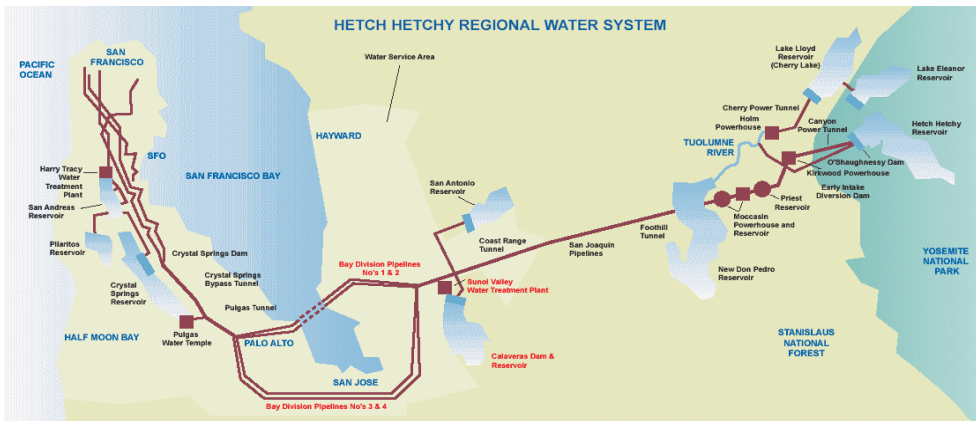


2007 Consumer Confidence Report

North Coast County Water District

Mission Statement: It is the mission of the North Coast County Water District to serve our customers by delivering a sufficient quantity of the highest quality water available in the most cost-effective, reliable and environmentally sensitive manner.



All of the drinking water delivered by the North Coast County Water District (NCCWD) during 2007 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 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 and is stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. This pristine water source meets all federal and state criteria for watershed protection, disinfection treatment, bacteriological quality and operational standards. For these reasons, the CDPH has granted this water source a filtration

exemption. The District receives water from the Hetch Hetchy watershed located in Yosemite National Park and from rainfall and runoff captured in the 23,000 acre Peninsula Watershed, which is located in San Mateo County, and is stored in four reservoirs: Crystal Springs, San Andreas, Pilarcitos and Stone Dam. Treatment processes at Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant include ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, disinfection, chloramination, fluoridation, and corrosion control treatment.

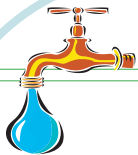


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Special points of interest:

- This report is based on results of water quality and treatment from the year 2007.
- The North Coast County Water District has its own California Department of Public Health-certified water quality laboratory.
- 10 samples per week, every week, are taken throughout Pacifica and along points of distribution to ensure the highest quality of water.



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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs 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 are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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.

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

General Information About Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (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 must provide the same protection for public health. In 2007, NCCWD's Certified Water Quality Lab collected and conducted thousands of water quality tests throughout the entire water distribution system. All results met or exceeded federal and state drinking water regulations.

Typically, the sources of drinking water (both bottled and tap) 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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, 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 are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

How to Read the Water Quality Chart

The table on Page 3 lists all drinking water contaminants detected in 2007. Contaminants below detection limits are not listed. The table contains the name of each contaminant, the applicable drinking water standards or action levels, the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected in water, the typical contaminant source and footnotes explaining the findings. We believe you have a right to know what is in your drinking water. The column to the left provides definitions for the words in the chart.

North Coast County Water District - Water Quality Data for Year 2007 ⁽¹⁾

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	Unit	MCL	PHG or [MCLG]	Range	Average or [Max]	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
TURBIDITY ⁽²⁾						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water, max 5 NTU	-	TT	N/A	0.22 - 0.48 ⁽³⁾	[1.98] ⁽⁴⁾	Soil runoff
Filtered Water - Harry Tracy WTP, max 1 NTU	-	TT	N/A	-	[0.17]	Soil runoff
more than 95% of samples =< 0.3 NTU	-	TT	N/A	100% ⁽⁵⁾	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water - Sunol Valley WTP, max 1 NTU	-	TT	N/A	-	[0.54]	Soil runoff
more than 95% of samples =< 0.3 NTU	-	TT	N/A	98% ⁽⁵⁾	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR (SFPUC Regional System) - for information only						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	11 - 44	[32] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	3 - 29	[18] ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	TT	N/A	0.7 - 2.5	1.94	Various natural and man-made sources
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	18.3-27.0	19.6	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	9.3-13.6	10.1 ⁽⁶⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform, highest % of positives detected in any month	%	≤ 5.0	[0]	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	cyst/L	TT	[0]	ND - 0.03	[0.03]	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (source water) ⁽⁸⁾	ppm	2.0	1	< 0.1 - 0.7	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.61-1.91	1.76	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 - 17	9	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	32 - 320	185	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.8 - 37	17.6	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	25 - 193	109	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.08 - 0.24	0.15	Soil runoff

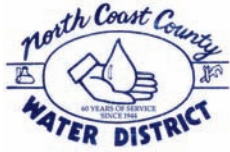
LEAD AND COPPER	Unit	AL	PHG	Range ug/l	90th Percentile	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppb	1300	170	192.40-25.46	35.9843	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	2	3.2 - <1	<1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8 - 112	59
Calcium	ppm	N/A	3 - 29	15.3
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	N/A	8 - 116	61
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	< 0.2 - 9.4	5.4
pH	unit	N/A	8.7 - 9.3	9.0
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.3 - 1.5	0.9
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.2 - 9.3	6.1
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3 - 22	14

KEY:
< / ≤ = less than / less than or equal to
AL = Action Level
Max = Maximum
N/A = Not Available
ND = Non-detect
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ORL = Other Regulatory Level
ppb = parts per billion
ppm = parts per million
µS/cm = microSiemens / centimeter

- Note:
- (1) All results met State and Federal drinking water regulations.
 - (2) Turbidity is the water clarity indicator; it also indicates the quality of the water and the treatment system efficiency.
 - (3) Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
 - (4) This is the highest single measurement in 2007. The startup of the San Joaquin Pipeline No. 2 caused elevated turbidity on 2/24/07 as a result of sediment resuspension in the pipeline. The SFPUC took proactive action by pumping the water to San Antonio Reservoir instead of serving to customers.
 - (5) This is the minimum percentage of time that the filtered water turbidity was equal to or less than 0.3 NTU.
 - (6) This is the highest quarterly running annual average value.
 - (7) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation.
 - (8) The SFPUC adds fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental cavities in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.8 - 1.5 ppm, as required by CDPH regulations.
 - (9) The latest round of Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2007. 0 out of 32 residences were over the copper Action Level at consumer taps.
 - (10) The latest round of Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2007. 0 out of 32 residences were over the lead Action Level at consumer taps.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the North Coast County Water District at (650) 355-3462.
 Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Llame a NCCWD Customer Service at (650) 355-3462 si necesita ayuda en español.
 Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon ukol sa iniinom ninyong tubig. Tumawag po lamang sa NCCWD Customer Service Bureau sa telepono (650) 355-3462.



North Coast County Water District

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Board of Directors

J. Mason Brown, Jr. P.E.
Joshua Cosgrove
Anne De Jarnatt
Thomas J. Piccolotti
Bob Vetter

Director Emeritus

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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 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are parasitic microbes found in surface water. The SFPUC regularly tests for these waterborne pathogens, and found them at very low levels in source and treated water in 2007. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. If ingested, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Stay Informed, Attend Our Monthly Meetings



Board Meetings are held the third Wednesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the District office, located at 2400 Francisco Blvd, Pacifica.

Pictured at left: Directors Bob Vetter, Anne DeJarnatt, Tom Piccolotti, Joshua Cosgrove, J. Mason Brown, Jr. and General Manager Kevin O'Connell.

Remember!

Online Bill Pay is now available at www.nccwd.com.



You can also sign up for automatic payments.

Water Bill Too High?

NCCWD offers

rebates to replace those water guzzling toilets and washing



machines with new Energy Star Water Efficient Appliances. For more information, visit our website.