Important Information Regarding Your Drinking Water:

What happened?

1. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), a type of disinfection byproduct (DBP), was exceeded in the vicinity of Hamilton Cove. The local running annual average (LRAA) exceeded the MCL during the 4 quarters of 2017.
   - SCE is closely monitoring the TTHMs levels at Hamilton Cove. A new treatment system has been procured and installed to address the issue of DBPs. The system is currently being tested to ensure that it meets all regulatory requirements before it can be officially operated.
2. The Secondary MCLs (SMCLs), which are based on aesthetics and are not considered to present a risk to human health, for Iron and turbidity were exceeded at Howlands Well 03.
   - SCE has installed an additional treatment system to mitigate the Iron levels at the source. Post treatment levels of Iron are below the SMCLs. The high turbidity was caused by a breach in the well casing which allowed filter pack material in the well. The breach has been repaired and a new casing and filter pack were installed to correct the issue.
3. The SMCL for Odor was exceeded in Emerald Bay in the months of November and December.[3]
   - SCE is closely monitoring the Odor Threshold levels at Emerald Bay. SCE believes the issue was due to low water usage leading to a long retention time in the pipes. The issue has not persisted since the occurrence

What should I do?

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Be Water Wise!

SCE is requesting residents to practice water conservation measures due to the finite amount of water on Catalina Island and the arid state of the land. Don't leave water running when washing dishes or brushing your teeth, install a low-flow showerhead, and fix leaky faucets and pipes. SCE provides low-flow showerheads and garden hose nozzles at no charge. Please visit SCE at #1 Pebbly Beach Road, Avalon, CA 90704 to obtain these items.

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Southern California Edison
Santa Catalina Island Water System

Background

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) is providing you with this Consumer Confidence Report for our water operations on Catalina Island. This report is required by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) and was developed to provide you details about where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to California water quality standards.

SCE is responsible for providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. In 2017, SCE conducted more than 7,000 tests for over 360 regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

The tests conducted during 2017 indicate that the drinking water provided to you meets all regulatory requirements with the exception of those mentioned in the "What happened" section.

If you have any questions about this report, want to discuss the quality of your water, or are looking for public participation opportunities, please contact Ron Hite, SCE Catalina Production Manager at (310) 510-4312. We are committed to providing you information and welcome your comments.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON®
Energy for What's Ahead®

Si habla Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Supply Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (2) 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. (3) Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (4) 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. (5) Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The groundwater system primarily consist of wells located in Middle Ranch. As part of our continued management of the drinking water system, an assessment of the drinking water sources for the Catalina Island Water System was updated in December 2017. The source water assessment indicates that fresh groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following influences: septic tanks, grazing animals, and poorly constructed or abandoned wells in the aquifer. The seawater well watershed contains few contaminant sources and most will not significantly affect the quality of ocean water pumped.

Copies of the assessments are available at SWRCB DDW, Central District Office, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203 or Southern California Edison, Catalina Water System, #1 Pebbly Beach Road, Avalon, CA 90704. You may request a copy from the DDW District Engineer at (818) 551-2004 or the SCE local office at (310) 510-4312.

EPA Resources

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 at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting www.epa.gov/ccr.

Information on 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. SCE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for an extended period of time, 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at: http://www.epa.gov/lead

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 (800) 426-4791.

SCE Monitoring

SCE is required to test for a number of different contaminants in the Catalina Island Water System, with the timing of the sampling varying based on the state's requirements. In order to ensure that drinking water is safe to drink, USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same level of protection for public health.

Drinking water contaminants detected during tests in 2017 are listed in the table within this brochure as well as an explanation of terms and abbreviations. The presence of the listed contaminants in water does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk and that all contaminants detected are below regulatory levels established by DDW.

Sincerely,

Ron Hite, SCE Catalina Production Manager

2017 Santa Catalina Island Drinking Water Quality

Contaminant	Sample Date	Average of Levels Detected	Range of Detections	MCL/ [MRDL]	PHG/(MCLG)/ [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant/Additional Information
Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard						
Arsenic (ppb)	1/8/15 – 12/21/17	1.2	0.2 – 4.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/8/15 – 12/21/17	0.09	0.053 – 0.2	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, Total Residual (ppm)	1/4/17 – 12/27/17	1	0.2 – 3.5	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppb)	6/22/17 – 9/27/17	23	ND – 23	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit.
Fluoride (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	0.3	ND – 0.42	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	1/8/15 – 6/26/17	0.96	ND – 1.9	N/A	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	1/14/17 – 12/21/17	1	ND – 3.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm)	12/19/17 – 12/21/17	1.2	ND – 1.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	12/19/17 – 12/21/17	1	0.8 – 1.2	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
Toluene (ppb)	2/4/17 – 6/26/17	1.6	ND – 1.6	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)[1]	5/19/16 – 11/20/17	**107.3***	2.8 – 160	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic acids (ppb)[1]	5/19/16 – 11/16/17	39.5	6.6 – 39.5	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard [2]						
Chloride (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	224	22.5 – 340	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	1/14/17 – 12/21/17	6.5	ND – 10	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	**1,115***	ND – **5,200***	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)[3]	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	**79***	ND – **360***	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (units)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	1.9	1 – **40***	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	6/4/15 – 12/21/17	1533	880 – **1900***	1,600	N/A	Form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	55	3 – 82	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	798	320 – 1,000	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	1/14/17 – 12/21/17	35	ND – **1,200***	5	N/A	Microbiological Contaminant: Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness; a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder disinfection.
Zinc (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	0.028	ND – 0.13	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Unregulated Contaminants, State Regulated, & Assessment Monitoring						
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	1/14/17 – 12/21/17	287	ND – 440	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO_3 (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	365	54 – 530	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2/22/17 – 11/20/17	6	ND – 14	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Bromoform (ppb)	2/22/17 – 11/20/17	29	ND – 120	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Calcium (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	78	17 – 110	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppb)	2/22/17 – 11/20/17	2	ND – 2.5	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Chloromethane (ppb)	2/24/17 – 6/26/17	0.67	ND – 0.67	N/A	N/A	Runoff from chemical plants and burning of fuels. Naturally occurring by marine algae, rotting wood and natural fires.
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2/22/17 – 11/16/17	19	5.7 – 41	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2/22/17 – 11/20/17	14	ND – 43	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2/22/17 – 11/16/17	3.4	ND – 6.8	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Hardness (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	414	55 – 610	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring cations (characteristically magnesium and calcium)
Magnesium (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	53	3.3 – 85	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2/22/17 – 11/16/17	2.3	ND – 3.8	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
pH (pH units)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	7.5	6.8 – 8	6.5 – 8.5	N/A	Not applicable
Sodium (ppm)	6/3/15 – 12/21/17	105.6	63 – 150	N/A	N/A	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	5/23/17 – 11/16/17	1.8	ND – 2.1	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Radiological Data [4]						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2012, 2015, 2016	1.9	0 – 6.2	15	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2015 - 2016	4	2 - 6	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012, 2015 - 2017	0.5	ND – 1.2	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Total Coliform Bacteria

MCL / [MRDL]	Months in Violation	Total Positive	Resampled Locations / Result	Max # Detects (in one month)	Repeat Samples	Source of Contamination
One Detection Allowed / month	0 - Detection = Positive sample with positive repeat sample.	5 Total Positive for the year	All resampled / ND	0- with positive repeat sample 2- with ND repeat sample	1/18/17; 2/24/17; 2/28/17; 3/9/17; 5/9/17	Naturally present in the environment: Used as indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Lead and Copper Data [5]

Contaminant	Date	90th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Exceeding AL/No of Samples	AL	PHG
Lead (ppb)	17-Sep	2.6	0	15	0.2
Source of Contamination: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits					
Copper (ppm)	17-Sep	0.44	0	1.3	0.3
Source of Contamination: Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives					

References

[1] As of 2015, compliance is determined on a locational running annual average (LRAA). Range listed above shows the max and min of all monitoring locations and the average value listed represents the highest determined LRAA. Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[2] There are no PHG, MCLG, or mandatory standard health effects language for the constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

[3] The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurobiological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.

[4] Every nine years radiological tests are conducted. The most recent set of samples were collected in 2012, with the exception of Sweetwater Canyon Well 01A ,Middle Ranch 06A, Toyon Canyon Well 03, and Whites Landing Well which were sampled in 2017 for Uranium. (Sweetwater Canyon Well 01A was also sampled for Radium 226/228).

[5] Lead and Copper Samples are currently taken from 40 residences every six months until DDW approves reduced frequency sampling. Samples for 2017 were taken in February and September. Both sampling events were within the 90th percentile and were in compliance with Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requirements. Results displayed here are from the most recent September 2017 sampling event.

*Value exceeds MCL

In cases where no samples were required in 2017, the most recent results have been included.

Terms

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

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

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

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.

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The level for contaminants that is based on aesthetics and are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

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

Abbreviations

cfu/ml – colony forming units per milliliter
N/A - not applicable
ND - not detectable at testing limit
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppt- parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
µS/cm – micro Siemens per centimeter
pCi/L – picocuries per liter