

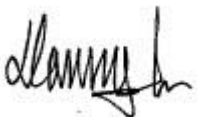
CCR Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Santa Catalina Island Water System
Water System Number:	CA1910006

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Danny Lu	Title: Reg. and Compliance Advisor
 Signature:	Date: 10/9/2025
Phone number: 310 510 4372	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL:
https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/custom-files/PDF_Files/RY%202024%20_%20CAT%20CCR_Final_Brochure_DRAFT_mg.pdf
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

- Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The CCR was mailed to every postal customer within the service area (90704).

Important Information Regarding Your Drinking Water:

What happened?

1. Secondary water standards are based on aesthetics factors, such as taste, odor, and color, and are not considered to present a risk to human health. During 2024, specific conductance, iron, and total dissolved solids (secondary water standards) were 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.

- Howland’s Landing Well 03R is a bedrock well with high mineral content, which may elevate levels of specific conductance, iron, and total dissolved solids during times of low water usage and drought. Iron is treated at Howlands Landing Well 3R, and is below the SMCL. SCE routinely monitors specific conductance at Howland’s Landing Well 03R to ensure proper actions are taken when levels are elevated above acceptable ranges.

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.

[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. Do not leave water running when washing dishes or brushing your teeth, install a low-flow showerhead or faucet aerators, 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.

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

2024 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 2024, with some pollutants being monitored every three and nine years as prescribed by the State.

The tests conducted during 2024 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 David Spencer, SCE Catalina Production Manager at (310) 510-4372. 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. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and 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.

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 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.

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 2024, the most recent results have been included.
 - ² As 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. 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 for at Howland's Landing Well 3R, reported results are post-treatment.
 - ⁶ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is being monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
 - ⁷ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occurs and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
 - ⁸ 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. In 2022 only Middle Ranch 06A was sampled. In 2024 Sweetwater Canyon Well 01, Howland Landing 03 & 01, and White Landing 01 were sampled.
 - ⁹ 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.
 - ¹⁰ The Max Level of Detected is above the maximum "Range of Detection" due to the results from the fourth quarter in 2023 and first quarter in 2024 .
- * **Value exceeds MCL**

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

Total Coliform Bacteria		
MCL / [MRDL]	Months in Violation	Total Positive
For A Water System Collecting Fewer Than 40 Samples per Month: One Positive monthly sample is Allowed	0 - Detection = Positive sample with positive repeat sample.	1 Total Positive for the year
Resampled Locations / Result	Max # Detects (in one month)	Repeat Samples
1 resampled / Absent	0 - with positive repeat sample	3/14/2024
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 ⁹						
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						



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 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).

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 2024 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

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 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, please contact our Cross-Connection Control Coordinator at (310) 510-4360.

Sincerely,

David Spencer, SCE Catalina Production Manager

2024 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	4/4/2023 - 7/2/2024	2.3	0.61- 6.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, Total (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	0.12	0.030 - 0.26	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, Total Residual (ppm)	1/2/2024 - 12/6/2024	0.99	0 - 2.8	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	0.27	0.24 - 0.36	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	1.8	0.022 - 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.
Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm) ¹	11/18/20 - 12/15/20	0.58	0.27 - 1.20	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	1/18/2024 - 12/5/2024	0.96	0.83 - 1.4	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
Heterotrophic Plate Count (cfu/ml)	1/2/2024 - 12/26/2024	49	2.0 - 740	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.)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) ²	4/27/2023 - 12/5/2024	68	37 - 100*	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	5/11/2023 - 12/5/2024	33	3.9 - 36	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard ³						
Chloride, Total (ppm)	6/26/2024 - 9/24/2024	340	190 - 390	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper, Total (ppm)	12/18/2023 - 7/2/2024	0.83	0.0012 - 6.4*	1	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb) ⁵	6/26/2024 - 9/24/2024	530*	74 - 990*	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) ^{4,5}	6/26/2024 - 9/24/2024	28	24 - 34	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	4/2/2024 - 12/17/2024	2.0	2.0	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	6/26/2024 - 9/24/2024	1600*	1200 - 2000*	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate as SO ₄ (ppm)	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	51	26 - 70	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	6/26/2024 - 9/24/2024	930	660 - 930	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU) ⁶	1/4/2024 - 12/17/2024	0.96	0.10 - 17*	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 - 7/2/2024	0.011	ND - 0.011	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Unregulated Contaminants, State Regulated, & Assessment Monitoring ⁷						
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	320	230 - 440	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as HCO ₃ (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	390	280 - 540	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1/4/2024 - 12/4/2024	2.6	0.94 - 7.2	N/A	0.06	Disinfection Byproducts
Bromoform (ppb)	1/4/2024 - 12/4/2024	39	0.66 - 88	N/A	0.5	Disinfection Byproducts
Calcium (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	67	45 - 103	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppb)	1/4/2024 - 12/4/2024	1.1	0.61 - 1.7	N/A	0.4	Disinfection Byproducts
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	1/4/2024 - 12/4/2024	28	20 - 32	N/A	0.03	Disinfection Byproducts
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1/4/2024 - 12/4/2024	14	0.85 - 31	N/A	0.1	Disinfection Byproducts
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/4/2024 - 12/4/2024	2.6	1.9 - 3.5	N/A	0.2	Disinfection Byproducts
Hardness (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	370	253 - 510	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring cations (characteristically magnesium and calcium)
Magnesium (ppm) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	46	26 - 69	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1/4/2024 - 12/4/2024	3.0	2.4 - 4.1	N/A	25	Disinfection Byproducts
pH (pH units) ¹	12/20/2023 - 7/2/2024	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 - 7/2/2024	87	56 - 120	N/A	N/A	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Radiological Data ⁸						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	11,12/2020; 12/2022; 09/2024	3.5	ND - 9.10	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	11,12/2020; 12/2022; 09/2024	0.51	ND - 1.90	5	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	11,12/2020; 12/2022; 09/2024	0.50	0.17 - 1.3	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	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	3/12/2024 - 12/10/2024	ND	ND - 0.007	N/A	0.003	

Information on Lead

SCE has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories is October 16, 2024.

Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, SCE has 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 reviewed all applicable sources of information, including:

All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and existing records or other documentation which indicates the service line materials;

All water system records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical records on each service connection, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures;

All inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate service line material, including inspections conducted during the course of normal operations (e.g., checking service line materials when reading water meters or performing maintenance activities); and

All previous service line or meter replacements were conducted.

In addition to reviewing the above sources of information, SCE used an alternative method to develop the inventory that was approved by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water on a case-by-case basis.

SCE used stratified random sampling to develop the initial inventory. Stratified random sampling involves physically verifying a subset of randomly selected service lines in the distribution system. That subset is stratified or divided into groups based on certain characteristics (e.g., years the service lines were installed). Stratification allows for a sample or subset of service lines to be more representative of the service lines in the distribution system.

After investigating the subset of service lines, if no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines are discovered, the remaining service lines may be assumed non-lead with a certain level of confidence. SCE verified 347 service lines, and the service lines were verified as non-lead. No lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines were identified. SCE prioritized verification of older homes built between 1880 and 1935, as well as homes built between 1940 and 1950, due to the prevalence of lead services lines installed in some California water systems during the 1940s due to material shortages.

SCE continues to document service line material information obtained from normal operations, such as service line maintenance or water meter readings, after October 2024 and will update the initial inventory accordingly. A copy of the service line inventory may be requested at the Pebbly Beach Service Center.

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 310-510-4372. 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).