



VALLEMAR RESERVOIR- PACIFICA, CALIFORNIA

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

NORTH COAST COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT
JUNE 2014

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Our Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

All of the drinking water delivered by North Coast County Water District (NCCWD) during 2013 was purchased from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Nearly all of the supply for 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 Millbrae, prior to delivery to NCCWD. There, the water is tested and monitored to ensure that it meets the standards for clarity set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

The major source of water for the SFPUC originates from spring snowmelt flowing down the Tuolumne River to storage in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) have approved our pristine, well-protected Sierra water source so that no filtration is required. Water treatments including disinfections by ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for corrosion control,

fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing disinfection byproduct formation are in place to meet the drinking water regulation requirements.

Hetch Hetchy water is supplemented with surface water from two local watersheds. Rainfall and runoff from the 23,000-acre Peninsula Watershed in San Mateo County are stored in the Crystal Springs Reservoir, San Andreas Reservoir, and Pilarcitos Reservoir, and are filtered and disinfected at the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant.

As in the past, the Hetch Hetchy Watershed provided the majority of our total water supply, with the remainder contributed by the two local watersheds in 2013.

For more information about the contents of this report, contact Cari Lemke, General Manager at (650)355-3462, or visit us online at www.nccwd.com.

Board of Directors meetings are held the third Wednesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the District office.



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General Information About Your Water

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

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.

Water Quality: Contaminants and Regulations

The SFPUC Water Quality Division (WQD) regularly collects and tests 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 2013, SFPUC WQD staff conducted more than 102,650 drinking water tests in the transmission and distribution systems. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by our certified operators and online instruments.

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.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Protecting Our Watersheds

The SFPUC's annual Hetch Hetchy Watershed Sanitary Survey evaluates the sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed management activities with partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service.

The SFPUC conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for the local watersheds and the approved standby water sources in Early Intake Watershed, which includes Cherry Lake and Lake Eleanor. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2011 for the period of 2006-2010. These surveys identified wildlife, stock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. The reports are available for review at the CDPH San Francisco District office, (510) 620-3474.

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

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.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. We regularly test for this waterborne pathogen, and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2013. 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

About the Water Quality Chart

The table on page 3 lists all 2013 detected drinking water contaminants and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord with regulatory guidance. We received from the CDPH a monitoring waiver for some contaminants such that their monitoring frequencies are less than annual.

North Coast County Water District- Water Quality Data for Year 2013 ⁽¹⁾

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range or Level Found	Average or [Max]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.3 ⁽²⁾	[3.6] ⁽³⁾	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	-	[0.98]	Soil runoff
	-	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	99.9%	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	1 ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	-	[0.13]	Soil runoff
	-	Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	11.1-62.1	43.68 ⁽⁵⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	4.9-50.7	32.1 ⁽⁵⁾	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁶⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	1 - 3.4	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	-	NoP ≤ 5.0% of monthly samples	(0)	-	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	(0)	<0.01 - 0.04	<0.01	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁸⁾	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.4 ⁽⁹⁾	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.76-2.08	1.94 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
RADIONUCLIDES						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND - 3.9	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Range	Average	Major Sources of Contaminant
Aluminum ⁽¹¹⁾	ppb	200	600	ND - 52	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; some water treatment residue
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 18	10.2	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	15	N/A	<5 - 6	<5	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	29 - 258	169	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.8 - 33	16.6	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 - 109	71	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.3	0.1	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range	90th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	300	3-134 ⁽¹²⁾	78	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	<1.0-19.8 ⁽¹³⁾	2.9	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	7 - 71	46
Bromide ⁽¹⁴⁾	ppb	N/A	17 - 24	21
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3 - 23	13
Chlorate ⁽¹⁵⁾	ppb	800 (NL)	39 - 690	303
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	7 - 89	53
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	<0.2 - 8.3	5.3
pH	-	N/A	6.5 - 9.4	8.4
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.8 - 5.2	5
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3 - 18	12

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
NoP	= Number of Coliform-Positive Sample
NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ORL	= Other Regulatory Level
pCi/L	= picocurie per liter
ppb	= part per billion
ppm	= part per million
µS/cm	= microSiemens/centimeter

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR3) - In May 2012, USEPA published the third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) that lists a total of 28 chemical contaminants and two viruses for monitoring by some public water systems between 2013 and 2015. USEPA uses the UCMR to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water to help determine if drinking water standards need to be developed in the future. SFPUC is required to monitor the 28 chemical contaminants, and completed four quarters of UCMR3 monitoring in 2013. Only 5 of the 28 contaminants were detected at very low levels as reported in the table to the left. In the absence of identifiable industrial sources other than chlorate, these contaminants are naturally occurring in our watersheds. Chlorate is a degradation product of the disinfectant used by SFPUC for water disinfection, and is a common contaminant found in water treatment facilities throughout the nation.

UCMR3 SAMPLING RESULTS DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Range	Average	
Chlorate	ppb	800 (NL)	NA	120-170	137	Degradation of disinfectant
Chromium-total ²	ppb	50	-100	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharges
Chromium-6 ³	ppb	10	0.02	<0.031 - 0.062	0.04	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharges
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	0-45	15	Erosion of natural and pipe deposits
Vanadium	ppb	50 (NL)	NA	0-0.021	40.02	Erosion of natural and pipe deposits

0.002
correction

- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.
- (2) Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
- (3) The highest turbidity of the unfiltered water in 2013 was 3.6 NTU.
- (4) There is no turbidity MCL for filtered water. The limits are based on the TT requirements for filtration systems.
- (5) This is the highest locational running annual average value.
- (6) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the SVWTP only.
- (8) The SFPUC adds fluoride to an optimum level of 0.9 ppm to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The CDPH specifies the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.8 ppm - 1.5 ppm. In 2013, the range and average of the fluoride levels were 0.7 ppm - 1.4 ppm and 0.9 ppm, respectively.
- (9) The natural fluoride level in the Hetch Hetchy supply was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in the SVWTP and HTWTP raw water are attributed to the transfer of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the reservoirs.
- (10) This is the highest running annual average value.
- (11) Aluminum also has a primary MCL of 1000 ppb.
- (12) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2013. 0 of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the AL.
- (13) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2013. 1 of 32 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the AL.
- (14) Bromide was monitored at HTWTP treated water in 2013.
- (15) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.



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Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control 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.

Reducing Lead from Plumbing Fixtures

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, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at others because of plumbing materials used in your property.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800-426-4791**, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Fluoridation and Dental Fluorosis

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. Our water is optimally fluoridated at 1.0 mg/l. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at the optimal level may have an increased 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. 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 health provider or CDPH if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. Additional information can be found at CDPH website www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/pages/fluoridation.aspx or CDC website www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.

This state mandated annual report contains important information on the quality of your drinking water. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.