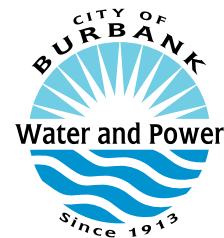


June 2012

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

Currents



Always There for You!

2011 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 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 ջուրին մասին: Դաճեցէք կարդալ կամ թարգմանել տալ:

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Water Sources

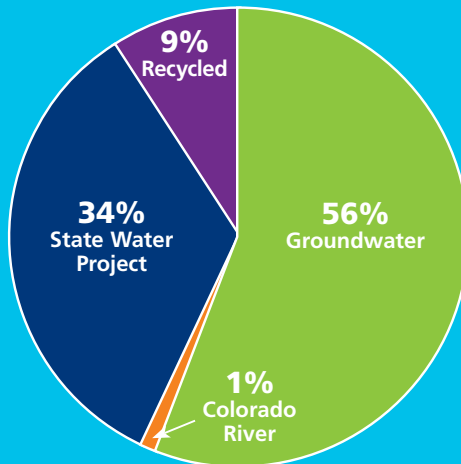
The drinking water for Burbank comes from three different sources: local groundwater from the San Fernando Valley Basin, the Colorado River, and the State Water Project.

Our groundwater source comes from wells in Burbank and is treated to remove volatile organic contaminants such as trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene before it enters our distribution system. Burbank has two treatment facilities, the Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Plant and the Burbank Operable Unit (BOU) Plant. For the year 2011, 56% of our drinking 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 2011, 34% of the City's drinking water came from the State Water Project and 1% came from the Colorado River Aqueduct. The groundwater and MWD sources comprise Burbank's potable water, prioritized for drinking water but the majority is used for irrigation purposes. These sources meet all Federal

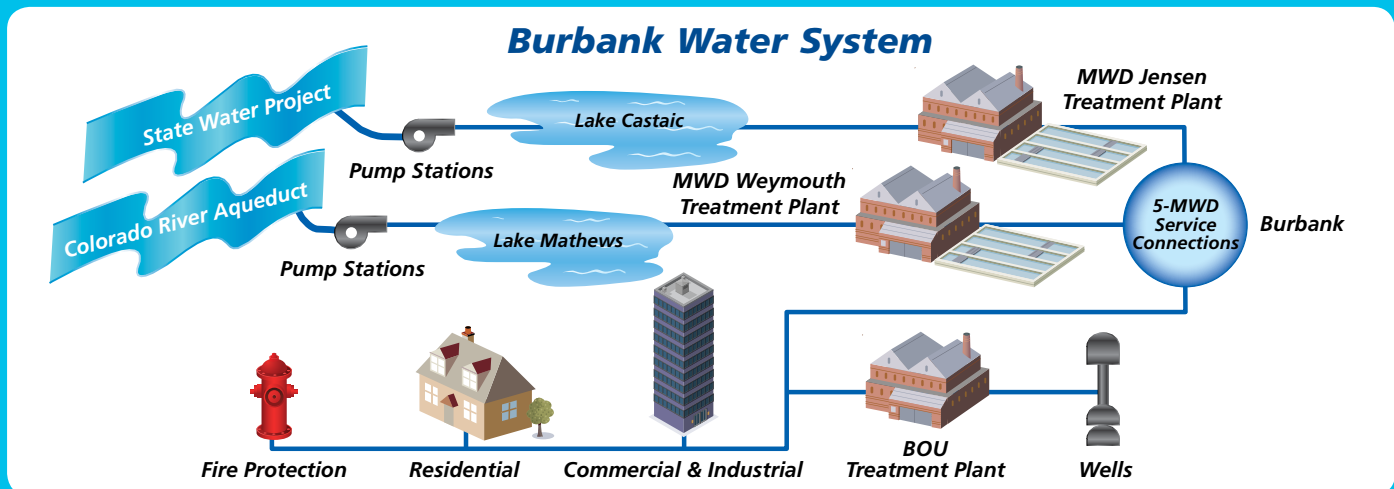
and State standards. Please see the schematic of Burbank's Water System below.

Burbank's 2011 Water Delivery Sources



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 2011, 9% 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.



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 (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 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

2011 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%	0	Naturally present in the environment
E coli	(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 Collected	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal (PHG)	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (d)	50	15	0.2	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (d)	50	1.3	0.3	0.18	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 (MRDLG)	Running Annual Average	Lowest – Highest (f)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (e)	ppb	80	NA	15	10 – 23	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (e)	ppb	60	NA	1.4	ND – 7.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (e)	ppm	(4)	(4)	1.9	0.2 – 3.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	2.1	ND – 8.8	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	1,000	600	34	ND – 220	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	1.2	ND – 2.3	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	71	ND – 81	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	3.2	ND – 5.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride						
Naturally-occurring	ppm	2	1	0.49	0.42 – 0.55	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Optimal Fluoride Control Range						
Treatment-related	ppm	2	1	0.62	0.55 – 1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	4.5	ND – 6.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	4.5	ND – 6.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
RADIONUCLIDES:						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (j)	pCi/L	15	(0)	5.9	ND – 14	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	3.1	ND – 6.5	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium (k)	pCi/L	5	(0)	1.1	ND – 1.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	8.2	ND – 17	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	34	ND – 220	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	56	53 – 76	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	1,600	NA	690	320 – 870	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	74	54 – 170	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	420	280 – 480	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.12	0.02 – 0.2	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	210	43 – 230	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	ppb	NL=1,000	NA	160	100 – 190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	64	26 – 69	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	NA	11	ND – 58	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	0.02	2.7	0.09 – 5.2	Industrial waste discharge
Corrosivity	Al	NA	NA	13	12 – 13	Elemental balance in water
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (l)	ppm	NA	NA	240	60 – 260	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; cations are usually naturally-occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	21	16 – 22	Erosion of natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	3	1.1	ND – 8	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
pH	pH units	NA	NA	8.1	7.8 – 8.8	Acidity and alkalinity of water
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	4.0	3.4 – 4.2	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	44	42 – 76	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.76	ND – 2.9	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	NA	5.0	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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$); **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; **PHG** = Public Health Goal; **$\mu\text{S/cm}$** = 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 2011.

(c) All distribution samples collected for 2011 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. 50 homes were sampled in June/July 2011, 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 240 ppm for 2011 which is equivalent to 14 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



Reservoir No. 1 Reconstruction Making Progress

Last year, BWP began work on replacing our 80-year-old Reservoir No. 1 with a state-of-the-art reservoir at the same location, just north of Sunset Canyon Drive between Magnolia Boulevard and East San Jose Avenue. Demolition of the old reservoir has been completed and on April 28, BWP held an Open House to showcase the site to residents. About 50 people stopped by to view the work area and see the progress of the project.

The new reservoir will be both stronger and larger and will be an important element in keeping Burbank's water supply safe and reliable far into the future. Construction is expected to last approximately 18 months.

For more information about this project, please visit BurbankReservoir1.com or call 877-583-4270.

Burbank Strives for EV Excellence

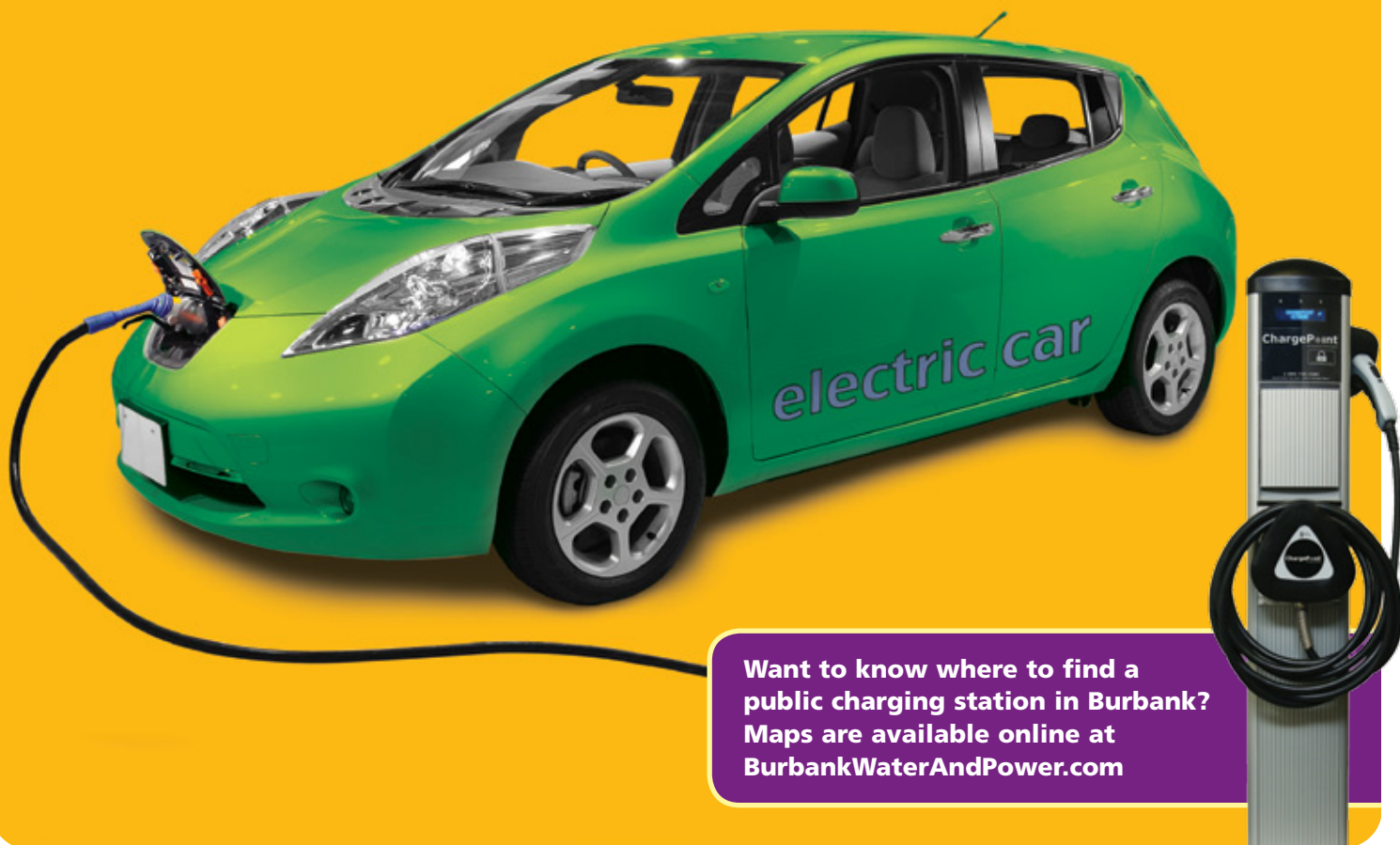
Electric Vehicles, commonly referred to as EVs, are a fairly new transportation option but are projected to become a big part of our driving landscape in the coming years. Burbank is working now to make this transition as smooth as possible for current and future EV owners. So-called "range anxiety" issues were addressed when BWP installed 11 charging stations at six different public locations in Burbank. We even created a "charging holiday" through July 1, 2012 for users. Through this time, charging of your EV is free at any of these charging locations. Effective July 1 the cost will be \$2 per hour.

BWP also provides a \$100 rebate to help offset the cost of installing an EV charger at your Burbank home. For more information, including

a map of the public charging units, please visit **BurbankWaterAndPower.com**.

We're also working to help get the word out to businesses about the environmental benefits of EVs. On June 7, BWP partnered with the California Electric Transportation Coalition to host an event at Hangar 40 at the Bob Hope Airport. Attendees were briefed on the latest in EV technology and benefits of electricity as a transportation fuel, and test drove EVs in the "ride-and-drive" portion of the event.

The City of Burbank has long been a leader in promoting alternative fuels. We are committed to continuing this leadership role and helping to pave the way for Burbank!



Want to know where to find a public charging station in Burbank? Maps are available online at **BurbankWaterAndPower.com**

Bringing Smiles to the Community:

Kids' Community Dental Clinic and Leadership Burbank 2012

A true gem exists in the heart of Burbank – the Kids' Community Dental Clinic. With a history of over 35 years in Burbank, the KCDC has provided oral health care services to children of low-income families. Ongoing dental care is a crucial need for everyone, but especially important for children. The mission of this fine organization is simple: To provide affordable, quality dental care and preventive education to children of low income families.

Another great organization in town is Leadership Burbank. Facilitated by the Department of Organizational Leadership at Woodbury University, this program provides nine months of leadership training for people who live or work in Burbank. Their mission is to develop ideas and solutions that make Burbank a strong, sustainable, and vibrant community.

This year, these two community treasures came together. The 2012 Leadership Burbank class adopted KCDC for their community-based team project. The KCDC was thrilled to be receiving unexpected support and asked for a large shed to house supplies that were taking up



valuable space in the facility. Brad Recker, a Leadership Burbank member and Electrical Distribution Manager at BWP, said "There's got to be more that we can do." The 27-member Class asked KCDC for a "wish list" and then they were off to the races!

Virtually all items on the list were provided, including a huge storage facility with customized shelves, a new handicapped ramp, installation of awnings, exterior painting, grading the area around the property to provide proper drainage during the rainy season, and fixing side boards on the building that had rotted over the years from the poor drainage. The tab was large to fulfill the wish list – about \$15,000 – but the intrepid team found community sponsors and held a special event at Flappers Comedy Club to benefit the Kids' Community Dental Clinic. At the end of the project, the KCDC has a far better facility and received a donation of about \$3,000 from the 2012 Leadership Burbank class!

Please visit the Kids' Community Dental Clinic online at KidsClinic.org to find out how you can help support this great organization.



A Special Message from Dale Gorman, Executive Director of Kids' Community Dental Clinic

All of us at the Kids' Community Dental Clinic recommend brushing twice a day, flossing, visiting the dentist twice yearly for check-ups, and drinking tap water every day to prevent cavities! Tap water is recommended because it contains fluoride that our teeth need to stay healthy. Bottled water is a great convenience, but it is expensive and most do not contain any of the minerals our bodies need. Bottled water is a great convenience on the soccer or baseball field, but at home, tap water is the best! Drink up and protect your teeth!

BWP Grabs Top Spots at the Annual Lineman's Rodeo

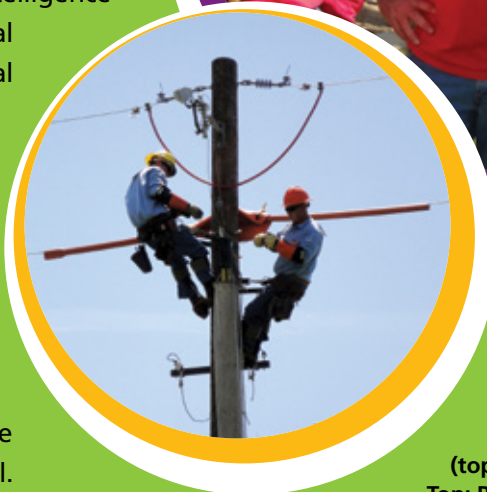
Rodeos have a long history, harking back to the days when horse power literally meant horse power. Today, the horsepower that drives our industries, powers our homes, and air conditions our malls is electricity. The modern day cowboy who tames this horsepower is the electric lineman.

Each year linemen from throughout California strap on their leather gloves, hard hats, and steel spikes and test their skills in a competition of speed, accuracy, safety, and intelligence in the Los Angeles Lineman's Rodeo. This annual event showcases the extraordinary skills and physical abilities that power utility workers use every day to keep power on for residents and businesses.

BWP linemen can claim bragging rights after taking home several trophies at the April event. This year, BWP's two-person Apprentice Team of Ryan Reid and Cody Cessna competed against 34 teams in several different events, receiving trophies for a First, Second and Third Place finish. Their excellence was rewarded with the trophy for First Place Overall. Outstanding!

In the Journeyman competition, teams of three experienced linemen participated in five challenging events. This year, 22 teams participated, including two from BWP. Our team of Howard Hull, Tim Pedersen, and Adam Lewis took Second Place Overall. BWP's second team of Kris Blomdahl, Edison Rosas, and Jason Edwards placed Fourth Overall. This is an amazing showing from Burbank.

We're exceptionally proud of all our linemen who day in and day out perform to the highest standards of safety and proficiency to keep Burbank energized. Congratulations!



**BWP linemen pictured (top to bottom, left to right):
Top: Ryan Reid, Jason Edwards, Edison Rosas and Kris Blomdahl.
Middle: Howard Hull, Adam Lewis and Tim Pedersen.
Bottom: Kris Blomdahl and Edison Rosas.**

Coming Soon! View your Daily Electric Usage Online

As this issue of Currents goes to print, BWP is putting the finishing touches on a new service that Burbank residents have requested for several years. With the new meters in place, we are able to provide you with online access to your household's daily electric usage!

Go to our secure website to review your electric usage and gain insights on how your home uses energy – and how to reduce your usage and costs. See how your usage has changed over time and explore how your household consumes energy on a yearly, monthly, daily or even hourly basis. Visit **BurbankWaterAndPower.com** to access your household's electric usage information.

It all started three years ago with the Burbank City Council approving plans for BWP to modernize aging infrastructure, including our meters. The meters are in and we want to thank Burbank residents for helping to make this project go so smoothly.

Advanced metering technology provides benefits to customers, which means better service to you:

- You will no longer have a meter reader in your yard every month
- The meters will automatically alert BWP about power outages
- Remote service connection means even faster customer service
- The introduction of new services made possible by these meters!

MORE GOOD NEWS! Later in 2012, BWP will introduce a bill alert feature. Customers who request the service will be sent email alerts if the electric usage on their upcoming bill appears to be exceeding the dollar "alert" limit they set. Our ability to let customers know that their next bill is likely to be higher than their established budget **before a bill is generated** will be a huge benefit to residents looking to contain energy costs.

Go online for insights on how to reduce electric costs for your home!



YOUR DATA IS SECURE. Security of customer data is of paramount importance to us and we have built a system designed to provide the highest level of security. All meter data is transmitted through BWP's dedicated, secured fiber optic network, and not the public Internet. Our network utilizes multi-layer authentication and encryption technology, consistent with the National Institute of Standards and Technology's recommendations for critical infrastructure. This same set of recommendations closely mirrors the data security levels used by the U.S. Department of Defense. BWP will never sell customer data or share data with unauthorized personnel.

Maintain Your Sprinkler System for Daily Savings

Just like your car, your sprinkler system needs occasional maintenance to make sure everything is working properly. Lawn mowers can bump or break sprinkler heads, leaks can set in over time, and your landscape may have changed since the sprinklers were first installed. The following actions can keep your sprinkler system in top condition!

- Create a custom watering schedule (try using the free service at BeWaterWise.com) and regularly adjust your sprinkler timer
- Install a smart sprinkler timer that automatically adjusts to current weather. Rebates available at BeWaterWise.com!
- Set your sprinklers to run when the sun is down to reduce water lost to evaporation
- Repair sprinkler leaks and adjust heads to avoid water runoff
- Keep a 2 – 3 inch layer of mulch in planting beds to limit evaporation and help control weeds

Free Gardening Site! Check Out BWP's WaterWise Gardening Website to view water conserving plants, virtually tour gardens, and get dozens of tips on how to save water in your garden!
Burbank.WaterSavingPlants.com

EcoCampus Tours Available!

On January 28, BWP welcomed the community to our EcoCampus dedication. We've heard from several groups who asked for a tour of this visually stunning and ecologically sound campus, so we are dedicating four days per year for comprehensive tours that will include:

- EcoCampus repurposed features, including the massive garden trellis
- Green Street stormwater capturing technologies
- Magnolia Power Project
- Use of recycled water for campus-wide irrigation
- Green Roofs
- California's first Platinum LEED Warehouse
- Lake Street Solar Carport

To request a tour for your organization or community group, please call BWP Conservation Services at **818-238-3730**. BWP provides these tours at no cost on a first-come, first-served basis.

EcoCampus 2012 Tour Dates

Friday, September 7, 2012 and Friday, December 7, 2012





Always There for You!

**Please
use
water
and
energy
wisely.**

Postal Customer

PRSRSTSD
U.S. Postage
PAID
No. Hollywood, CA
Permit No. 72



Follow BWP at twitter.com/BurbankH2OPower

Scan the barcode with your smartphone to go directly to our Twitter page.

This BWP newsletter is printed on recycled paper that is Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified. The FSC Logo identifies products which contain wood from well managed forests certified in accordance with the rules of the Forest Stewardship Council.

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

Currents Editor: Jeanette Meyer,
jmeyer@ci.burbank.ca.us

Visit us online at:
BurbankWaterAndPower.com

Always There For You!

In this issue...

2011 Annual Water Quality Report

***Water Sources &
Educational Information***

Reservoir No. 1 Reconstruction

EV Excellence in Burbank

***Kids' Community Dental Clinic and
Leadership Burbank 2012***

***BWP Distinction at
Lineman's Rodeo***

View Your Energy Use Online

***Sprinkler System Maintenance
Provides Daily Savings***

EcoCampus Tours Available!