

RULE NO. 2

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

A. KIND AND HEATING VALUE

The Company supplies natural gas, which may include Biomethane Gas pursuant to Rule No. 22, Biomethane Gas, of this California Gas Tariff, and which is altered from the natural state only by the removal of any condensible constituents or of injurious impurities and by the addition of a warning odorant. The heating value of natural gas supplied by the Company will vary from time to time depending upon the fields being drawn upon. The average monthly heating value in British thermal units (Btu) — dry basis — per cubic foot of the natural gas served may be expected to vary within the limits of 950 to 1,150 Btu.

B. PRESSURES

Gas is supplied by the Company either at standard “low pressure” (4 ounces) or at “high pressure.” Low pressure service is available at all points where gas is supplied at all. Where available from existing high pressure mains, at the option of the Company, high pressure service will be supplied. The Company reserves the right to lower the pressure or discontinue the delivery of gas at high pressure.

C. DETERMINATION OF THERMS TO BE BILLED

1. Average Heating Value

The average heating value (Btu per cubic foot) used in billing shall be determined by means of a recording calorimeter, employing the Thomas principle of calorimetry, or by means of some other recognized method which is approved by the Commission. The average total heating value in any billing period shall be the arithmetic average of the total heating values for each day during such period. In the event the Company is unable to utilize its own recording calorimeter, the daily average heating values of the gas delivered by the supplier shall be used.

2. Positive Displacement Metering

The number of therms to be billed will be determined by multiplying the difference in meter reading by an appropriate billing factor.

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DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE
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C. DETERMINATION OF THERMS TO BE BILLED (Continued)

3. Accounts Supplied at Standard Delivery Pressure

The billing factor appropriate for accounts metered at standard delivery pressure will be developed from the average gas heating value, expressed in Btu per cubic foot, divided either by 1,000 for meter registrations in units of 100 cubic feet (Ccf) or by 100 for registrations in units of 1,000 cubic feet (Mcf), and the result will be multiplied by the proper combined altitude and delivery pressure adjustment value from the following tabulation:

<u>Altitude Group</u>	<u>Elevation Above Mean Sea Level (Feet)</u>	<u>Value</u>
50	0 – 899	1.000
51	900 – 1699	.975
52	1700 – 2299	.948
53	2300 – 3499	.919
54	3500 – 4399	.885
55	4400 – 5299	.854
56	5300 – 6199	.830
57	6200 – 6599	.812
58	6600 – 6999	.800
59	7000 – 7399	.790
60	7400 – 7799	.778
61	7800 – 8199	.768
62	8200 – 8599	.757
63	8600 – 8999	.746
64	9000 – 9399	.736

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C. DETERMINATION OF THERMS TO BE BILLED (Continued)

4. All Other Accounts

When a customer is served natural gas at higher than standard delivery pressure the following correction of conversion factors, if applicable, will be applied to meter readings, in order to determine the therms for billing.

A		B		C		D
(Standard)		(Average)				
(Barometric + Delivery)		(Heating Value)				
(Pressure (psia) Pressure (psig))	x	(BTU/Cu. Ft.)	x	(520)	x	(Y)
(14.73 psia)		(1000,000)		(460 + T)		
		(BTU/therm)				

Note: The volume of gas subject to commodity charges will be based on the difference between the current month's reading and the prior billing readings. For those meter readings in hundreds of cubic feet (CCF) the difference in readings must be multiplied by 100 to obtain cubic feet (CF) of usage for billing purposes. Standard delivery pressure is .25 psig.

- A. Correction for other than standard delivery pressure and altitude.
- B. Conversion to therms.
- C. Correction of temperature to 60 degree Fahrenheit (60°F).
- D. Correction for supercompressibility ratio.
- T. Temperature of gas in degrees Fahrenheit.
- Y. Correction for deviation from Boyle's Law.

In adjusting the metered gas volume to the standard pressure base of 14.73 psia, the standard barometric pressure assumed to exist at the meter for various altitudes shall be taken from the following table:

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C. DETERMINATION OF THERMS TO BE BILLED (Continued)

4. All Other Accounts (Continued)

TABULATION OF STANDARD BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

<u>Altitude Zone No.</u>	<u>Elevation Range</u>	<u>Standard Barometric Pressure</u>
1	-200 – 199	14.73
2	299 – 599	14.52
3	600 – 999	14.32
4	1000 – 1399	14.11
5	1400 – 1799	13.91
6	1800 – 2199	13.72
7	2200 – 2599	13.52
8	2600 – 2999	13.33
9	3000 – 3399	13.14
10	3400 – 3799	12.95
11	3800 – 4199	12.77
12	4200 – 4599	12.58
13	4600 – 4999	12.41
14	5000 – 5399	12.23
15	5400 – 5799	12.05
16	5800 – 6199	11.88
17	6200 – 6599	11.71
18	6600 – 6999	11.54
19	7000 – 7399	11.38
20	7400 – 7799	11.21
21	7800 – 8199	11.06
22	8200 – 8599	10.90
23	8600 – 8999	10.74
24	9000 – 9399	10.59