2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Southern California Edison Big Creek Powerhouse #1 System #1009111

Report Date: June 20, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Huntington Lake via Big Creek Powerhouse #1 Penstock

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Conducted in 2019 associated with the Upper San Joaquin River Watershed covering Huntington Lake and Shaver Lake source areas. Summaries of assessments are available for viewing by contacting the local DDW district office below:

265 W. Bullard Avenue, Suite 101. Fresno, CA 93704. Phone: (559) 447-3300. Fax: (559) 447-3304

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: n/a

For More Information, Contact: Christopher Quach at 626-659-3914 or Karen Rosselli at 559-392-0118

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Southern California Edison Big Creek Powerhouse #1. System #1009111 a 54205 Mountain Poplar Road, Big Creek, CA 93605, para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Southern California Edison Big Creek Powerhouse #1. System #1009111 以获得中文的帮助: 54205 Mountain Poplar Road, Big Creek, CA 93605.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Southern California Edison Big Creek Powerhouse #1 o tumawag sa 54205 Mountain Poplar Road, Big Creek, CA 93605 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Southern California Edison Bishop Big Creek Powerhouse #1. System #1009111 tại 54205 Mountain Poplar Road, Big Creek, CA 93605 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Big Creek Powerhouse #1. System #1009111 ntawm 54205 Mountain Poplar Road, Big Creek, CA 93605 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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 Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs 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 Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Term	Definition
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do

not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/23/24	10	5	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/23/24	10	0.950	1	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SCE Big Creek Powerhouse #1 staff have completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventory was October 16, 2024.

Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, SCE Big Creek Powerhouse #1 staff have determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines.

SCE Big Creek Powerhouse #1 staff reviewed all applicable sources of information, including

- All water system records, including distribution system maps and drawings indicating water service materials and installation date.

SCE Big Creek Powerhouse #1 used pipe dating and interviews to investigate the service lines. The water system records & drawings indicated the date of installation. If the installation date of a service line was unknown or determined to be before the state or local lead ban in 1986, a visual inspection was performed to physically verify the service line material. Of the 60 service lines, none met this criterion and were therefore not required to be visually inspected.

All service lines inspected were verified non-lead. No lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines were identified. SCE Big Creek Powerhouse #1 continues to document service line material information obtained from normal operations, such as service line maintenance or installation, after October 2024 and will update the initial inventory accordingly.

Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/07/24	1.2	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/07/24	4.8	n/a	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Chlorine Residual (free chlorine)	2024	0.82 [avg]	0.69 to 0.97	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	06/18/24	25	n/a	80	0.43	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	06/18/24	31	n/a	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	11/07/24	5	n/a	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µs/cm)	11/07/24	19.5	16-23	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	11/07/24	60	n/a	300	n/a	Naturally occurring constituents

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	11/07/24	8	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU, Source Water)	11/07/24	0.39	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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 Big Creek Powerhouse #1 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 Big Creek Powerhouse #1 and Christopher Quach, 626-659-3914 or Karen Rosselli at 559-392-0118. 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Table 5. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.20 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.125
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Important Reminder About Your Water System

Cross-Connection Control

At SCE, we work hard to ensure that the water we deliver to you meets or exceeds all drinking water regulatory standards. Our Cross-Connection Control Program is one of many critical tools we use to protect the high-quality of your drinking water supply. 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 swimming pools and 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, please contact our Cross-Connection Control Coordinator at (626) 659-3914.