

Important Information Regarding Your Drinking Water:

What happened?

1. During the month of December 2018, the bacteriological monitoring and reporting requirements were not met. Our water system violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened. What you should do, and what we did to correct the situation. A total Coliform sample was positive, a repeat sample was taken at the location, upstream and downstream but not within the required 24 hours per regulations. The repeat samples were absent for total Coliform.

- A new training program will be implemented in 2019 to ensure that all samples are taken within a timely manner per regulations. New Standard Operating Procedures are being created to reduce miscommunication and failure to comply with regulations.

2. For 2018, our water system did not properly perform the initial monitoring for 1,2,3 – Trichloropropane (1,2,3–TCP) at the Quarry Seawater Wells per the regulations. Initial monitoring consists of four consecutive quarters of monitoring at each active source. Samples were taken during the second and third quarter but were incomplete for the first and fourth. Both the second and third quarter sample results were non-detected.

- Samples were taken first quarter of 2019. Results for both wells were non-detected. Additional samples will be taken fourth quarter of 2019 to fulfill initial monitoring requirement.

3. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), a type of disinfection byproduct (DBP), was exceeded for the 1st quarter of 2018 at PRS "C", which is in the vicinity of Hamilton Cove, as a result of elevated values in 2017. All samples obtained in 2018 were below the MCL.

- A new treatment system has been installed at Wrigley Reservoir to treat for DBPs and has resolved the DBP issue.

4. The Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) for Iron and Manganese were exceeded at Howlands Landing Well 3R. These constituents are not considered to present a risk to human health and are based on aesthetics.

- SCE has installed a treatment system at Howlands Landing Well 03R to mitigate the Iron and Manganese levels at the source. Post treatment levels of Iron and Manganese are below the SMCLs.

What should I do?

You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You do not need to use an alternate (e.g., bottled) water supply. If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

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.

2018 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 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 dependable supply of drinking water. We conduct more than 8,000 tests for over 360 drinking water contaminants. In 2018, SCE tested for regulated as well as some unregulated 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 2018 indicate that the drinking water provided to you meets all regulatory requirements with 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.

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 plant, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metal, 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 are 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.

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

References

¹ While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² 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.

³ There are no PHG, MCLG, or mandatory standard health effects language for the constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Every nine years radiological tests are conducted. The most recent full set of samples were collected in 2012, with the exception of Howlands Well, Middle Ranch 06A, Toyon Canyon Well 03, and Whites Landing Well which were sampled in 2017 and Blackjack, Sweetwater Canyon, and Cottonwood Wells 1/2 which were sampled in 2018, for Uranium. (Sweetwater Canyon Well 01A was also sampled for Radium-226 / 228).

⁶ Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) samples are currently taken from 40 residences every three years until DDW approves reduced frequency. Frequency was recently reduced from every six months. Samples for 2017 were taken in February and September. Both sampling events were within the 90% and were in compliance with 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 2018, the most recent results have been included.

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.

cfu/ml – colony forming units per milliliter

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter

N/A - not applicable

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter

ND - not detectable at testing limit

ppt- parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

µS/cm – micro Siemens per centimeter

pCi/L – picocuries per liter

| Total Coliform Bacteria | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| MCL / [MRDL] | | Months in Violation | | Total Positive | |
| One Detection Allowed / month | | 0 - Detection = Positive sample with positive repeat sample. | | 1 Total Positive for the year | |
| Resampled Locations / Result | | Max # Detects (in one month) | | Repeat Samples | |
| All resampled / ND | | 0- with positive repeat sample 1- with ND repeat sample | | 12/7/18 | |
| Source of Contamination | | | | | |
| 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 ⁶ | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Date | 90 th Percentile | Sites Exceeding AL/No of Samples | AL | PHG |
| | | Level Detected | | | |
| 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 | | | | | |

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.



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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 the 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 must provide the same level of protection for public health.

Drinking water contaminants detected during tests in 2018 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

2018 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 | 1/8/15 – 12/21/17 | 1.4 | 0.2 – 6 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2/24/17 – 12/17/18 | 0.09 | 0.05 – 0.16 | 1 | 2 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine, Total Residual (ppm) | 1/3/18 – 12/27/18 | 1.1 | 0.5 – 3.4 | [4] | [4] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 0.3 | ND – 0.4 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate as N (ppm) | 1/14/17 – 12/17/18 | 0.9 | ND – 1.6 | 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 |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) ² | 5/23/17 – 11/20/18 | 87* | 12 – 120* | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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. |
| Haloacetic acids (ppb) ² | 5/23/17 – 11/20/18 | 45 | 3.2 – 54 | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard³ | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 1/14/17 – 12/17/18 | 222 | 96 – 320 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 2/24/17 – 12/17/18 | 2 | ND – 5 | 15 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 256 | ND – 1,400 | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) ⁴ | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 52 | ND – 340 | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor-Threshold (units) | 2/24/17 – 12/17/18 | 1.3 | 1 – 17 | 3 | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific conductance (µS/cm) | 1/4/2017 – 12/17/18 | 1,441 | 734 – 2,000 | 1,600 | N/A | Form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 54 | 3 – 82 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 720 | 320 – 1,200 | 1,000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5/18/2017 – 12/17/18 | 0.2 | ND – 1 | 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. |
| Unregulated Contaminants, State Regulated, & Assessment Monitoring | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm) | 12/19/17 – 12/17/18 | 282 | ND – 370 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃ (ppm) | 12/19/17 – 12/17/18 | 346 | 260 – 450 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 2/21/18 – 11/20/18 | 3 | ND – 10 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection Byproducts |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 2/21/18 – 11/20/18 | 22.5 | ND – 67 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection Byproducts |
| Calcium (ppm) | 1/14/17 – 12/17/18 | 0.08 | 0.02 – 0.11 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 2/21/18 – 11/20/18 | 1.2 | ND – 1.7 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection Byproducts |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | 2/21/18 – 11/20/18 | 13.9 | 3.2 – 31 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection Byproducts |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 2/21/18 – 11/20/18 | 9 | ND – 31 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection Byproducts |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 2/21/18 – 11/20/18 | 3 | ND – 4.8 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection Byproducts |
| Hardness (ppm) | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 440 | 55 – 610 | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring cations (characteristically magnesium and calcium) |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (cfu/ml) | 1/3/18 – 12/27/18 | 130 | ND – 5700 | TT | N/A | Naturally present in the environment. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. (All SCE water has chlorine residual so testing for HPC is not required.) |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 1/8/15 – 6/26/17 | 1 | ND – 2 | N/A | 0.02 | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 55 | 3.3 – 85 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) | 2/22/17 – 11/16/17 | 1.6 | ND – 2.8 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection Byproducts |
| pH (pH units) | 6/22/18 – 12/17/18 | 7 | 6.4 – 7.5 | 6.5 – 8.5 | N/A | Not Applicable |
| Sodium (ppm) | 6/3/15 – 12/17/18 | 108 | 63 – 150 | N/A | N/A | Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Radiological Data⁵ | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 2012, 2015, 2016, 2018 | 2.2 | 0 – 6.2 | 15 | N/A | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2012, 2015 - 2018 | 0.6 | ND – 1.3 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |