

Important Information Regarding Your Drinking Water:

What happened?

1. During 2025, specific conductance and total dissolved solids (TDS) was measured in the upper ranges of the “consumer acceptance contaminant level ranges” also known as secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) at Howland’s Landing Well-03R. Secondary water standards are set to protect the aesthetics of water, such as color, taste, and odor. Exceeding the SMCL does not pose a health risk.

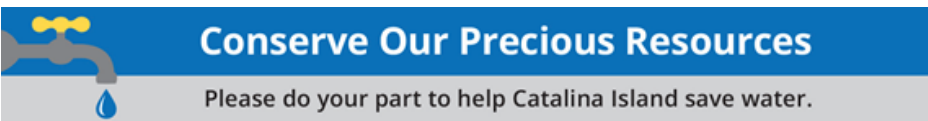
- HL-03R is a bedrock well with high mineral content, which may elevate levels of specific conductance and TDS during times of low water usage and drought. SCE routinely monitors specific conductance TDS at HL-03R to ensure proper actions are taken when levels are elevated above acceptable ranges.

What should I do?

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 the 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 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.

Please share this information with anyone 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.



Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Le invitamos a leer este informe anual para mantenerse informado sobre nuestros numerosos esfuerzos para brindarle agua limpia, segura y confiable. Para su conveniencia, hemos proporcionado un resumen del informe en español en www.sce.com/catalina

2025 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 annually for drinking water systems by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Division of Drinking Water (DDW). This report 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 and performs more than 1,000 tests for over 100 drinking water contaminants each year. SCE continued testing for regulated and non-regulated contaminants in 2025, with some pollutants being monitored every three and nine years as prescribed by the State.

Tests conducted during 2025 indicate that the drinking water provided to you meets all regulatory requirements with exception to those mentioned in the "What happened" section.

For information about this report or your water quality, please call customer support at (800) 367-8851 or email CatalinaWater@sce.com. For dedicated Catalina support, call Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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.

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 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.

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.

Catalina's drinking water sources are from groundwater wells and desalination of seawater wells. 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 2019. The source water assessment indicates that fresh groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following influences: grazing animals; weathering effects on facilities; and drought. The seawater well watershed contains few contaminant sources and most will not significantly affect the quality of seawater 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 (800) 367-8851.

References

¹ The State allows SCE to monitor for some contaminants **every three years** because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In cases where no samples were required in **2025**, the most recent results have been included.

²As of 2015, compliance is determined on a locational running annual average (LRAA). Range listed shows the max and min of all monitoring locations and the average value listed represents the highest determined LRAA.

Note: 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 Iron and Manganese are treated at HL-03R, reported results are post-treatment.

⁶ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

⁷ The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants **every nine years** because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The most recent full set of radiological samples were collected in 2020 with the exception of : In 2024 Sweetwater Canyon Well 01, Howland Landing 03 & 01, and White Landing 01 were sampled. **In 2025 Middle Ranch 06A was sampled.**

⁸ Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) samples are currently taken from 26 residences every three years. The most recent September 2023 sampling event was within the 90% and was in compliance with LCR requirements. Results are displayed in the Lead and Copper Data table.

⁹ 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.

*** Value exceeds SMCL**

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

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.

Microbiological				
Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG
Total Coliform	1	0	No more than 1 positive sample	0
Source of Contamination: Naturally present in the environment and used as indicator				

Note: Although Total Coliform was detected, follow-up samples showed this was not a violation. For a water system with fewer than 40 samples per month, one positive sample is allowed with absent repeat samples.

Lead and Copper Data ⁸						
Contaminant	Date	90th Percentile	Sites Exceeding AL / No. of Samples	AL	PHG	Violation
		Level Detected				
Lead (ppb)	Sept 2023	1.5	1	15	0.2	No
Source of Contamination: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits						
Copper (ppm)	Sept 2023	0.21	0	1.3	0.3	No
Source of Contamination: Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives						

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 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 SCE at 1-800-367-8851 or email CatalinaWater@sce.com. For dedicated Catalina support, call Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SCE completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions and has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. A copy of the service line inventory may be requested at the Pebble Beach Service Center.

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 State Water Board 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.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflect changes in the drinking water regulatory requirements for hexavalent chromium. The State Water Resources Control Board added a new standard of public health protection to the California's drinking water system on April 17, 2024 by adopting a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for hexavalent chromium, a cancer-causing contaminant. The new MCL become effective on October 01, 2024.

The State Revised Total Coliform Rule effective since July 1st, 2021, ensure the integrity of the drinking water distribution system against the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria) anticipating better public health protection through identification and problem-solving.

Drinking water contaminants detected during tests in 2025 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 State Water Board.

Cross-Connection Control

The Cross-Connection Control Program is a critical tool to protect drinking water quality. Your drinking water normally flows one way into your property. Unprotected connections between the drinking water system and non-potable water sources on your property (sources unsafe for drinking such as saltwater plumbing, swimming pools, landscape irrigation systems) can introduce harmful contaminants through backflow or reverse flow into the drinking water system. Property owners therefore need to protect these cross-connections against backflow. For more information about cross-connections, backflow prevention, and requirements, reach out to SCE at 1-800-367-8851 or email CatalinaWater@sce.com. For dedicated Catalina support, call Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sincerely,

David Spencer, SCE Catalina Production Manager

2025 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, Total (ppb) ^{1,9}	4/4/2023-12/30/2025	2.3	ND- 6.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, Total (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 -12/30/2025	0.12	0.032– 0.26	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, Total Residual (ppm)	1/2/2025 - 12/29/2025	1.01	0.1 - 2.81	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 -12/30/2025	0.25	0.18– 0.36	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	12/20/2023 - 12/16/2025	1.84	ND - 6.7	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	12/31/2024 - 12/30/2025	1.14	0.38 - 1.6	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) ²	1/214/2025 - 10/16/2025	57.5	33 - 93	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 (HAA5) (ppb) ²	1/214/2025 - 10/16/2025	17	5.0 -33	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard ³						
Chloride, Total (ppm)	12/31/2024 - 12/16/2025	344	320 - 370	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb) ⁵	12/20/2023 - 12/30/2025	20	ND – 220	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) ^{4,5}	12/31/2024- 12/30/2025	22.3	7.2 -26	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	1/7/2025 - 12/16/2025	0.08	ND - 2	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	12/31/2024 - 12/30/2025	1169	670 - 1900*	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO ₄ (ppm)	12/20/2023 - 12/30/2025	50.6	26 - 70	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	12/20/2023 - 12/30/2025	590	320 - 1100*	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	12/31/2024 - 12/16/2025	0.15	ND - 1.2	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) ¹	12/20/2023 - 12/30/2025	0.011	ND - 0.310	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Unregulated Contaminants, State Regulated, & Assessment Monitoring ⁶						
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 12/30/2025	323	230 – 440	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃ (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/30/2025	394	280 - 540	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1/14/2025 - 12/12/2025	5.7	0.71- 11	N/A	0.06	Disinfection Byproducts
Bromoform (ppb)	1/14/2025 - 12/12/2025	29	0.71 -54	N/A	0.5	Disinfection Byproducts
Calcium (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 12/11/2025	67.5	45 - 103	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppb)	1/14/2025 - 12/12/2025	0.9	0.7 - 1.4	N/A	0.4	Disinfection Byproducts
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1/14/2025 - 12/12/2025	12	5.0 - 29	N/A	0.03	Disinfection Byproducts
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1/14/2025 - 12/12/2025	19	6.6- 30	N/A	0.1	Disinfection Byproducts
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	1/14/2025 - 12/12/2025	1.8	1.3 - 2.2	N/A	0.2	Disinfection Byproducts
Hardness (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 12/30/2025	372	253 - 510	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring cations (characteristically magnesium and calcium)
Magnesium (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/30/2025	46	26 - 69.2	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1/14/2025 - 12/12/2025	2.0	1.0 - 3.1	N/A	25	Disinfection Byproducts
pH (pH units) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/30/2025	7.2	6.8– 7.5	6.5 – 8.5	N/A	Acceptable pH range (MCL) minimizes corrosivity, promotes effective disinfection, and provides a clean, refreshing taste. Changes in pH may alter the concentrations of other substances in water to a more toxic form.
Sodium (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 12/30/2025	87	56 - 120	N/A	N/A	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Radiological Data ⁷						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	11/18,12/12, 12/13,12/14, & 12/15/2020 ; 12/13/2022; 7/2/2024	3.48	-0.36 - 9.11	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 228/226 (pCi/L)	12/15/2020 ; 12/13/2022; 9/24/2024; 9/11/2025	0.53	-0.10 - 1.93	5	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	11/18,12/12, 12/13,12/14, & 12/15/2020 ; 12/13/2022; 7/2/2024	0.5	0.17 – 1.30	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule						
Lithium (ppb)	3/12/2024 -12/10/2024	17.52	ND -52.9	N/A	9	Primarily originates from natural geological sources, with additional contributions from human activities such as mining, industrial processes, and pharmaceuticals.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	3/12/2024 -12/10/2024	ND	ND - 0.007	N/A	0.003	It is not a naturally occurring compound. They are found in the environment due to industrial and consumer product uses, and can enter drinking water supplies