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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The primary sources for the groundwater wells are located in Middle Ranch. As part of our continued management of the drinking water system, SCE conducted and completed source water assessments of both groundwater and seawater throughout 2013. These source water assessments indicate 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 the Department of Public Health (DPH), 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 DPH 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 several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 US Environmental Protection Agency's (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. The guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 California DPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same level of protection for public health.

Drinking water contaminants detected during tests in 2013 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 DPH.

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.

Sincerely,

Ron Hite, SCE Catalina District Manager

Important Information Regarding Your Drinking Water:

What happened?

The Santa Catalina Island Water System (Catalina Island) routinely monitors its drinking water for coliform bacteria. During November 2013, a coliform bacteria sample was collected but not analyzed at one location.

Samples collected upstream from that location had no detections for coliform bacteria.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What was done?

As best management practice, SCE routinely collects additional samples immediately upstream from the location in question. During November 2013 five samples were collected upstream from the location and all five samples showed the absence of coliform bacteria. Moreover, there were no detections for coliform bacteria, fecal coliforms, or *E. coli* observed during November for the Catalina Island system.

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.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

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

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.

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

Unregulated Contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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

2013 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 California Department of Public Health (DPH) 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's goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We conduct more than 2,300 tests for over 150 drinking water contaminants. In 2013, SCE tested for regulated as well as some unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and the DPH to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

The tests conducted during 2013 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.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL™ Company

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

Contaminant	Range of Dates (2013)	Average of Levels Detected	Range of Detections	MCL/ [MRDL]	PHG/(MCLG) /[MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant/Additional Information[1]
Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard						
Chlorine, Total Residual (ppm)	1/02 – 12/30	1.06	0.25 – 3.5	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Copper (ppm)	10/03	0.0021	0.0021	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Mercury, Total (ppb)	9/25	0.0093	0.0093	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel, Total (ppb)	10/03	0.17	0.17	100	12	Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	3/09 – 12/02	11.96	ND - 30	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	7/2 – 12/30	3.50	ND – 6.8	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	9/24	0.009	1 – 2	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	3/9 – 12/03	50.52	ND – 140	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Turbidity (NTU's)	1/02 -12/12	2.008	ND – 5.8	TT	N/A	Microbiological Contaminant: Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness; a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder disinfection.
Heterotrophic Plate Count (cfu/ml)	1/02 – 12/30	20.11	ND – 2,000	TT	N/A	Microbiological Contaminant: Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms
Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard						
Chloride (ppm)	9/25	110	110	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	1/02 – 12/12	10	ND – 10	15	N/A	Naturally- occurring organic materials
Iron[1] (ppb)	09/25	360	360	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	10/03	2.5	2.5	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (units)	1/02 – 12/12	1	1 – 1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific conductance (µS/cm)	1/16 -- 12/17	771.22	430 – 1,137	1,600	N/A	Form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	9/25	2.2	2.2	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	8/15 – 12/12	231	180 - 258	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	10/03	0.19	0.19	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Unregulated Contaminants						
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	1/16 -- 12/17	233	46 - 395	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	9/25	56	56	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	1/16 -- 12/17	177.58	15.9 - 318	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	9/25	47.9	47.9	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring cations (characteristically magnesium and calcium)
Magnesium (ppm)	9/25	1.98	1.98	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Ortho-Phosphate	1/16 – 12/17	0.27	0.11 – 0.72	N/A	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH (pH units)	1/16 – 9/17	7.79	7.06 – 8.32	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	9/25	82	82	N/A	N/A	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
2009 Radiological Test Data – Results will be reported each CCR year (2013 through 2018) until the next sample is taken.						
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	10/19 – 12/05	1.6	1.4 – 1.8	50	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (2012)	3/22 -- 3/29	0.45	0.19 – 0.8	20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
2012 Test Data – Results will be reported each CCR year (2013 and 2014) until the next sample is taken.						
Aluminum (ppm)	3/22 – 3/29	0.002	ND – 0.01	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	3/22 – 3/29	0.83	ND – 2.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/22 – 3/29	0.12	0.06 – 0.23	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	3/22 – 3/29	212	120 – 420	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Chromium (ppb)	3/22 – 3/29	0.57	ND – 1.3	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/22 -- 3/29	0.34	0.27 – 0.47	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	3/22 – 6/27	1.09	ND – 7.2	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	3/22 -- 3/29	0.64	ND -- 3.3	50	30	Discharge from refineries and mines; erosion of natural deposits; agricultural runoff (livestock feed)
Iron (ppb)	3/22 – 3/29	28.4	ND – 200	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	3/22 – 3/29	1.36	ND – 5.9	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	3/22 – 3/29	45.3	21 -- 69	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	3/22 – 3/29	0.03	0.007 – 0.1	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Detections Allowed per Month	Months in Violation	MCL/[MRDL]	PHG/(MCLG)/[MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	1 per month	(0)	Naturally present in the environment.

2011 Lead & Copper Data – Lead and Copper – Results will be reported each CCR year (2011, 2012, and 2013) until next sample is taken.

Contaminant	Date Range	90th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Exceeding AL/No of Samples	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	1/26 -- 6/30	11	0 / 25	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1/25 -- 6/30	0.4	0 / 25	1.3	0.3	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives

[1] There is no PHG, MCLG, or mandatory standard health affects language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.