ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Pacific Offshore Pipeline Comp

Water System Number: 4200691

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/09/14 (*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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Anthony R Lopez

Signature: Anthony R Lopez

Title: OIMS Compliance Specialist

Phone Number: (805)961-4044 Date: 5/30/14

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 methods used: Posted on Bulletin Boards

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods: N/A

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
- ☐ 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)
- ☐ 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 address: www.

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

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **PACIFIC OFFSHORE PIPELINE COMP** Report Date: May 2014

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, 2013

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 CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source: POPCO Well 02.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 961 - 4044 and ask for Anthony Lopez.

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, order, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

Variances 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)
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.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

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 Public Health 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 1,2,3,4 and 5 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**
Lead (ppb)	2 (2011)	2.25	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2 (2011)	0.110	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	(2011)	86	86 - 86	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2011)	626	626 - 626	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 Sources of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2013)	1.03	1.03 – 1.03	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	(2011)	39	39 - 39	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Unfiltered) (Units)	(2011)	10	10 - 10	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	(2013)	259	80 - 590	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	(2013)	10	ND - 30	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2011)	881	881 - 881	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2011)	152	152 - 152	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (ppm)	(2011)	580	580 - 580	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample** Date	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Boron (ppm)	(2011)	0.4	0.4 - 0.4 ((2011))	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification 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. *PACIFIC OFFSHORE PIPELINE COMP* 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.

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

About our Iron: Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02 of the PACIFIC OFFSHORE PIPELINE COMP water system in September, 2002.

Well 02 - The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply above the Maximum Contaminant Level, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Info

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
Environmental Health Services
225 Camino del Remedio
Santa Barbara, CA 93110

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Norman Fujimoto
Environmental Health Specialist
805-681-4917
805-681-4901 (fax)
Fujimoto@co.santa-barbara.ca.us