

June 2026

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AND
POWER**

Currents

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RIVER



2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT



THE STATE
WATER PROJECT

COLORADO
RIVER AQUEDUCT



LOS ANGELES
RIVER

**HEY
BURBANK,
DO YOU KNOW
WHERE YOUR
WATER
COMES
FROM?**

SCAN THE SQUARE YOU BELIEVE IS CORRECT*

**Results will be published in a future Digital Currents*

THIS REPORT CONTAINS VITAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.

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

Այս զեկույցը պարունակում է կարևոր տեղեկություններ ձեր խմելու ջրի մասին: Խնդրում ենք դիմել ջրի համակարգի հասցեով կամ հեռախոսահամարով հայերենով օգնություն ստանալու համար:

Photos courtesy of the Department of Water Resources (DWR).



MESSAGE FROM THE BWP GENERAL MANAGER

As I begin my third year as your General Manager, I find myself reflecting on just how much this community has shaped my work, and how much the work has shaped my appreciation for this City.

What sets BWP apart is that when something goes wrong, you do not wait for a contractor to show up. Our own crews are already on their way. BWP operates and maintains Burbank's water and electric systems with our own people, trained professionals who know this City's infrastructure the way you know your own neighborhood. That means when a water main breaks or the power goes out, we respond faster, and we see the job through from first call to final repair.

MANDIP SAMRA
General Manager

Earlier this year, a major water main break occurred on Clark Street at Whitnall Hwy, just after midnight. By noon that same day, our crews had repaired the line and fully restored service, with no Burbank customers losing water. That is not luck. That is what it looks like when a utility invests in its own workforce and its own equipment, and when a team genuinely cares about the people they serve. That same commitment is there every time one of our crews climbs a pole to restore electricity after a windstorm or digs a trench to replace aging pipe before it becomes a problem. Richard Wilson's Water Update introduces a new challenge we are watching closely — read his article on the next page.

In this issue of Currents, you will also find:

- Burbank's 2025 Water Quality Report — our water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal standards
- Major capital projects keeping our 100-year-old infrastructure strong and reliable
- Programs and rebates to help you save on your utility bill

As always, our crews are out there every day and every night, making sure safe, clean water reaches your tap and the lights stay on. Thank you for trusting us with that responsibility.



2025 WATER UPDATE

RICHARD H. WILSON
Assistant General Manager, Water Systems

Every year, we take this space in *Currents* to update you, our neighbors, and customers on the state of the water system that serves your homes, your families, and your community. Here are a few key water issues and initiatives that are important for the Burbank community to be aware of.

THE CHALLENGES WE ARE WATCHING

Golden Mussels

One of the things the water industry across California is watching very carefully is a small creature with a very large potential impact: the golden mussel.



Golden mussels found in Contra Costa County, California. Photo taken May 4, 2026, California Department of Water Resources.

Golden mussels are native to Southeast Asia. They are small and roughly the size of your thumbnail, but do not let their size fool you. In October 2024, they were detected for the first time in waters at the Port of Stockton, likely arriving in the ballast water of a cargo ship. What happened next is something water managers across the state have been watching with growing concern.

In just months, golden mussels spread more than 350 miles through the State Water Project and California's interconnected waterways, reaching as far south

as Castaic Lake and Silverwood Lake. Kern County has already declared a local state of emergency in response to the infestation. The speed and scale of this spread is unlike almost anything California's water community has seen before.

What makes golden mussels so difficult to stop? A few things. First, they reproduce at a staggering rate. A single adult can produce up to one million offspring per year. Second, they attach themselves to virtually any hard surface they encounter: water intake pipes, pumps, canals, boat hulls, dock pilings, and water treatment infrastructure. And third, perhaps most importantly, they are more resilient than other invasive species California water agencies have already been fighting for years.

If you have followed water news in California, you may have heard of quagga and zebra mussels, two other invasive species that have already caused significant damage to water infrastructure in the western United States. Golden mussels are related, but harder to control. They tolerate a wider range of water temperatures and salinity levels than their cousins, meaning they can colonize waterways where other invasive mussels simply could not survive.

The financial stakes are serious. Experts estimate that unchecked golden mussel infestations could cost California water agencies up to \$500 million per year in management costs and infrastructure damage. Clogged pipes, reduced water flow,

GOLDEN MUSSEL FAST FACTS

First detected in North America: October 2024, **spread in months:** More than 350 miles through California waterways

Reproduction rate: Up to 1 million offspring per adult, per year

Why they're harder to fight: More tolerant of varying water temperature, salinity, and calcium levels than quagga or zebra mussels

Potential cost to California: Up to \$500 million per year in infrastructure damage and management

In Burbank's system: Not confirmed - BWP is actively monitoring and taking proactive steps

costly mechanical and chemical treatments, and potential damage to pumps and treatment systems that took decades and billions of dollars to build.

Where does Burbank stand? Golden mussels are **not** in Burbank's water system. We want to be clear about that. The Burbank Operable Unit (BOU) treats groundwater drawn from local wells, not directly from open waterways, which provides us with some natural insulation from surface-water invasive species. However, Burbank has been impacted. We store water that we receive from the State Water Project in the ground. The water flows onto the ground at spreading basins, and the water seeps into the ground and fills the aquifer. The

IN THIS ISSUE

03	Water Update from Richard Wilson	10	Save Money with BWP's Residential Programs	14	Your Community Happenings & Services
06	2025 Annual Water Quality Report	12	BWP Financial Assistance Programs	18	Investing in Burbank's Water Future
08	Water Education Information	13	Working Together with Home Again Los Angeles		

Los Angeles County Public Works operates the spreading grounds and has not allowed Burbank to spread water there due to their concern of having golden mussels enter their facility. This means that as we continue to pump water out of the ground at our BOU we are unable to replenish what we have taken out of the ground. Burbank has been working with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and Los Angeles County Public Works to develop a plan that will re-start the spreading operations.

BWP continues to monitor this threat in coordination with state and regional water agencies. We are tracking the spread through statewide monitoring programs, evaluating what additional

protective measures may be needed at our infrastructure, and staying in close contact with the Metropolitan Water District and other partners about system-wide response strategies.

We will keep you updated as this situation develops.

LEARN MORE: GOLDEN MUSSELS IN CALIFORNIA



Want to see what golden mussels look like and understand how California is responding to this emerging threat? Scan the QR code below to watch an informational video.

youtube.com/watch?v=GqwzASXSVIM

THE ONGOING WORK OF KEEPING WATER FLOWING

The golden mussel is a new challenge, but keeping water flowing reliably has always required navigating a full landscape of challenges, some longstanding, some emerging. We want you to have a complete picture of what our team manages every single day on your behalf.

the crews that laid those original pipes, to identify vulnerabilities before they become failures. Preventing a leak is always better than responding to one. We also use the technology to prioritize which pipes to replace first.

Rising imported water costs. Burbank relies on 100% imported water, we have no local water rights. Burbank's BOU treats our water, but we rely on the MWD for our supply. MWD sources water from the Colorado River and the Sierra Nevada snowpack, moves it hundreds of miles through one of the most complex water delivery systems ever built, and sells it to agencies like ours. It is not cheap, and it is getting more expensive. MWD has announced rate increases

of up to 12.4% between 2027 and 2028, reflecting the rising cost of maintaining aging aqueducts, energy costs, and the increasing challenge of delivering water across a state facing long-term drought pressure.

Climate variability. California's water supply has always been weather-dependent, but the relationship between precipitation, snowpack, and water availability has become increasingly unpredictable. Intense heat events, reduced Sierra snowpack, and erratic storm patterns require us to plan further ahead than ever, diversifying our water sources, investing in storage, and building the kind of resilience, which means Burbank is adapting to climate change.



Aging infrastructure. Burbank's water distribution system is a testament to the generations of workers who built and maintained it, but parts of that system are now showing their age. More than 30 miles of our pipelines are over 100 years old. That is not a crisis, but it is something we take very seriously. Our ongoing pipeline replacement program targets up to 1.1 miles of pipe replacement per year. And we are doing it smarter than ever: using ground-penetrating satellite imagery and acoustic velocity signal processing, technology that would have seemed like science fiction to

LOOKING AHEAD WITH CONFIDENCE

When a community, its utility, and its partners commit to doing the hard work, remarkable things become possible. We are bringing that same spirit to the next chapter. The challenges are real — golden mussels, aging pipes, rising costs, climate uncertainty, and emerging contaminants. None of them is small. But neither is BWP's capacity to meet them.

partnership with OceanWell on desalination research is opening a window into what offshore desalination could mean for Southern California's long-term water independence. And regional initiatives like Pure Water Southern California are building the kind of diversified, drought-resilient supply portfolio that will serve this region for generations. You can learn more about these efforts on page 19.

possible. Our team shows up for that work every single day, and it is a privilege to lead them.

Stay connected with us. Read your Water Quality Report that follows. Ask questions. Come to a community meeting. The more informed our community is, the better positioned we all are to navigate whatever comes next, together.

We are excited about the projects underway that will shape Burbank's water future. Our Direct Potable Reuse pilot program is exploring how highly treated recycled water can be safely returned to the drinking water supply, a technology that could fundamentally change California's water equation. Our

We know that water is easy to take for granted, until it isn't. You turn on the tap, and clean, safe water comes out. What you do not see is the decades of investment, the 24/7 operations, the monitoring and testing and planning and problem-solving that make that moment

On behalf of the entire water operations team, thank you for trusting us with something as important as the water you drink every day. We do not take that responsibility lightly.



Early reservations are required; limited supply, act fast.

Replace Your Turf and Get a \$3/sq. ft. Rebate!

As part of its water conservation efforts, BWP and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) offer residential and commercial customers a rebate of **\$3 per square foot** when replacing grass with drought-friendly landscaping. Funding is limited and rebates are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

In 2022, BWP replaced the turf grass at the BOU with drought-tolerant plants. The project saves enough water each year to supply approximately three average Burbank homes!



LEARN MORE
bit.ly/bwp-turf

2025 BWP WATER QUALITY REPORT

MICROBIOLOGICAL SAMPLING RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Highest No. of detection	No. of months in violation	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule) (a)	Present	0	0	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)							
State Total Coliform Rule	%	5.0%	0%	NA	0%	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (Acute Total Coliform) (c)							
State Total Coliform Rule	(c)	(c)	0	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria (d)							
Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule	%	TT	NA	NA	0%	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (e)							
Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule	(e)	(e)	0	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (f)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	1	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Constituent	No. of samples collected	Action Level (ppb)	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (g)	55	15	0.2	5	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (ppm) (g)	55	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.4	0	

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AT BUSD SCHOOLS

Constituent	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Action Level (ppb)	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	No. Sites exceeding AL	No. Sites needing corrective action	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (b)	22	15	0.2	5	0	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Running Annual Average	Lowest - Highest	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NA	1	9.2	3.5 - 13	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NA	1	1.0	ND - 2.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (j)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	NA	2.1	0.2 - 3.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (k)	ppb	10	0.1	1	0.9	ND - 6.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Burbank Water (l)	Lowest - Highest (m)	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CHEMICALS:							
Aluminum (n)	ppb	1,000	600	50	ND	ND - 79	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	96	ND - 110	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	10	4.8	ND - 9.9	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Naturally-occurring	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.49	0.46 - 0.52	Erosion of natural deposits in groundwater; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Optimal Fluoride Control Range							
Fluoride Treatment-related	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.51	0.43 - 0.8	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	4.5	ND - 8.3	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	5.0	ND - 6.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	NA	5.0	ND - 6.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
RADIONUCLIDES							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (o)	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	8.2	ND - 11.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	5.0	ND - 6.0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	11.8	ND - 12.8	Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC COMPOUND							
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	0.5	ND	ND	
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ppb	0.005	0.0007	0.005	ND	ND	

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Burbank Water (l)	Lowest - Highest (m)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (n)	ppb	200	600	50	ND	ND - 79	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(1)	47	42 - 52	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	(1)	ND	ND - ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	Units	3	NA	(1)	0.0	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/Cm	1,600	NA	NA	713	504 - 730	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	79	76 - 83	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	448	400 - 470	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	(0.1)	0.14	0.1 - 0.2	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

OTHER PARAMETERS OF INTEREST TO CONSUMERS

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Burbank Water (l)	Lowest - Highest (m)	Typical Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	(2)	208	100 - 220	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	163	154 - 190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	78	34 - 82	Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity	Al	NA	NA	NA	13.0	12.2 - 13	Elemental balance in water
Hardness as CaCO3 (p)	ppm	NA	NA	(3)	286	148 - 300	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; cations are usually naturally-occurring
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	22	14 - 24	Erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	(2)	5.0	ND - 5.4	Erosion of natural deposits
N-Nitrosomorpholine (NMOR)	ppt	NA	NA	(2)	2.5	ND - 4.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	8.4	8.2 - 8.4	Acidity and alkalinity of water
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	4.3	2.9 - 4.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	38	37 - 50	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	0.3	0.5	ND - 2.4	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	4.5	ND - 5.3	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
1,4-dioxane	ppb	NL = 1	NA	NA	0.67	0.45 - 0.81	Discharge from chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	4	0.007	4	ND	ND	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	4	1	4	ND	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	NL=500	NA	3	ND	ND	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	10	NA	3	ND	ND	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NL=1000	NA	3	3.1	ND - 4.4	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	5	6.2	ND - 7.0	
Perfluoro-N-Pentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	3	7.4	ND - 10.2	

ABBREVIATIONS:

AI Aggressiveness Index	HRL Health Reference Level	ND Not Detected	ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
CFU/mL Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	MCL Maximum Contaminant Level	NL Notification Level	pCi/L picoCuries per liter
CCRDL Consumer confidence report detection level	MCLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	PHG Public Health Goal	TT Treatment Technique
DLR Detection limits for purpose of reporting	NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units	ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	µS/cm microSiemen per centimeter
	N Nitrogen NA Not Applicable	ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR-5)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to monitor for certain contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). These contaminants are not currently regulated but are monitored to assess their occurrence in drinking water and to inform future regulatory decisions. As part of this rule and during UCMR-5 Monitoring Cycle, Burbank Water System monitored 29 PFAS and lithium. The table below shows each of the chemicals included in monitoring and the associated minimum reporting level. Certain PFAS compounds were detected at low levels.

PARAMETER	Units	MRL/ DLR	Burbank Water (k)	Typical Source
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NETFOSAA)	ppb	0.0050	ND	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ppb	0.0060	ND	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ppb	0.0080	ND	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ppb	0.0070	ND	
11-Chloroicosafauro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CI-PF3OUdS)	ppb	0.0050	ND	
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF3ONS)	ppb	0.0020	ND	
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)	ppb	0.0050	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppb	0.0030	0.004	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppb	0.0040	ND	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppb	0.0040	ND	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppb	0.0040	ND	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ppb	0.0020	ND	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppb	0.0050	0.0072	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	ppb	0.0050	ND	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	ppb	0.0050	ND	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ppb	0.0200	ND	
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ppb	0.0040	ND	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppb	0.0030	0.0082	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ppb	0.0030	ND	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ppb	0.0040	ND	
Lithium	ppb	9.00	ND	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

FOOTNOTES:

(a) This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2025. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule.

(b) MCL for State total coliform is no more than 5% of monthly samples are positive. The MCL was not violated in 2025.

(c) E. coli MCL: A violation occurs when a routine total coliform-positive sample is followed by an E. coli-positive repeat sample, or when both the routine and repeat samples are E. coli-positive, or failure to collect required repeat samples. The MCL was not violated in 2025.

(d) Total coliform Treatment Technique(TT) trigger, Level 1 assessments, and total coliform TT violations. No triggers, Level 1 assessments, or violations occurred in 2025.

(e) E. coli MCL and Level 2 TT triggers for

assessments. No samples were E. coli-positive. No MCLs violations nor assessments occurred in 2025.

(f) All distribution samples collected for 2025 had detectable total chlorine residuals and as a result no HPC's were required.

(g) Lead and copper compliance based on 90th percentile being below the Action Level (AL). Samples were taken from customer taps to reflect the influence of household plumbing. 55 homes were sampled in June/July 2023, 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.

(h) BUSD requested all 22 schools to be tested for lead at the drinking fountains and kitchen taps. Sampling occurred during the months of March and April of 2017 for a total of 101 sampling sites.

(i) Compliance is based on Locational Running Annual Average which is the average of the last four quarters in 2025. No violations occurred in 2025

(j) Compliance is based on Running Annual Average which is the average within the distribution system in 2025. No violations occurred in 2025

(k) Bromate is formed from ozonation, and results are from MWD monitoring.

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

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

(n) Aluminum has primary and secondary MCL's.

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

(p) Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. Burbank's water averaged 286 ppm for 2025 which is equivalent to 16.7 grains/gallon.

with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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).

Nitrate – Systems with nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL), must include the following statement:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 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.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Our level was at 5.0 mg/L

Lead¹ – 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. Burbank Water and Power is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Burbank Water and Power – Water Division. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested

and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Under California Health and Safety Code section 116885, California water suppliers were required to complete an inventory of system owned service lines by 2018. BWP has no lead service lines. To comply with LCRR regulations, BWP inspected customer-owned service line at the meter box or at the building entrance (building inlet) to verify the material and no lead service line was identified. The results were submitted to the state website. BWP continuously inspects the service lines to ensure it follows all state and federal regulations.

In January 2021, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued a revised lead and copper rule intended to protect communities and children from the impact of lead exposure in drinking water. Under the Lead Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), USEPA requires water systems to conduct a comprehensive inventory of both water-system-owned and customer-owned portion service line materials. The LCRR requires water systems to identify any lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or "lead status unknown" service lines and to make

the inventory information publicly available. LCRR requires water systems to complete an initial inventory of their system, which includes system-owned and customer-owned service lines by October 16, 2024.

Under California Health and Safety Code section 116885, California water suppliers were required to complete an inventory of system-owned service lines by 2018. BWP have no lead service lines. To comply with LCRR regulations, BWP inspected customer-owned service line at the meter box or at the building entrance (building inlet) to verify the material and no lead service line was identified. The results were submitted to the state website. BWP continuously inspects the service lines to ensure it follows all the state and federal regulations.

More information about revised lead and copper rule can be found by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/revised-lead-and-copper-rule.

¹All water systems are required to comply with the state LCR. Water systems are also required to comply with the federal LCR, and its revisions and corrections. The 2007 Short-term Revisions of the LCR included mandatory language requirements that have not yet been adopted by the State Water Board.

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.

UNITS		EQUIVALENCE
mg/L = milligrams per liter	ppm = parts per million	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L = micrograms per liter	ppb = parts per billion	1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L = nanograms per liter	ppt = parts per trillion	1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L = picograms per liter	ppq = parts per quadrillion	1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.
- 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. EPA'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

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION AND WATER CONSERVATION TIPS FOR CONSUMERS

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS FOR CONSUMERS

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the

street drain reminding people “Dump No Waste – Drains to River” or “Protect Your Water”. Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS FOR CONSUMERS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.



- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Visit epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Save Money with BWP's Residential Programs

Your home is full of opportunities to save money. BWP can help with a wide variety of rebates and programs.

PROGRAMS

- 1 HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**
No Cost - Attic insulation, thermostats, toilet retrofits, showerheads, and more.
- 2 ENERGY SAVING TREES PROGRAM**
No Cost - Up to 3 free trees for Residents, up to 20 free trees for Businesses
- 3 EV CHARGING STATION** 
Up to \$1,500
- 4 USED EV REBATE** 
\$1,000 - max rebate
- 5 BATTERY STORAGE PROGRAM**
Up to \$530/kWh - up to 100 kWh of installed battery capacity

BUILDING ELECTRIFICATION



Swap your gas equipment for electric.




- 6 COOKING**
Induction Cooktop or Electric Resistance Wall Oven
\$200
Electric Range with Induction Cooktop or Electric Cooktop
\$500
- 7 GAS WATER HEATER TO A HEAT PUMP WATER HEATER**
\$1,500 - max rebate
- 8 HEAT PUMP HVAC**
Up to \$2,500
- 9 HEAT PUMP CLOTHES DRYER**
\$200
- 10 SERVICE PANEL UPGRADE**
\$750 - with gas equipment swap

WATER EFFICIENCY REBATES




- A SMART IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS**
\$150 - rebate
- B RAIN BARRELS & CISTERNS**
\$35/barrel - up to 2 barrels
\$250-\$350/cistern
- C TURF REMOVAL**
\$3/sq. ft. - up to 5,000 sq. ft.
\$100/tree - up to 5 trees
- D ROTATING SPRINKLER NOZZLES**
\$5/nozzle
- E FLOW MONITORING DEVICE**
\$150 - rebate
- F CLOTHES WASHERS**
\$150 - rebate
- G TOILETS**
\$100 - rebate

KEY

-  Partially Funded by MWD/SoCalGas
-  Funded by Low Carbon Fuel Standards (LCFS)
-  Federal Tax Credits available

ENERGY EFFICIENCY REBATES*

- 1 ATTIC/WALL INSULATION** 
\$0.15/\$0.10 per sq. ft.
- 2 ROOM AC**
\$35/\$20 - rebate
- 3 CEILING FAN**
\$25/\$15 - rebate
- 4 REFRIGERATOR**
\$75/\$50 - rebate
- 5 SMART THERMOSTAT**
\$75/\$50 - rebate
- 6 VARIABLE SPEED POOL PUMP**
\$400/\$200 - rebate
- 7 POOL COVER/REEL**
\$50 - each

*Higher rebate for purchases made in Burbank, lower rebate for online and outside of Burbank purchases.

ADDITIONAL REBATES FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

ATTIC AND WALL INSULATION*
Additional \$1/sq. ft., not to exceed the cost of insulation

ENERGY STAR® REFRIGERATORS*
Additional \$800

HEAT PUMP HVAC
Additional up to \$2,500

ENERGY-EFFICIENT COOKING APPLIANCES*
Additional up to \$1,800

USED ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs) 
Additional \$3,000

HEAT PUMP CLOTHES DRYER
Additional \$400

*These rebates are also available to multi-family low-income housing providers.



LEARN MORE

To start your application go to bwp-currents.com/ResRebates

Scan with your phone's camera to go directly to the webpage.













BWP FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Trying to save? BWP may have programs to help, regardless of income level.



LEARN MORE

bwp-currents.com/financial-help

Customer Program	Benefit	Income Limit (Family of 4)	Other Requirements/Notes
 HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	Reduce water and energy costs through efficiency	None	Agreement to allow installation of home upgrades, at no cost.
 LIFELINE RATE ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45% off electricity • No 7% Utility Users Tax 	\$83,300 ¹	62+ years old - or - have a disabled household member.
 FEDERAL HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (HEAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to \$1,500 in utility bill assistance • Weatherization • Energy efficiency 	\$76,886	Apply for benefit at: bwp-currents.com/HEAP
 LIFE SUPPORT RATE	No 7% Utility Users Tax	None	In-home life-support equipment.
 BURBANK UTILITY SERVICE SUBSIDY (BUSS)	14% electric rate discount	\$99,870	None
 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS	See BWP's Rules & Regulations, section titled "Payment Arrangements" for terms and conditions²	None	None - Call (818) 238-3700, Monday through Friday, from 7:30 am to 5pm, to talk to a Customer Service Representative.
 BUDGET BILLING	Will help level out energy and water costs to be paid throughout the year	None	Zero balance at the time of sign up. Customers may be on a payment arrangement. Call (818) 238-3700 to talk to a Customer Service Representative.
 PROJECT SHARE	Up to \$250 in the form of a one-time bill credit	\$66,000 ¹	Income-qualified customers can receive the bill credit once per calendar year.

¹New income limits for Lifeline and Project Share start on July 1, 2026.

²burbankwaterandpower.com/rules-regulations



WORKING TOGETHER

BWP PARTNERS WITH HOME AGAIN LOS ANGELES

We're proud to partner with Home Again Los Angeles (HALA) to help connect residents with available utility bill assistance programs.

Through this partnership, HALA is working directly with community members to identify eligibility and assist with enrollment in BWP programs such as Lifeline, the Burbank Utility Service Subsidy (BUSS) Program, and Project Share. These programs are designed to provide financial assistance to eligible residents who need help managing their utility bill.

By offering one-on-one support, HALA helps simplify the application process and ensures residents are aware of the resources that are available to them. This collaboration expands access to programs that many customers may not realize they qualify for, making it easier to get connected to support when it's needed.

We are committed to serving our community. Partnering with trusted local organizations like HALA helps us reach more residents and ensure our assistance programs are accessible to all.



LEARN ABOUT OUR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

bit.ly/bwp-financial-assistance



APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE

To apply for the BUSS Program or Lifeline rate, contact **HALA** at **(818) 848-2822** or homeagainla.org. For Lifeline renewals, contact **BWP** directly at **(818) 238-3730** or email lifeline@burbankca.gov.

PROJECT SHARE NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

WHEN NEIGHBORS FACE UNEXPECTED FINANCIAL CHALLENGES, A LITTLE HELP CAN GO A LONG WAY. THAT'S WHERE PROJECT SHARE COMES IN.

Funded entirely through generous community donations, our Project Share program provides payment assistance of up to \$250 in the form of a one-time bill credit to income-qualified customers once per calendar year.

Right now, Project Share funds are running low.

To continue supporting local families and individuals, we're asking for your help. Every contribution, no matter the size, stays right here in our community and directly assists your neighbors by providing meaningful financial relief when it's needed most.



SEE HOW TO DONATE AT
burbankwaterandpower.com/project-share



Meter System Project Update

Since 2009, BWP's advanced meter technology has helped customers track utility usage, manage costs, and support a more reliable and efficient utility system. To continue investing in this system, BWP launched the Meter System Project last year, which includes replacing water meter communication modules and replacing electric meters.

The project has made significant progress. Water communication module replacements are now 95% complete and are expected to be finished in July 2026. Electric meter replacements continue and are progressing as planned. It's projected to be completed by July 2027.



WATER AND POWER



Visit the BWP website to learn more about the project at:
burbankwaterandpower.com/meter-system-project

A MEDICAL CRISIS SHOULDN'T BECOME A FINANCIAL ONE.



MOST INSURANCE DOESN'T COVER 100% OF EMERGENCY SERVICES.

Burbank Fire Department offers the **EMS Membership Program** to help residents avoid remaining out-of-pocket expenses.

▶ **LEARN MORE:**
Call: **818-238-3473**
Go to: **BurbankCA.gov/Fire**



NO GAS LEAF BLOWERS ALLOWED ANYWHERE IN BURBANK

GAS-POWERED LEAF BLOWERS CREATE HARMFUL AIR POLLUTION, DANGEROUS NOISE, AND AIRBORNE DUST THAT PUT PUBLIC HEALTH, CHILDREN, AND THE ENVIRONMENT AT RISK. The ordinance includes a one-year education period for residents and business owners to shift to zero-emission leaf blowers until **January 1, 2027**.

SWITCH TO ELECTRIC - REBATES ARE AVAILABLE

- ▶ Residential Electric Lawn and Garden Equipment Program (*South Coast Air Quality Management District*)
- ▶ Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Equipment Incentive & Exchange Program (*South Coast Air Quality Management District*)
- ▶ Clean Off-Road Equipment Voucher Incentive Project (*California Air Resources Board*)
- ▶ Burbank Water and Power Rebate Program (*Burbank Water and Power*)

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ORDINANCE AND AVAILABLE REBATES, SCAN THE QR CODE. FOR COMPLIANCE CONCERNS CONTACT CODE ENFORCEMENT: (818) 238-5225
CodeEnf@burbankca.gov



▶ *This ordinance aligns with California's transition toward zero-emission small off-road engines, including state regulations that ended the sale of new gas-powered leaf blowers beginning in 2024, and the state's longer-term goal of transitioning to 100% zero-emission equipment by 2035.*



Learn Where it Goes



Where it Goes
Disposal Guide

burbankca.gov/whereitgoes

Answers ... at your disposal



HELP US PLAN A NEW BURBANK CENTRAL LIBRARY & PUBLIC PLAZA



Learn more about the latest project updates and how you can give your feedback at
www.NewBurbankLibrary.com.



NO COST NO CATCH YES \$5,000

Get up to \$5,000 in energy efficiency improvements for your business at no cost to you!



Find out more at burbankwaterandpower.com/business-bucks



Solar batteries give you peace of mind.

A rebate from BWP can help make battery storage more affordable.

SOLAR BATTERY BENEFITS

- ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
- BACKUP POWER
- SAVE MONEY OVER TIME

APPLY NOW!
burbankwaterandpower.com/battery-storage-program

Free EV Charging Project Planning for Burbank Businesses

Get a free assessment to see if EV Charging is right for your business.

Your free assessment can help answer:

- Whether your electrical panel can support EV chargers.
- The number and type of chargers that fit your needs.
- The best parking spaces for EV charging.
- Any site improvements or upgrades to plan for.
- Potential project costs and next steps.



Spots are limited!
Sign up today at bit.ly/ev-technical-assistance

Whether You Rent or Own, We're Here to Help

BWP has partnered with Synergy to provide free home audits for BWP customers. The audit helps identify energy-saving opportunities in your home or apartment. Eligible customers can receive up to \$5,000 worth of efficiency upgrades at no cost.



Sign Up Today
Call Synergy at (747) 277-1599 or visit our website. bit.ly/bwp-HIP



INVESTING IN BURBANK'S WATER FUTURE



WATER TRANSMISSION VALVE REPLACEMENT STATUS: IN PROGRESS

BWP is replacing ten critical transmission valves throughout the city, with four completed as of May 2026 at Scott/Amherst and Scott/East. The valves that were replaced play a critical role in moving treated water from our water treatment plant to the reservoirs on the Burbank hillside.

Big thanks to the Burbank community for its patience during construction as we continue investing in critical water infrastructure for Burbank's future.



You can learn more about these projects at: burbankwaterandpower.com/water-main-replacement-project

REPLACING AGING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACROSS BURBANK

As a community-owned utility, BWP reinvests customer rate dollars back into local infrastructure projects that support reliable service for Burbank residents and businesses. Many of Burbank's water pipes are nearing the end of their useful life. Replacing them now will help modernize the city's water system, strengthen firefighting capabilities, and continue providing reliable water service for our community for years to come.

To support these efforts, BWP launched the Water Main Replacement Project with W.A. Rasic Construction. The project includes three major improvements across the city:

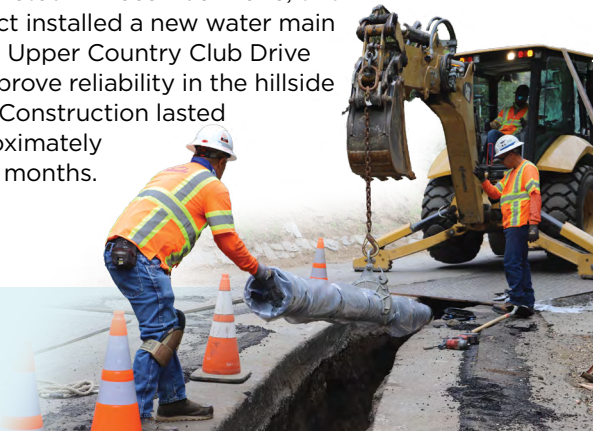


MAGNOLIA BOULEVARD WATER PIPE REPLACEMENT (CATALINA TO VARNEY) STATUS: IN PROGRESS

Construction began in January 2026 and is expected to continue through December 2026. The project replaces the existing water main along Magnolia Boulevard from Catalina Street to Varney Street. Work is being completed in phases, moving block by block from west to east, with each block taking about one week to complete.

UPPER COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE WATER PIPE REPLACEMENT STATUS: COMPLETE

Completed in December 2025, this project installed a new water main along Upper Country Club Drive to improve reliability in the hillside area. Construction lasted approximately three months.



KEY WATER PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT

POTABLE REUSE PILOT PROJECT

This pilot project focuses on treating recycled water to meet drinking water standards, providing a sustainable and locally-controlled water source.

PURE WATER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PROJECT mwdh2o.com/PureWater

An initiative by MWD, this project aims to develop a large-scale water recycling program to produce high-quality drinking water from purified wastewater, reducing reliance on imported sources. In February 2026, the MWD board unanimously approved the final environmental review for the proposed Pure Water Southern California project after more than five years of study and public input. This approval clears a major legal and planning hurdle under California environmental law, allowing the project to move toward future decisions about funding, design, construction, and implementation.

SITES RESERVOIR PROJECT sitesproject.org

A proposed off-stream reservoir in Northern California designed to increase the state's water storage capacity, capturing and storing water during wet periods for use during droughts. In January 2026, the federal government officially approved the project, completing a major environmental review step. The project is currently in the permitting and pre-construction planning phase.

DESALINATION PROJECT oceanwellwater.com

BWP is partnering with OceanWell and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District on a water desalination project. This project explores using deep ocean water technology for desalination, offering an innovative approach to augment our water supply.



Photo courtesy of Oceanwell

DELTA CONVEYANCE PROJECT deltaconveyanceproject.com

This state-led project seeks to modernize water infrastructure to improve the reliability of water deliveries from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, ensuring a more stable supply for Southern California. The project is in the planning process and pursuing numerous environmental compliance and permitting processes that must be completed prior to construction and operation of the project.

