

Important Information Regarding Your Drinking Water:

What happened?

1. During the sampling of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) at Hamilton Cove, the MCL was exceeded. The local running annual average (LRAA) exceeded the MCL in the 4th quarter of 2016.
 - SCE is closely monitoring the TTHMs levels at Hamilton Cove. SCE has submitted permit applications to applicable regulatory agencies to install and operate a new treatment system for TTHMs.
2. During the testing of Howlands Well 03, the SMCLs for Iron (average level detected -1140 ppb), and TDS were exceeded.
 - SCE has installed an additional treatment to mitigate the Iron levels at the source. Post treatment of Iron are below the SMCLs.
3. During the testing of Sweetwater Canyon Well 01A in June 2016 the SMCL for Manganese was exceeded.
 - SCE will continue to monitor this location for Manganese.

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.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance Monitoring

SCE routinely disinfects our drinking water with chlorine to ensure all microorganisms and pathogens are removed. During the disinfection process, disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are formed from the reaction of chlorine and organic matter that occurs naturally in ground water supplies. DBPs are regulated by the Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR). 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. SCE had installed mitigation measures at two locations within the drinking water system to comply with the Stage 2 DBP rule in 2013. On March 13, 2014, SCE received notification from the DDW to add a third site to mitigate DBPs by July 2016. SCE submitted a detailed plan to the DDW with critical milestones to mitigate the presence of DBPs at the third site. SCE is currently working with applicable regulatory agencies in permitting a treatment system.



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.



2016 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 6,000 tests for over 360 drinking water contaminants. In 2016, 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 2016 indicate that the drinking water provided to you meets all regulatory requirements.

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 District Manager at (310) 510-4312. We are committed to providing you information and welcome your comments.



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 water in the Catalina Island Water System is a blended supply, with fresh groundwater sources located in the interior of the island and seawater processed by the desalination system located at the Pebbly Beach Generating Station. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground on its way to the groundwater sources, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (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 primary sources for the groundwater 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 November 2014, SCE is currently updating the assessment and is on track to have it completed by 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.

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>

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.

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 2016 are listed in the table within this brochure as well as an explanation of terms and abbreviations. Note that 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 the DDW.

Sincerely,

Ron Hite, SCE Catalina District Manager

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
µS/cm – micro Siemens per centimeter
N/A - not applicable
ND - not detectable at testing limit

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L – picocuries per liter
ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter

2016 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						
Barium (ppm)	2015-2016	0.12	0.05 – 0.23	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, Total Residual (ppm)	2016	1.2	0.2 – 3.4	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2015-2016	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Heterotrophic Plate Count (cfu/ml) ¹	2016	107	ND - 5700	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment :Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2016	0.83	ND – 1.9	10	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)	2016	1.3	ND – 0.78	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm)	2016	1.42	ND – 5.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2016	1.3	ND – 1.3	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) ²	2015-2016	*83	4 - *130	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic acids (ppb) ²	2016	31	7 - 42	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard ³						
Chloride (ppm)	2015-2016	285	100 - 420	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2015-2016	775	6.7 - *5000	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	2015-2016	85	ND - 130	500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Odor-Threshold (units)	2015-2016	1	ND - 2	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH (pH units)	2015-2016	7.7	7.0 – 8.4	6.5 – 8.5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	2015-2016	1,348	930 – *2,000	1,600	N/A	Form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	2015-2016	62	36 - 100	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2015-2016	919	600 - *1,200	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU's)	2015-2016	3	ND - *22	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)	2015-2016	0.04	ND – 0.24	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Unregulated Contaminants, State Regulated, & Assessment Monitoring						
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	349	113 - 510	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃ (ppm)	2015-2016	460	340 - 620	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2016	5.5	ND – 7.6	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Bromoform (ppb)	2016	20	ND - 70	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Calcium (ppm)	2016	225	68.2 - 340	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppb)	2016	2.7	ND - 9.6	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Chloromethane (ppb)	2016	0.8	ND – 1.2	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)	2016	15.5	5 - 30	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2016	9.9	ND - 34	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2016	3.3	ND – 6.7	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Hardness (ppm)	2015-2016	484	339 - 608	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring cations (characteristically magnesium and calcium)
Manganese (ppb) ⁴	2015-2016	17	ND - *85	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2015-2016	65	34 - 85	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2016	1.6	ND - 2	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Sodium (ppm)	2015-2016	118	72 - 160	N/A	N/A	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Strontium (ppm)	2016	0.6	0.6	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2016	1.6	ND – 1.6	N/A	N/A	Disinfection Byproducts
Radiological Data ⁵						
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

Total Coliform Bacteria		
MCL/[MRDL]: 1-Detection Allowed / month	0 Months in Violation	Naturally present in the environment: Used as indicator for presence of other, potentially-harmful bacteria
0 Total Detected	Repeat Samples Collected (1/14/2016; 8/10/2016; 11/10/2016)	

Lead and Copper Data ⁶					
	Date	99 th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Exceeding AL/No of Samples	AL	PHG
Lead (ppb)	8/22 – 8/26	7.6	3 / 40	15	0.2
Source of Contamination: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits					
Copper (ppm)	8/22 – 8/26	0.33	0 / 40	1.3	0.3
Source of Contamination: Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives					

¹ Values may appear higher than actually contained in drinking water system, as represented values contain both groundwater and treated water.

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

⁴ The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological 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 set of samples were collected in 2012, with the exception of Howlands Well 03 and Middle Ranch 06 which are sampled quarterly.

⁶ Every three years, at least 20 residences are tested for lead and copper from the tap. The most recent set of samples were collected in 2016.

* Value exceeds MCL