

Pacific Gas & Electric Pipeline Operations

System # 3600192

2014

Consumer Confidence Report



**Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienba bien.**

To our water system users:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we have supplied to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are groundwater wells located on the South / East corner of our facility's, and consist of Well's 12, 13, and 15. This report shows the water quality of our produced and distributed water and what it means. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Pipeline Operations routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of produced and distributed water monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Under our Water Supply Permit with the County of San Bernardino, Department of Environmental Health Services, water quality monitoring is completed as needed. These tests may include microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. Every effort is made to insure that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

All 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which 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 USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that 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.

Please call our office if you have questions.

For additional information contact:

Valeri Hirst
35863 Fairview Rd.
Hinkley, CA. 92347
(760) 253-7847

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following Test Result Table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Non-Detects (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Million fibers per Liter (MFL)** – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – the “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – the “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Public Health Goal or PHG** – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.
- **Regulated Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **Public Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)** – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **N/A** – No standard available.

Issues to Know About:

NITRATE IN DRINKING WATER

Nitrate in drinking water at levels 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 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER

"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."

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 plumbing fixtures. Water purveyors are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC

REGIONAL PIPELINE OPERATIONS

HINKLEY

MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2014

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California Department of Public Health

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
Total Coliform Bacteria									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	#of Quarterly Positive	Likely Source of Detected Constituent	
Col. Bac.(% Test Positive)	No	%+	0	0	1	0	2	55 Collected	
No. of Acute Violations©	No	Units	0	0	0	0	0		

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha Activity	No	pCi/l	0	n/a	15	7-12	10	5/28/2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	pCi/l	0	n/a	20	5	4.5	4/28/2011	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Radium 228	No	pCi/l	0	n/a	5	ND-0.4	0.14	4/28/2011	Erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
*Nitrate (as NO3) (Distribution System)	No	mg/l	45	45	45	15-25	20.4	1/27-12/10/14	Runoff/ leaching from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion
*Arsenic (Distribution System)	No	ug/l	0.004		10	5.7-10	7.5	1/27-12/10/14	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	ug/l	2000	2000	1000	100-160	120	5/12/2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium	No	ug/l	0.02	0.02	10	ND-1.3	1.3	10/9/2014	Erosion of natural deposits.

ADDITIONAL INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Notification Level
Vanadium	No	ug/l			N/A	7.5-17	10.9	5/13/2014	50 ug/L

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California Department of Public Health									
	Violation	Units	No. of Samples Collected	Activation Level	90th Percent Level	No. of Samples Exceeding	MCLG	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	No	ug/l	5	AL=15	9.2	0	2	7/9/2014	Corrosion of household water systems: industrial manufacturers; erosion
Copper	No	mg/l	5	AL=1.3	0.2	0	0.3	7/9/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching.

* COMPLIANCE PLAN FOR NITRATE & ARSENIC

PG&E has submitted the following blending plan to achieve compliance with the Nitrate & Arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL). The Department of Environmental Health Services has approved the following: Wells #13 and #15 are used as the primary wells and run at the same time for blending purposes in order to reduce the nitrate and arsenic levels in the distribution system. Well #12, which has a higher nitrate concentration, will not be run unless absolutely necessary. This blending procedure was started in September of 2012 and has continued through 2014. Monthly sampling results have shown consistent level of nitrate and arsenic concentration, below the MCL, throughout the distribution system.