

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: **PG & E PIPELINE OPERATION**
Water System Number: **3600192**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/25/12 (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 Department of Public Health.

Certified By: Name Valeri Hirst
Signature Valeri Hirst
Title Environmental Field Specialist
Phone Number (960) 253-7847 Date 6/25/12

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

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery method used: _____

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posted the CCR on the internet at www._____
- Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- Advertised 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 the newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Postings of the 2011 Consumer Confidence Report for Hinkley Compressor Station:

1. 22000 Community Blvd., Hinkley, CA 92347: Bulletin boards in the front lobby area and by the breakroom.
2. 35863 Fairview Rd., Hinkley, CA 92347: Bulletin boards in the front office and the main breakroom.

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Water System Name: **PG & E PIPELINE OPERATION**

Report Date: **May 2012**

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 - December 31, 2011

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

Type of water sources(s) in use: According to DHS records, the Sources are Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. This info is not available for Well 15, as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 4 sources: Well #6, Well #12, Well #13, and Well #15.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (760) 253 -7847 and ask for Valeri Hirst, or visit our website at www.pge.com

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

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.

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 for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission 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)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations which 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 protection for public health.

Tables 1,2 and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	2 (2011)	0.187	0	1.3	.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Aluminum (Al) ppm	2011	0.03	ND - 0.1	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	7.1	3 - 17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.11	0.1 - 0.1	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr) ppb	2011	3	1 - 4	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel ppb	2011	1	ND - 2	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories

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TABLE 2 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate (NO ₃) ppm	2011	7.5	ND - 24	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2011	8.9	9 - 9	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium pCi/L	2011	4.5	5 - 5	20	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium 228 pCi/L	2008	0.14	ND - 0.4	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Any violation of MCL,AL or MRDL is shaded. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium) ppb	2008	0.4	0.2 - 0.7 (2008)	n/a	n/a
Vanadium ppm	2011	0.02	0.005 - 0.03 (2011)	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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 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 (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 provider. 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 (800-426-4791)

For Lead (Pb), 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. *PG & E PIPELINE OPERATION* 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>.

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Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

For Arsenic (As) results above 5 ppb up to and including 10 ppb: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Nitrate (NO₃) results above 23 ppm (50% of the MCL) but below 45 ppm (the MCL): Nitrate in drinking water at level above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for the PG&E 6, PG&E 12, and PG&E 13 of the PG & E PIPELINE OPERATION water system in December, 2002. An assessment has not yet been completed for PG&E 15 of the PG & E PIPELINE OPERATION water system, see below for more details.

PG&E 6 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Known Contaminant Plumes

PG&E 12 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Chemical/petroleum processing/storage
Known Contaminant Plumes

PG&E 13 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Known Contaminant Plumes

PG&E 15 - info is not available at this time, refer to Discussion of Vulnerability below for more details.

Discussion of Vulnerability

This water system was involved in litigation in the past regarding hexavalent chromium contamination. Total chromium is now present only at detectable levels of approximately 1ppb.

Nitrate levels are high in the 20-30 mg/L range. Nitrate is most likely due to agriculture in the area.

Fluoride is also present at detectable levels of 0.2 mg/L. Fluoride is naturally occurring.

Arsenic is also present in water samples at low levels. Arsenic is most likely naturally occurring.

Radioactivity is also present in water samples at 10 pCi/L. Radioactivity is naturally occurring in this area.

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Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Info

For more info you may visit <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp> or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Environmental Health Services
385 N Arrowhead Ave., 2nd Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0160

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Joy Chakma
Environmental Health Specialist
909 387-4666