

**LEGEND:**

- Groundwater Monitoring Well
  - Agricultural Supply Well
  - ⊕ Domestic Supply Well
  - Other Supply Well
  - Groundwater Extraction Well (Active)
  - Multilevel Test Well, or Inactive
  - + Extraction/Injection Well
  - ◆ Freshwater Injection Well
  - PG&E-Owned Property
  - PG&E Compressor Station
  - County Parcel
  - Approximate Limit of Saturated Alluvium
  - Approximate Location of Lockhart Fault
  - Fault Trace is Inferred, and There is No Expression (Stamatis et al., 2001)
  -  Bedrock Exposed at Ground Surface

MW-77S Well ID  
0.88/ND Cr(VI)/Cr(T) concentrations in µg/L; maximum of primary and duplicate samples during Second Quarter 2016 sampling.

## ABBREVIATIONS:

µg/L	Microgram per Liter
Cr(VI)	Hexavalent Chromium
Cr(T)	Total Dissolved Chromium
IRZ	In Situ Reactive Zone
ND	Not Detected
NS	Not Sampled

#### Groundwater Cr(VI) concentrations in monitoring wells:

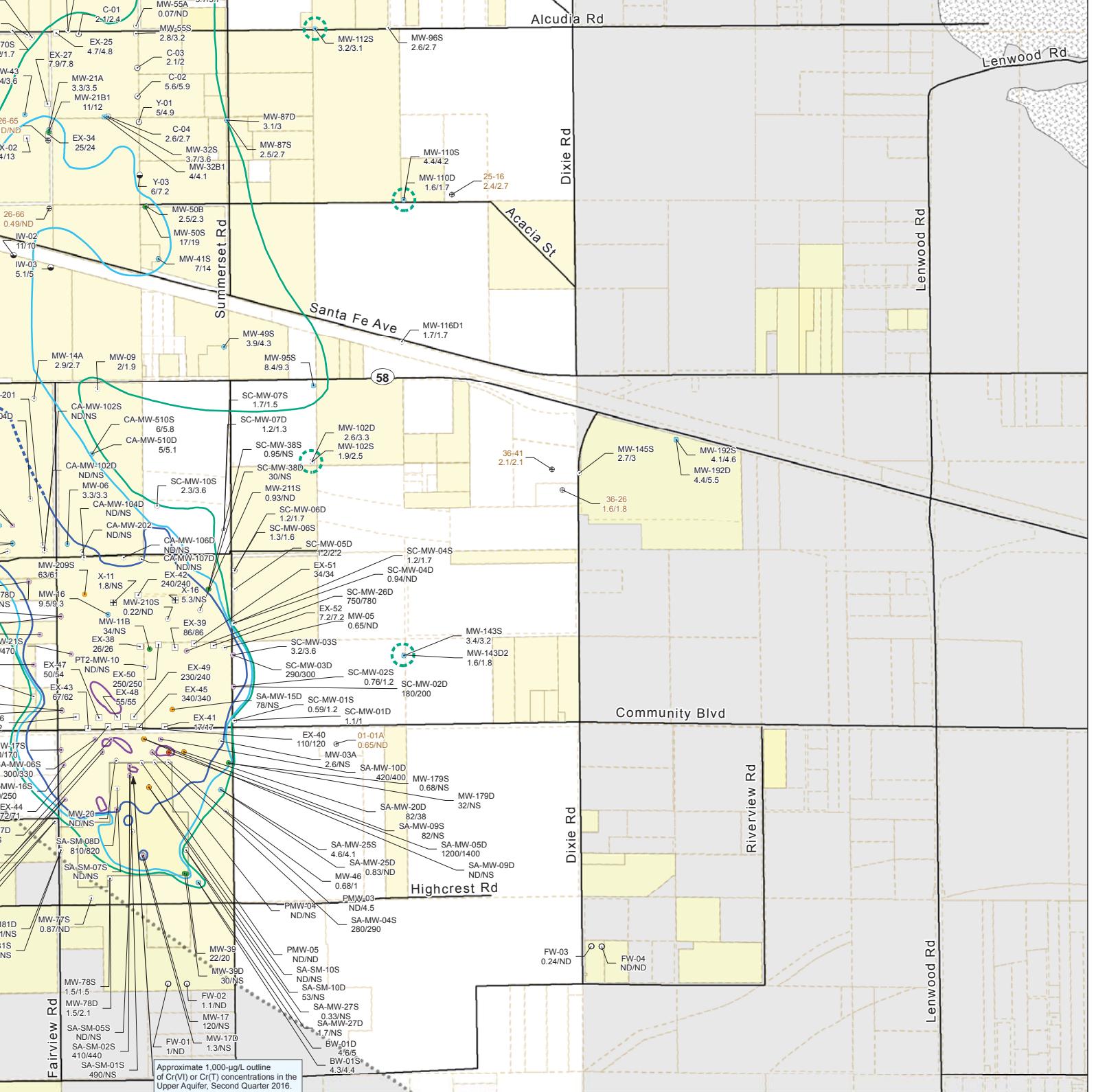
- More than 1,000 µg/L
  - 10 to 50 µg/L
  - 100 to 1,000 µg/L
  - 3.1 to 10 µg/L
  - 50 to 100 µg/L
  - Less than 3.1 µg/L or ND

## **NOTES:**

1. Chromium results are shown for Site-wide Groundwater Monitoring Program and domestic wells during the reporting period, the most recent results are shown.
  2. The concentration contours are based on Second Quarter 2016 chromium results for the general area south of Highway 58 and northwest of the Lockhart Fault, Upper Aquifer as noted on Figures 5-1 and 5-2. Results for domestic wells (brown-colored dots) are plotted on the contour map. The brown dots represent wells located pursuant to the Lahonton Regional Water Quality Control Board's Cleanup and Abatement Project.
  3. Pursuant to the Lahonton Regional Water Quality Control Board's Cleanup and Abatement Project, the brown dots represent wells located in the areas southwest of the Lockhart Fault and on or east of Dixie Road, United States Geological Survey background chromium investigations.
  4. Chromium plume contours in the general area south of Highway 58, were developed using the In Situ Reactive Zone and Northwest Freshwater Injection Projects (Arcadis 2016). Selected wells are plotted on the contour map.

## **WORK CITED:**

Stamos, C.L., P. Martin, T. Nishikawa, and B.F. Cox. 2001. *Simulation of Ground-Water Flow in the Lower Colorado River Basin, California, 1995-2000*. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2450, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.



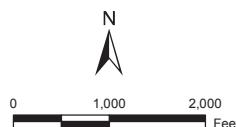
sampled in the Second Quarter (April through June) 2016 monitoring period. For wells sampled multiple times during

water monitoring and extraction wells that are completed in the shallow zone and deep zone of the (S) were not used for chromium plume contouring, except for those in the northern disputed plume areas, dated November 4, 2015.

dated November 4, 2015, groundwater monitoring wells are not used for chromium contouring monitoring wells sampled southwest of Lockhart Fault and east of Dixie Road were sampled in support of

er set of monitoring data which is presented in the July 29, 2016 Second Quarter 2016 Monitoring Report for wells that are shown here for reference.

Mojave River Basin, California. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 01-4002, Version 3.



**FIGURE 5-5**  
**CHROMIUM RESULTS FOR SECOND QUARTER 2016 GROUNDWATER GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND DOMESTIC WELL SAMPLING AND MAXIMUM COMPOSITE PLUME OUTLINE IN UPPER AQUIFER**

SECOND QUARTER 2016 GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT AND DOMESTIC WELL RESULTS SITE-WIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY  
HINKLEY COMPRESSOR STATION  
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