1.9	ND – 14	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (e)	ppm	(4)	(4)	1.83	0.2 – 3.1	Drinking water disinfectant added
Bromate	ppb	(10)	(0)	3.7	ND – 10	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	65	60 – 250	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.5	ND – 2.8	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	79	67 – 125	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	2.8	ND – 9.7	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride						
Naturally-occurring	ppm	2	1	0.52	0.46 – 0.59	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health
Optimal Fluoride Control Range					0.7 – 1.3	
Fluoride						
Treatment-related	ppm	2	1	0.67	0.28 – 1.0	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	3.3	ND – 7.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	3.3	ND – 7.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
RADIONUCLIDES:						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (j)	pCi/L	15	(0)	5.9	ND – 13	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	2.5	ND – 6	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium (k)	pCi/L	5	(0)	0.54	ND – 1.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	6.4	1.6 – 18	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	1000	600	65	60 – 250	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	67	56 – 104	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	2	1 – 3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	ND	ND – 2	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Odor	Units	3	NA	1	1 – 3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/Cm	1600	NA	725	516 – 1090	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	98	47 – 275	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	421	283 – 678	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.09	0.04 – 0.2	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS OF INTEREST TO CONSUMERS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (g)	Lowest – Highest (f)	Typical Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	170	81 – 200	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	57	23 – 74	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	19	16 – 52	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Corrosivity	Al	NA	NA	12.5	12 – 13	Elemental balance in water
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (l)	ppm	NA	NA	226	108 – 308	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; cations are usually naturally-occurring
pH	pH units	NA	NA	8	8 – 8.4	Acidity and alkalinity of water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	20	11 – 29	Erosion of natural deposits
N- Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	ND – 7.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Industrial processes
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	3.9	2.6 – 5.2	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	57	43 – 109	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Burbank Water (g)	Lowest – Highest (f)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Boron	ppb	NA	AL=1,000	141	95 – 200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	NA	2.4	0.1 – 7.5	Industrial waste discharge
Vanadium	ppb	NA	AL=50	3.9	3.1 – 5.2	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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

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.

Abbreviations:

AI = Aggressiveness Index; **ND** = Not Detected; **AL** = Regulatory Action Level; **NDMA** = N-Nitrosodimethylamine; **CFU/mL** = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter; **NL** = Notification Level; **HAA5** = Haloacetic Acids (five); **ppb** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L); **HPC** = Heterotrophic Plate Count; **ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L); **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **ppt** = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L); **MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NA** = Not Applicable

Footnotes:

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

(b) Fecal coliform / *E.coli* MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2008.

(c) All distribution samples collected for 2008 had detectable total chlorine residuals and as a result no HPC's 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.

(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 MCL's.

(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 226 ppm for 2008 which is equivalent to 13 grains/gallon.

Sustainable Water Use Elements Now Mandatory

It's the law! Burbank no longer allows the wasteful uses of water listed below. Water supplies are running dangerously low and the most efficient use of water is required. Water is a precious commodity and we all need to treat it as such.

BURBANK RESIDENTS: **ILLEGAL** USES OF WATER



-  Do not water outdoor landscaped areas on rainy days and at least two days after.
-  Do not water outdoor landscaped areas between the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. unless you are watering by hand.
-  Adjust sprinklers and irrigation systems to eliminate overspray and avoid run-off into streets, sidewalks, or other paved surfaces.
-  Do not hose or wash driveways, patios, and sidewalks with a garden hose.
-  When washing vehicles, use a bucket or a hand-held hose that has a shut-off device.
-  Leaks from plumbing fixtures and irrigation sprinkler systems must be repaired within seven days of discovering the leak.

BURBANK BUSINESSES: **ILLEGAL** USES OF WATER



-  Do not serve drinking water, unless specifically requested by customers.
-  Hotels and motels must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily.
-  Food preparation establishments are prohibited from using non-water conserving dish wash spray valves.



" Our actions significantly reduce the impact on the environment and save us money. It's good for us and good for the community. "

*Michael Cusumano
Vice President, The Cusumano Group*

Cusumano Real Estate Group *Embraces Sustainability*

In 2008, Burbank's Mayor at the time, Dave Golonski, and BWP met with the Cusumano Real Estate Group to discuss ways to improve the sustainability of their operations. The Cusumano Group took the challenge of improving water and energy efficiency to heart.

On the energy front, they tuned-up nearly 500 residential air conditioners (A/C) through BWP's Air Conditioning Tune-Up program. A/C units that needed to be replaced were upgraded with high efficiency options. They also replaced thermostats, upgraded lighting, and installed high performance "cool roofing" material to reduce the solar heat that enters a building through the roof. In addition to saving both energy and dollars over the long-run, the Cusumano Group also received BWP rebates for their energy-saving actions.

The Cusumano Group has been even more proactive with water conservation. They have replaced over 1,300 old toilets with High Efficiency Toilets, the most water efficient toilets available. These toilets use just 1.28 gallons per flush compared to as many as seven gallons

per flush of older toilets. The Cusumano Group also installed low-flow showerheads and low-flow kitchen and bathroom faucet aerators in over 1,200 Burbank apartments. "We were really surprised by how effective the conservation programs are and the amount of water we were able to save after implementation of our conservation plans," Michael Cusumano, Vice President of the Cusumano Group stated.

Exactly how much water was saved? Water consumption was reduced by 30%!

Next up is reviewing their irrigation practices to find savings outdoors where half the water is used. The Cusumano Group recently reprogrammed their control timers to water every other day instead of daily. According to Michael Cusumano, "So far there's been no impact on our plants from moving from daily watering."

**THANKS TO THE
CUSUMANO GROUP FOR
EMBRACING SUSTAINABILITY!**

New Water Rate Structure

For single-family residents, the water portion of your City of Burbank bill will look a little different starting in August. Water will now have three usage tiers, each with a separate rate, just as we have had for years for electricity consumption.

The first tier provides for about 11,000 gallons at the lowest rate. Most homes in Burbank require far less water than this for indoor uses. The second tier provides an additional 11,000 gallons, but at a higher cost. If you use more than 22,400 gallons of water per billing period, you'll pay an even higher amount for the water consumed in that third tier. Over the next few years, the rate difference between the tiers will increase, so installing water-saving measures now will save you even more money over time.

What will this mean for your bill compared to today's rates? On average, Burbank single-family households use about 15,000 gallons of water monthly. With today's rate design where every gallon is priced the same amount, this average usage would cost \$47.02. With the new rate structure, water would cost \$52.24 or \$5.22 more.

What can I do to conserve water and reduce my water bill?

The #1 action you can take to reduce water usage at your home is to water your lawn and plants no more than three times per week! The goal is to get one-half inch (½") of water applied each time you water. Let the water soak in to encourage deeper roots. If you see any runoff, turn the water off!

Here are other easy, no cost actions that save water:

- Take shorter showers
- Don't leave the water running as you wash dishes, brush your teeth, shave, etc.
- Install low-flow aerators on your bath and kitchen faucets and low-flow showerheads. *Drop by BWP's Conservation Services group and receive these for free!*

For more information, please visit us online at **BurbankWaterAndPower.com**.



About this Power Content Label

California State Law requires Burbank Water and Power to furnish its customers with a POWER CONTENT LABEL on a quarterly basis. The law was enacted to ensure that "Green Power" claims made by energy providers could be verified.

Power Content Label

Energy Resources	Burbank Power Mix 2008	Green Energy Champion*	2007 CA Power Mix** (for comparison)
Eligible Renewable	1%	100%	10%
-Biomass & Waste	<1%	0%	<1%
-Geothermal	<1%	100%	2%
-Small Hydroelectric	<1%	0%	6%
-Solar	<1%	0%	<1%
-Wind	<1%	0%	2%
Coal	42%	0%	32%
Large Hydroelectric	2%	0%	24%
Natural Gas***	31%	0%	31%
Nuclear	5%	0%	3%
Other****	18%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

* 100% of Green Energy Champion program are specifically purchased from individual suppliers.

** Percentages are estimated annually by the California Energy Commission based on the electricity sold to California consumers during the previous year.

*** Purchases for which no fuel source records were given.

For specific information about this electricity product, contact Burbank Water and Power. For general information about the Power Content Label, contact the California Energy Commission at 1-800-555-7794 or www.energy.ca.gov/consumer.

For local and emergency information, please tune to 1620 AM "BAM 1620."

Revitalize Your Old Sprinkler Heads with Water Efficient Rotary Sprinkler Nozzles

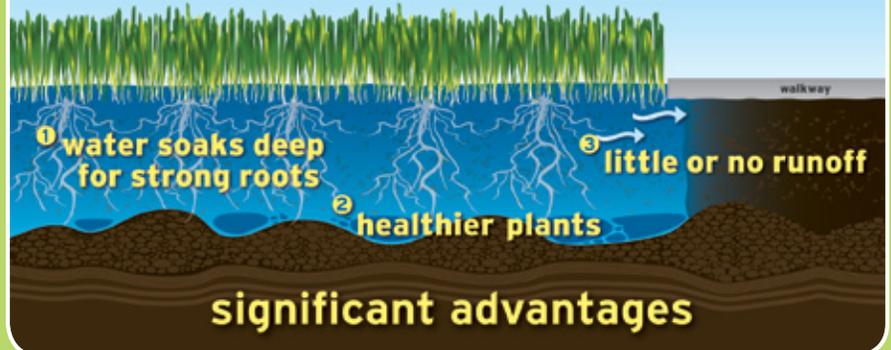


The key to developing a healthy lawn is getting water deep into the soil only a few days a week. But sprinklers often put out more water than the soil can absorb. The result is water running off the lawn and down the curb.

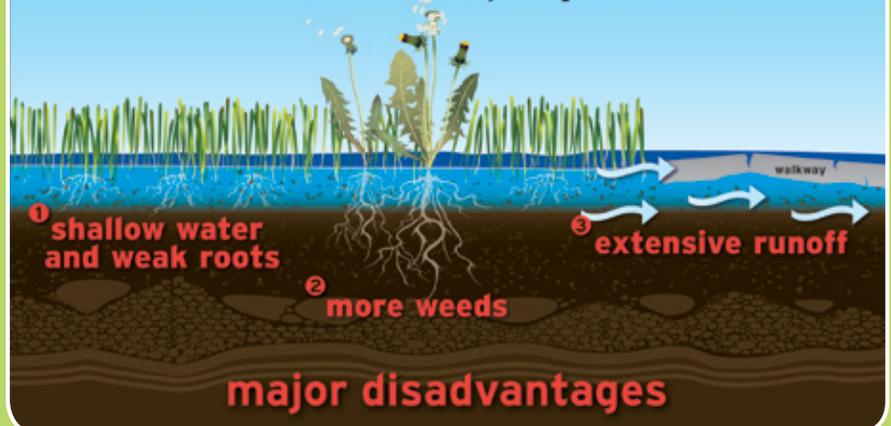
The rotary sprinkler nozzle is designed to SLOWLY water the lawn giving the soil time to absorb every drop. Best of all, the rotary sprinkler nozzle is designed to fit most sprinkler heads and is very easy to install. Simply unscrew the old nozzle, screw in the rotary nozzle, hand-adjust the spray and you are done.

Watering deep into the soil will develop a healthier lawn with deeper roots, fewer weeds, and save water by avoiding runoff.

Rotary Stream Spray Heads



Conventional Spray Heads



FREE Energy Star™ Refrigerators for Low-Income Residents!

Go to BurbankWaterAndPower.com for more information.

BWP Now Providing Rebates for Water-Saving Items

For many years, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) has provided cash rebates to Southern California residents and businesses who install high-efficiency water-using equipment. In typical years, MWD's rebate budget is sufficient to meet demand. However, this has not been a typical year. California's current water supply crisis has brought with it an unparalleled customer response to MWD's rebate programs and MWD is out of money for both their Water\$mart residential rebate program and Save Water Save A Buck multi-family and business rebate program.

On May 19, the City Council approved BWP's recommendation that we step in and honor the discontinued MWD rebates for toilets, urinals and clothes washers.

While MWD is out of money, BWP will provide rebates as shown in the table. However, the rebate

application process will continue to be run by MWD and a reservation for the funds is still required. **YOU MUST CONTACT MWD TO RESERVE YOUR REBATE PRIOR TO YOUR TOILET, URINAL OR CLOTHES WASHER PURCHASE! TO DO SO, GO TO BEWATERWISE.COM.**

Did you know?

Replacing an older, inefficient clothes washing machine reduces water use by 20 to 30 gallons per load! Replacing an old toilet saves two to four gallons with every flush.



Water-Saving Items Now Available for BWP Rebate	Residential Rebates	Multi-Family & Business Rebates
High Efficiency Toilet (no more than 1.28 gpf) replacing high-water using toilet (more than 1.6 gpf)	\$100	\$100
High Efficiency Toilet replacing Ultra Low-Flush Toilet (1.6 gpf)	—	\$30
Zero Water & Ultra Low Water Urinals (up to 0.25 gpf) replacing urinals of 1.5 gpf or greater	—	\$400
High Efficiency Urinals (up to 0.5 gpf) replacing urinals of 1.5 gpf or greater	—	\$200
Zero Water & Ultra Low Water Urinals (up to 0.25 gpf) replacing urinals of 1.0 gpf	—	\$120
High Efficiency Urinals (up to 0.5 gpf) replacing urinals of 1.0 gpf	—	\$60
High Efficiency Clothes Washers Residential & Multi-Family: Water factor of 5.0 or less Business: Water factor of 7.5 or less; must be coin or card operated	\$85	\$135 (Multi-family) \$210 (Business)

Note: gpf = gallons per flush

Recycled Water: A Sustainable Resource



Burbank is rapidly expanding its recycled water system

Every drop of water that is reused conserves the limited supply of precious drinking water. Visit BurbankWaterAndPower.com to find out more information on Burbank's expanding recycled water system.

Used Water



Burbank Treatment Plant



Recycled Water
is Pumped



Golf Courses



Green Belts



Cooling Towers



Fountains





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**Please
use
water
and
energy
wisely.**

Postal Customer

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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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Always There For You!

In this issue...

2008 Annual Water Quality Report

Water Sources

Educational Information

***Sustainable Water Use Elements
Now Mandatory***

**Cusumano Real Estate Group
*Embraces Sustainability***

***New Water Rate Structure
Water Efficient Sprinklers***

***BWP Now Providing Rebates
for Water-Saving Items***

***Recycled Water:
A Sustainable Resource***