



Pictured above: Crystal Springs Reservoir

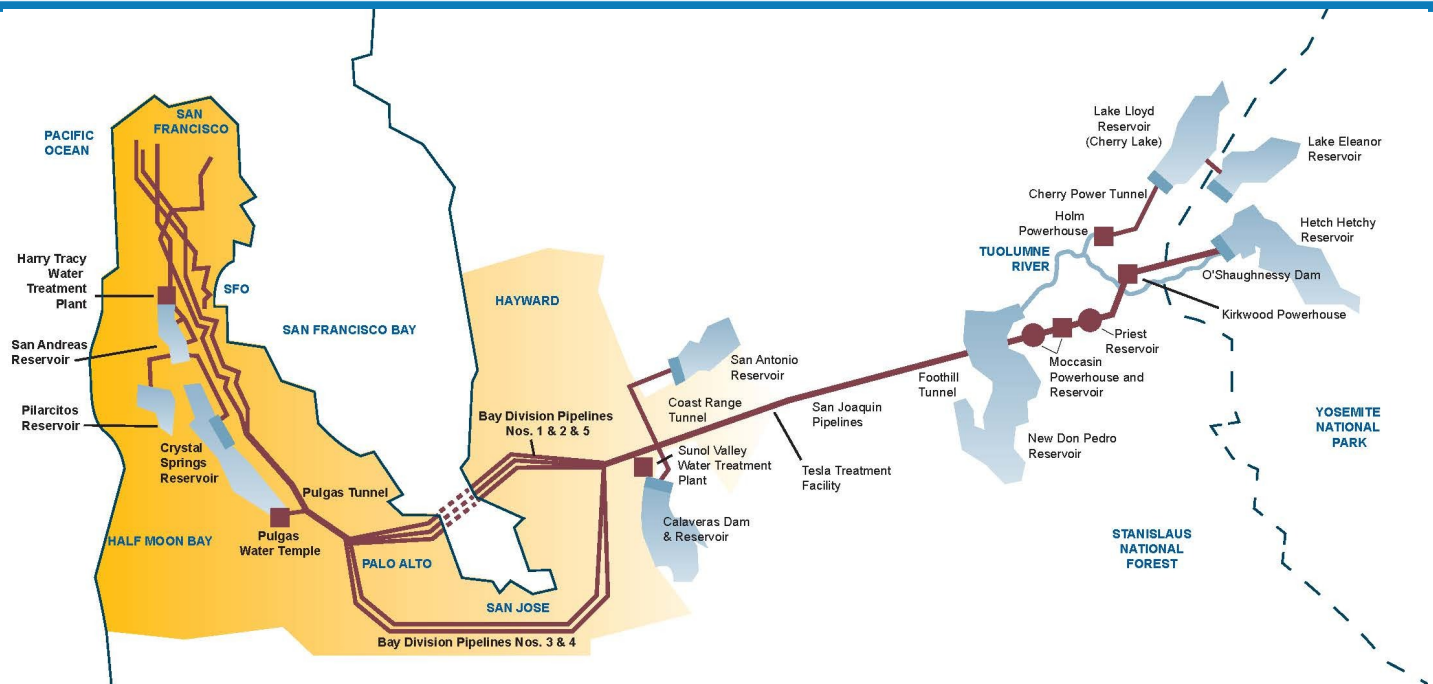
2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

***Safe drinking water is our business
since 1944.***

This annual report contains important water quality information for the customers of the North Coast County Water District (NCCWD) in Pacifica, CA.



WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?



All of the drinking water delivered by the North Coast County Water District (NCCWD) during 2022 was purchased from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) who owns and operates the San Francisco Regional Water System (SFRWS). The major water source for the SFPUC is in Yosemite National Park and originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to storage in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Nearly all of the supply obtained by NCCWD comes from Crystal Springs and San Andreas Reservoirs. All the water stored in the local reservoirs is filtered and disinfected at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant, located in San Bruno, prior to delivery to NCCWD.

SFRWS Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

SFRWS's major drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission.

These sources are diverse in both the origin and the location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, and

groundwater stored in a deep aquifer located in the northern part of San Mateo County.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies including the Upcountry Non-Hetch Hetchy Sources (UNHHS), undergo treatment by the SFRWS before it is delivered to our customers. Water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and UNHHS is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP); whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP).

WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

SFRWS Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

(continued)

Water treatment at these plants consist of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal. In 2022, no UNHHS water was used.

Watersheds Protection

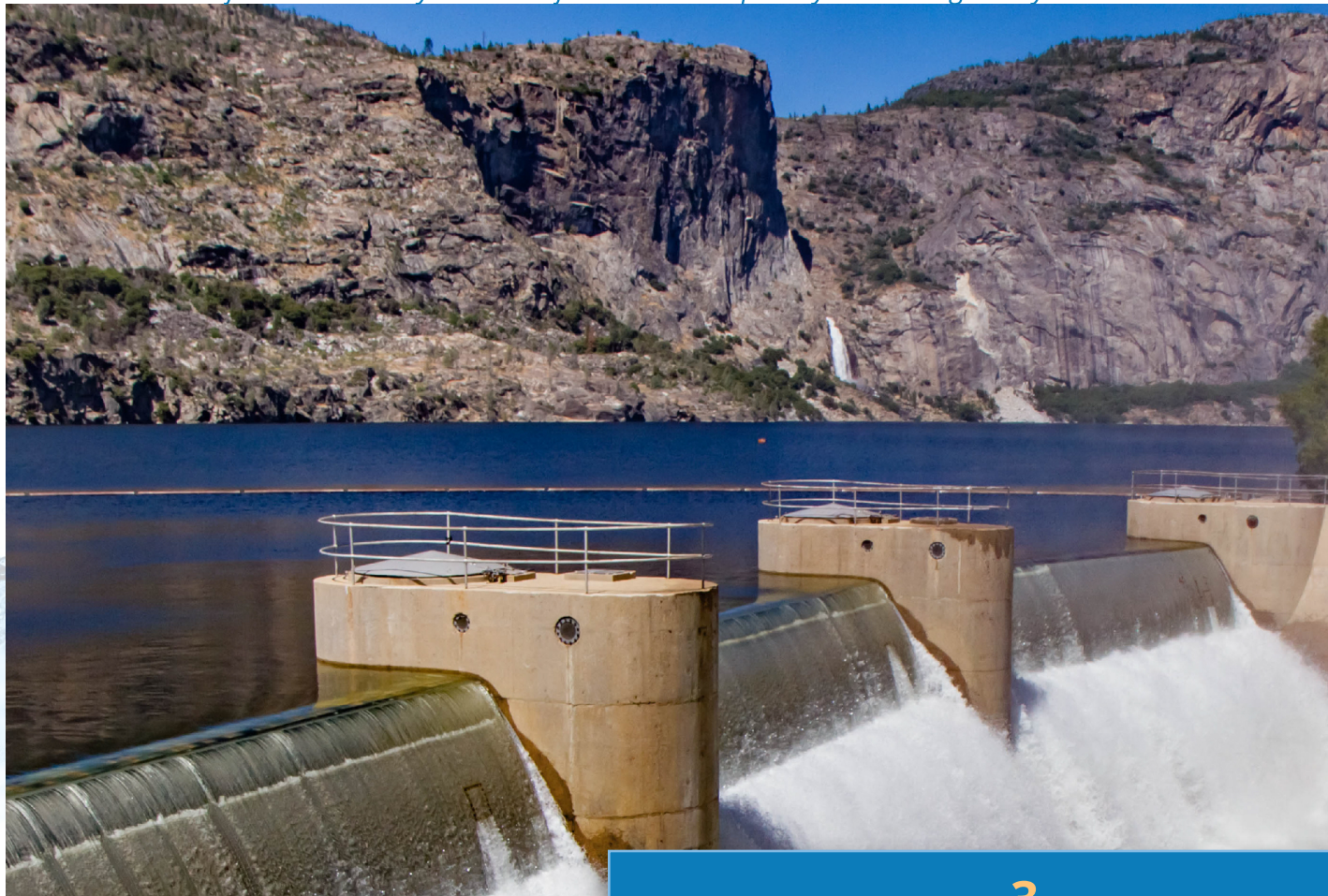
The SFPUC conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and for non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. All these surveys, together with SFPUC's stringent watershed protection management activities, were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service. The purposes of the surveys are to evaluate the

sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) at 510-620-3474 for more information.

This report contains important information about our drinking water. Please contact the Water Quality Department at (650) 355-3462 or email info@nccwd.com for assistance.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse NCCWD a (650) 355-3462 para asistirlo en español con alguien que lo entienda bien. 此份水質報告，內有重要資訊。請找他人為你翻譯和解說清楚。

Pictured below: A full Hetch Hetchy Reservoir flows over the spillway at O'Shaughnessy Dam.



THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Water Quality

Together with the SFPUC, we regularly collect and test water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards. In 2022, the SFPUC conducted tens of thousands of drinking water tests in the source and transmission system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by SFPUC's certified operators and online instruments.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SFPUC prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.



District Laboratory

NCCWD monitors the water supply as it enters NCCWD's system from the SFRWS for turbidity and adequate chlorine residual concentration. To ensure that the water remains safe, NCCWD collects numerous samples each week from various locations in the distribution system to be analyzed for coliform bacteria, chlorine residual, pH, turbidity, and temperature. NCCWD employs a trained and experienced analyst who performs these tests at the District's State-certified laboratory.

Every three months, the District monitors the distribution system for trihalomethanes, or THMs, compounds formed when the chlorine used for disinfection reacts with naturally occurring organic compounds found in the source water. This monitoring indicates that THMs in the water are consistently at safe levels throughout the year.

SPECIAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Fluoridation and Dental Fluorosis

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. Our fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), consistent with the May 2015 State regulatory guidance on optimal fluoride level. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are referred to as mild to very mild fluorosis and are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) considers it safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. To lessen this chance of dental fluorosis, you may choose to use low-fluoride bottled water to prepare infant formula. Nevertheless, children may still develop dental fluorosis due to fluoride intake from other sources such as food, toothpaste, and dental products.

Contact your healthcare provider or the SWRCB if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the SWRCB website www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml, or the CDC website www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.



Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

This report contains important information about our drinking water. Please contact the Water Quality Department at (650) 355-3462 or email info@nccwd.com for assistance.

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TESTING YOUR DRINKING WATER

Drinking Water and Lead

Exposure to lead, if present, can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could have decreases in IQ and attention span and increases in learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no known lead service lines in our water distribution system. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to remove lead from drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested, call the District at (650) 355-3462 for a lead test. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/water/lead.

As previously reported, we completed an inventory of lead user service lines (LUSL) in our system and there are no known pipelines and connectors between water mains and meters made of lead. Our policy is to remove and replace any LUSL promptly if it is discovered during pipeline repair and/or maintenance.

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Results

We conducted the triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in 2022, when we sample from customer taps rather than our distribution system, and all results were below the Regulatory Action Level. These tap sampling results can be viewed on page 9. The next round of LCR monitoring will be conducted in 2025.

Boron Detection Above Notification Level in Source Water

In 2022, boron was detected at a level of 1.3 ppm in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the SFRWS's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels were also detected in the same pond in 2017 and 2019. Although the detected value is above the California Notification Level of 1 ppm for source water, the corresponding level in the treated water from the Sunol Valley Treatment Plant was only 0.11 ppm due to blending with water from San Antonio Reservoir at the treatment plant. Boron is an element in nature and is typically released into air and water when soils and rocks naturally weather.

Note that while the sources identified above are not primary sources of water for our service area, the District will occasionally receive a blend from these sources when the Harry Tracy Treatment Plant is down for maintenance.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Contaminants and Regulations

Generally, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, oceans, 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 animals or from human activity. Such substances are called contaminants, and may be present in source water as:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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 that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses,

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Pictured below: A wooden footbridge spans across the Wapama Falls that flow into Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.



KEY WATER QUALITY TERMS

The following are definitions of key terms referring to standards and goals of water quality noted on the data table.

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 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 USEPA.

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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: A water clarity indicator that measures cloudiness of the water, and is also used to indicate the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. SFRWS regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2022. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may produce symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.



This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2022 and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord with regulatory guidance. The wholesaler holds a SWRCB monitoring waiver for some contaminants in the surface water supply and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual.

North Coast County Water District - Water Quality Data for Year 2022 ⁽¹⁾

| DETECTED CONTAMINANTS | Unit | MCL/TT | PHG or (MCLG) | Range or Level Found | Average or [Max] | Typical Sources in Drinking Water |
|--|--------|---|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| TURBIDITY | | | | | | |
| Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water | NTU | 5 | N/A | 0.2 - 0.4 ⁽²⁾ | [3.4] | Soil runoff |
| Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) | NTU | 1 ⁽³⁾ | N/A | - | [2.2] | Soil runoff |
| - | - | Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽³⁾ | N/A | 99.3% - 100% | - | Soil runoff |
| Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) | NTU | 1 ⁽³⁾ | N/A | - | [0.1] | Soil runoff |
| - | - | Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽³⁾ | N/A | 100% | - | Soil runoff |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | N/A | 10.9 - 38.8 | 20.5 ⁽⁴⁾ | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Five Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60 | N/A | 6.8 - 27.5 | 17.1 ⁽⁴⁾ | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | ND - 1.7 | [1.3] ⁽⁵⁾ | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁶⁾ | ppm | TT | N/A | 1.3 - 3.9 | 2.3 | Various natural and man-made sources |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | | | |
| Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> ⁽⁷⁾ | - | 0 PS | (0) | - | 0 | Human or animal fecal waste |
| <i>Giardia lamblia</i> | cyst/L | TT | (0) | 0 - 0.04 | 0.01 | Naturally present in the environment |
| INORGANICS | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁸⁾ | ppm | 2.0 | 1 | ND - 0.8 | 0.3 ⁽⁹⁾ | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth |
| Chloramine (as chlorine) | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4 | 0.2 - 3.70 | 2.45 ⁽⁵⁾ | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS | Unit | SMCL | PHG | Range | Average | Typical Sources in Drinking Water |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----------|---------|---|
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | N/A | <3 - 15 | 8.7 | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | Unit | 15 | N/A | <5 - 5 | <5 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | N/A | <6 - 24 | 11 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | N/A | <2 - 2.4 | <2 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1600 | N/A | 37 - 210 | 140 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | N/A | 1.1 - 29 | 15 | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | N/A | <20 - 104 | 61 | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | N/A | 0.1 - 0.2 | 0.1 | Soil runoff |

| LEAD AND COPPER | Unit | AL | PHG | Range | 90th Percentile | Typical Sources in Drinking Water |
|-----------------|------|------|-----|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 300 | 11.7 - 779 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 217.5 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 0.2 | <1.0 - 5.6 ⁽¹¹⁾ | 2.41 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems |

| NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS | Unit | ORL | Range | Average |
|--|------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) | ppm | N/A | 7.1 - 166 | 41 |
| Boron | ppb | 1000 (NL) | 28 - 105 | 56 |
| Calcium (as Ca) | ppm | N/A | 3.2 - 15 | 9.3 |
| Chlorate | ppb | 800 (NL) | 45 - 650 | 147 |
| Chromium (VI) | ppb | N/A | 0.22 - 0.27 | 0.25 |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | ppm | N/A | 9.1 - 49 | 32 |
| Magnesium | ppm | N/A | 0.2 - 4.2 | 2.9 |
| pH | - | N/A | 8.2 - 9.6 | 9.2 |
| Potassium | ppm | N/A | 0.3 - 1 | 0.7 |
| Silica | ppm | N/A | 5 - 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Sodium | ppm | N/A | 3.5 - 21 | 14 |
| Strontium | ppb | N/A | 16 - 159 | 79 |

KEY:

< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to
 AL = Action Level
 Max = Maximum
 Min = Minimum
 N/A = Not Available
 ND = Non-detect
 NL = Notification Level
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
 ORL = Other Regulatory Level
 pCi/L = picocurie per liter
 ppb = part per billion
 ppm = part per million
 PS = Number of Positive Sample
 µS/cm = microSiemens/centimeter

Footnotes:

- All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily.
- This is a Treatment Technique requirement for filtration systems.
- This is the highest locational running annual average value.
- This is the highest running annual average value.
- Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The Treatment Technique requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
- The MCL was changed to *E. coli* based starting on July 1, 2021 when the State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective.
- The SWRCB recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2022, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.5 ppm - 0.9 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively.
- Natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy source was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at the SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the local reservoirs.
- The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2022
- The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2022

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling North Coast County Water District phone number at (650)-355-3462

STAY CONNECTED WITH NCCWD

Questions about your water? Contact Us for Answers.

For information or questions about this report, please call (650) 355-3462 or email info@nccwd.com.

A copy of this report is also available on our website at www.nccwd.com/ccr.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in this report, call the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

The North Coast County Water District Board of Directors meet on the third Wednesday of each month. Hybrid meetings take place at the District office at 2400 Francisco Blvd., Pacifica, and online by Zoom. More information about board meetings and other events is available at www.nccwd.com/board-activities.



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