Pacific Gas & Electric Pipeline Operations

System # 3600192

2018

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. The PG&E Pipeline Operations water sources consists of 4 groundwater wells FW-01, FW-02, FW-03, and FW-04. Wells FW-01 and FW-02 are located south of our facility while FW-03 and FW-04 are located off Dixie Road south of Community Blvd. 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, 2018. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Under our Water Supply Permit with the County of San Bernardino, Department of Environmental Health Services, water quality monitoring is completed as required. These tests may include microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. Every effort is made to ensure 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

For additional information contact:

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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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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 and MRDLs 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 that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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 picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Pacific Gas & Electric
Pipeline Operations
Hinkley

MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - Total Coliform Bacteria

	Highest No. of Detections in a Month		MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	#of Monthly Positive		Likely Source of Detected Constituent
*Total Coliform Bacteria	1		0	0	1	0	1		Naturally present in the environment.
*Fecal Coliform or E. coli	See level 2 Assessment below		0	0	0	0	0		60 Bacti samples were collected in 2018

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha Activity	No	pCi/l	0	0	15	ND-8.1	4	2/24-3/17/16	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	pCi/l	0.43	0.43	20	ND-5.1	2.7	2/24-3/17/16	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Radium 228	No	pCi/l	0	0	5	ND-0.2	0.1	2/24-3/17/16	Erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Nitrate (as NO3-N)	No	mg/l	10	10	10	0.91 to 1.3	1.1	5-15-18	Runoff/ leaching from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion
Arsenic	No	ug/l	0.004	0.004	10	ND	ND	12-7-17	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	mg/l	1	1	2	0.54-0.56	0.54	11-14-18	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Hexavalent Chromium	No	ug/l	0.02	0.02	10	ND-1.2	0.58	5-4-16	Erosion of natural deposits.

*There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10.0 ug/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Notification Level
Vanadium	No	ug/l			N/A	4.9-5.9	5.4	11-14-18	50 ug/L
Boron	No	ug/l			N/A	0.12-0.15	0.13	12-7-17	0.001ug/l

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California

			No. of Samples	Activation	90th Percent	No. of Samples			
	Violation	Units	Collected	Level	Level	Exceeding	MCLG	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	No	ug/l	5	AL=15	6.1	0	2	9-26-17	Corrosion of household water systems: industrial manufacturers; erosion
Copper	No	mg/l	5	AL=1.3	0.46	0	0.3	9-26-17	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching.

SECONDARY STANDARDS									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Color		Color			15	ND-7.5	1.8	12-7-17	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride		mg/L			500	26-43	36	12-7-17	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence
Iron		ug/L			300	ND-830	207	12-7-17	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese		ug/L			50	ND-30	7.5	12-7-17	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance		umhos/ cm			1600	430-470	448	12-7-17	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate		mg/L			500	28-47	41	12-7-17	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids		mg/L			1000	250-280	270	12-7-17	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity		NTU			5	ND-2.4	0.06	12-7-17	Soil runoff

*Total Coliform MCL Failure

** Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform during August 2018. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. A routine Bacteriological sample was reported as coliform positive. Tier 2 Public Notices were distributed and posted throughout the facilities. Conformation samples indicated a possible problem within storage or the distribution booster station. The effected section of the distribution system was disinfected. Following the disinfection process, 5 absent samples were collected from the distribution system. The following month 5 additional Total Coliform samples were collected and absent as well. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.*

*Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli*

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system.

During flow testing project in August of 2018, a low or possibly negative pressure occurred within the distribution system when flow testing was completed through the booster station. Bacteriological samples collected after this event were reported as positive and 2 repeat samples reported as E. coli positive. San Bernardino EHS was immediately notified and system users were instructed not to use the water. Do Not Use Public Notices were distributed and posted throughout the facilities. The areas effected within the distribution system were disinfected and flushed. After numerous consecutive absent Bacteriological samples were reported, notices were removed, and the distribution system was returned to normal operation. All samples collected during this event were labeled as "Specials" as required.

During the course of this bacteriological event, the County of San Bernardino was continuously updated on the progress and procedures use for system posting, disinfection, flushing, and sampling. In January of 2019 a violation was issued for a failure to collect samples from the source wells during the time of this event indicated by the Ground Water Rule trigger monitoring. All samples collected downstream of the sources and upstream of the affected area were all absent of total coliform and E-coli.