

Water Quality 2014

JUNE 2015

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Commitment to Water Quality

The City of Mountain View is committed to providing its customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water that meets federal and state standards. The City of Mountain View works with its wholesale water suppliers, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), to test over 2,000 water samples each year to continuously monitor water quality. The results of the 2014 sampling program confirm that Mountain View water met all regulatory standards.

Each year the City publishes a summary of water quality sampling results and other information about Mountain View's water system in its Consumer Confidence Report. This 2014 Consumer Confidence Report was prepared in accordance with Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) requirements. Look inside to learn about water quality regulations and how the City operates and maintains its water system.

Safe Drinking Water Act 40th Anniversary

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law, which was amended in 1986 and 1996, requires that the government and water suppliers take safeguards to protect the nation's drinking water. Key elements include: source water protection, water treatment, distribution system integrity, establishment of health-based standards, water quality testing, and dissemination of public information. To learn more about the Safe Drinking Water Act, call the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

Read More Inside:

Your Drinking Water	2
Water Conservation	2
Maintaining Water Quality	3
Protecting Your Health	4
Water Quality Data	5
Important Definitions	5
Safe Drinking Water Act	7
How to Contact Us	8

This report contains important information about your community's water quality. If necessary, please have the report translated or speak with a friend who understands it well.

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Si necesita entender su contenido en español, pida a un familiar o amigo que se la explique.

Это сообщение содержит важную информацию о качестве воды в нашем регионе. Если вам нужна помощь в переводе, поговорите с человеком, хорошо понимающим английский язык.

这份报告含有关于您社区饮用水质量的重要资讯。如果需要, 请找可以为您翻译的人翻译或解释清楚

View this Report Online

The Water Quality Report is available online at www.mountainview.gov/CCR2014. If you would like to request a paper copy, please call (650) 903-6241 or email waterquality@mountainview.gov.

Your Drinking Water

Mountain View's Water Supply Sources

The City of Mountain View supplies about 9.5 million gallons per day to nearly 17,800 meter connections, using reservoirs, pump stations, wells and 176 miles of pipeline. The City obtains water from several sources to provide operational flexibility during system maintenance, drought and disasters. The map on the right shows the three zones where source waters are distributed within Mountain View. Mountain View's drinking water sources are described below.

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

The City purchases approximately 85 percent of its potable water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy system. Most of the SFPUC's water originates from Sierra Nevada snowmelt that flows into the Tuolumne River and is stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park. Other sources of SFPUC water include surface water collected in watersheds in Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties.

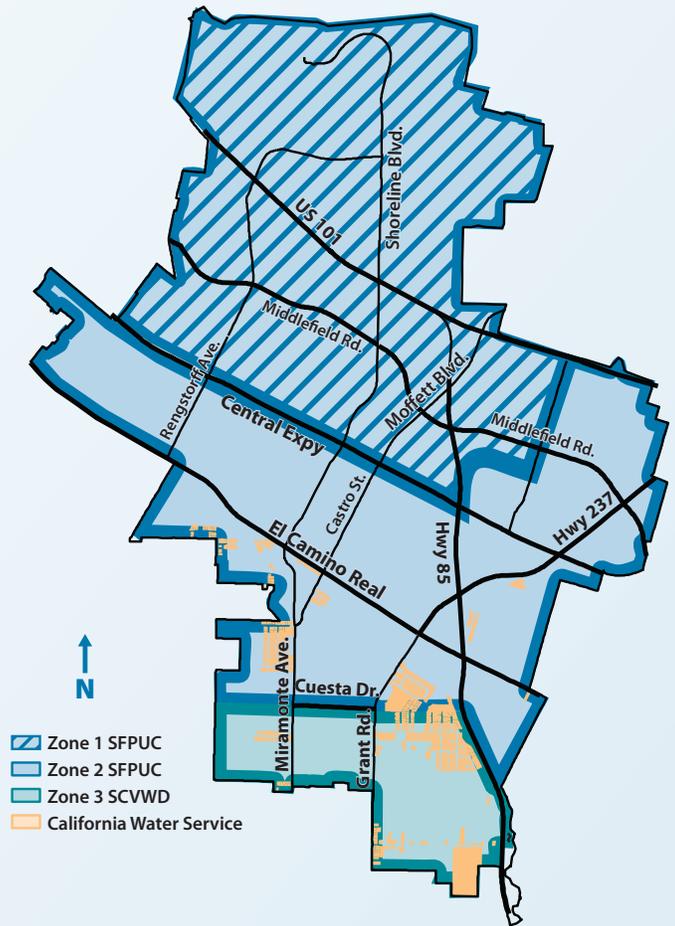
Santa Clara Valley Water District

Approximately 11 percent of the City's potable water supply is purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD). About half of this water is imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The SCVWD's other water sources include groundwater and surface water collected and stored in local watersheds.

City Wells

Four percent of the potable water supply comes from groundwater wells owned and operated by the City. This water is pumped from a deep aquifer and blended with SFPUC water for distribution to City water customers.

For operational flexibility, the zone served with SCVWD water is occasionally supplemented with water from the SFPUC.



Conservation Update

In response to the increasingly severe drought, Governor Jerry Brown and the Water Board continue to impose water conservation restrictions throughout California. In 2014, Mountain View declared a Stage 2 water shortage emergency and set a target of 10 percent conservation (vs. 2013). Thanks to the efforts of our residents, businesses and institutions, Mountain View exceeded the 10 percent target and achieved 13 percent conservation for the entire year. Beginning June 1, 2015, the City is required to increase conservation from 10 to 16 percent (vs. 2013) and sustained efforts will be necessary to meet this new mandate.

Information about the City's current water-use restrictions and conservation programs can be found online at www.conservewater.mountainview.gov or by calling the City's Water Conservation Hotline at (650) 903-6216.



Low water level at Uvas Reservoir. © Santa Clara Valley Water District

Maintaining Water Quality During a Drought

Providing quality drinking water that meets all regulatory requirements and is aesthetically pleasing becomes more challenging during a drought. The City and its wholesale suppliers must adjust operational practices during dry years to prevent water quality problems before they arise. In some cases these activities may appear to be contradictory to water conservation objectives, but they are necessary to ensure the water we deliver remains fresh.

Source Water: Mountain View's source water quality has been impacted by the ongoing drought. During periods of low rainfall and higher temperatures, reservoir levels are lower and water evaporates quickly. The higher evaporation rates increase total dissolved solids (TDS) in surface water supplies. TDS is the combined amount of metals, minerals, salt and other tiny particles that are dissolved in water. TDS is regulated as a secondary contaminant because it can affect the taste and appearance of water, but does not pose a health risk (at the secondary limit). During 2014, the SCVWD reported elevated levels of TDS in its surface water supplies and responded with increased treatment and monitoring. Thanks to the SCVWD's efforts, this constituent remained below the secondary standard.

System Flushing: Like any perishable food or drink, water that sits in a distribution system too long becomes stale, and regular flushing is needed to keep water fresh and clean. During non-drought years the City's water operation staff performs routine flushing of the water system to ensure high water quality. System flushing is achieved by closing valves to isolate a section of the water system and opening fire hydrants to direct flow and discharge through the open hydrant to remove sediment from the system. To be effective, system flushing must be performed at very high velocities that prevent sediment from re-settling.

During drought years, the City delays its flushing program to conserve water. Postponing flushing for a short period may have minimal effect on water quality; however, prolonged flushing delays combined with reduced water use, which slows the movement

of water through the distribution system, can create unpleasant tastes or odors as the water ages. Following 14 months of postponed flushing, the City resumed its annual flushing program in February 2015 to maintain water quality. Isolated areas of the City will continue to be flushed as necessary. Flushing typically consumes approximately three to four million gallons (MG) per year, less than 0.5% of the total water used annually in Mountain View.

In contrast, the City used 135 MG of recycled water in 2014, and saved 531 MG of potable water through conservation and increased recycled water use versus 2013.

Can you capture and reuse water from system flushing?

To be effective, system flushing must be performed at high velocities, making it very difficult to capture the water. Opening and closing the system to capture all of the water would allow sediment to re-settle in the pipelines, significantly reducing the effectiveness of the flushing process. However, the City does capture some of the water in tanker trucks by opening a second hydrant port during flushing.



City crew flushes the water system



Drought and the Sierra Snowpack

Although local rainfall was nearly normal this winter, precipitation elsewhere in California, and most notably the Sierra Nevada, left state and regional water supplies far below average. As of April 1, 2015, the Sierra Nevada snowpack was at a record low – just 5 percent of average. California's snowpack provides essential water throughout the state as it melts in the spring and early summer. The greater the snowpack, the more snowmelt is available to fill reservoirs and meet water demands during the summer and fall. Since most of the SFPUC's water originates from the Sierra Nevada, the snowpack is an important indicator of the City's long-term water supply availability.

Snowmelt is also a critical water source for the SCVWD. Surface water imported by the SCVWD originates as snowmelt and is delivered to the county through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and the state and federal aquifers. A portion of the Delta water is allowed to percolate into the groundwater basin. Local rainfall comprises the remaining basin recharge.

Protecting Your Health

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. EPA and Center 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 at (800) 426-4791.



Water Quality Monitoring

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 milligrams per liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health-care provider.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with water service lines and home plumbing. The City of Mountain View is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in your on-site plumbing 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. Keep a pitcher or bucket nearby to collect this flush water and use it to water plants in your house or garden. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested independently. Testing can be done using an over-the-counter lead testing kit commonly available at local hardware stores. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia: Cryptosporidium and Giardia are parasitic microbes found in most surface water supplies. If ingested, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps and headaches. The SFPUC and SCVWD test for Cryptosporidium and Giardia regularly in their source water and treated water supplies.

Chloramine Disinfectant: Drinking water provided to the City of Mountain View by the SFPUC and the SCVWD is disinfected using chloramine. Although people and animals can safely drink chloraminated water, chloramine must be removed or neutralized for some special users, including some business and industrial customers, kidney dialysis patients and customers with fish and amphibian pets. More information on chloramine is available at: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/mbdp/chloramines_index.cfm.



Operator collects water from a sample station

Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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 human activity. 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 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, that 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 that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the Water Board regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration sets standards for bottled water (based on EPA standards) to provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Data

Water quality staff from the SFPUC, the SCVWD, and the City of Mountain View regularly collect and test water samples from reservoirs, wells and designated sampling points to ensure the water supplied to Mountain View customers meets state and federal drinking water standards. This table provides an analysis of the results of water samples collected in 2014. The table contains the name of each substance found in the water sample, the highest level allowed by regulation, the amount detected, the usual sources of contamination and a key to the units of measurement. Sample results that are below detection limits are not listed. Please note that the presence of a substance does not necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk. For additional details about this table, refer to the important definitions below and table key on Page 6.

Important Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): The designated minimum level at or above which a contaminant in drinking water must be reported to the Water Board.

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW SOURCE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR YEAR 2014 (1)

Detected Contaminants	Measurements			
	Units	DLR	MCL	PHG or MCLG
Primary Health Related Constituents				
Turbidity (3)				
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	—	5	NS
Filtered Water (turbidity)	NTU	—	TT (5)	NS
Filtered Water (percentage of time)	—	—	TT (5)	NS
Microbiological				
Giardia lamblia	Cyst/L	—	TT	0
Organic Chemicals				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	0.3	TT	NS
Inorganic Chemicals				
Aluminum	ppb	50	1000	600
Fluoride (7)	ppm	0.1	2	1
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	1	10	0.02
Nitrate (as NO3)	ppm	2	45	45
Radionuclides				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	3	15	0
Constituents with Secondary Standards				
	Unit	DLR	SMCL	PHG
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS
Color	Unit	NS	15	NS
Manganese	ppb	20	50	NS
Odor	TON	1	3	NS
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	1600	NS
Sulfate	ppm	0.5	500	NS
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	NS
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS
Other Water Constituents Analyzed				
	Units	DLR	MCL	PHG
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS
Barium	ppb	100	1000	2000
Boron	ppb	100	NS	NS
Bromide	ppb	NS	NS	NS
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NS	NS	NS
Chlorate	ppb	20	NS	NS
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS
pH	—	NS	NS	NS
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NS	NS
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS
MOUNTAIN VIEW SYSTEM CONSTITUENTS				
	Units	DLR	MCL (SMCL)	PHG
Turbidity	NTU	—	5	NS
Organic Chemicals				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS
Other Water Constituents Analyzed				
Fluoride (7)	ppm	0.1	2	1
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	NS
Customer Tap Lead and Copper Sampling				
Lead (10)	ppb	5	(15)	0.2
Copper (11)	ppm	0.05	(1.3)	0.3

Water Source					
SFPUC Range	SFPUC Avg. or [Max]	SCVWD Range	SCVWD Avg. or [Max]	CMV Wells Range (2)	Typical Source in Drinking Water
0.2 — 0.6 (4)	[2.8]	—	—	—	Soil run-off
—	[0.98]	—	[0.08]	—	Soil run-off
97 - 100%	—	100%	—	—	Soil run-off
<0.01 — 0.04	<0.01	—	—	—	Naturally present in the environment
25 — 53	[53] (6)	45 — 74	60.7	—	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
24 — 51	[51] (6)	10 — 28	18.6	—	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
1.3 — 2.8	1.9	1.86 — 2.19	2.03	—	Various natural and man-made sources
—	ND	ND — 70	[70]	<50	Erosion of natural deposits
ND — 0.8	0.4 (8)	ND — 0.1	[0.1]	<0.1 — 0.11	Erosion of natural deposits
—	—	ND	ND	ND — 1.4	Erosion of natural deposits
—	—	ND — 5	[5]	16 — 32	Erosion of natural deposits
—	ND	—	—	2.1 — 2.6	Erosion of natural deposits
<3 — 15	9	95 — 166	115	34 — 58	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
—	—	<2.5	<2.5	<5	Naturally occurring organic materials
—	—	—	—	<20	Leaching from natural deposits
ND — 1	ND	1 — 2	[2]	<1	Naturally occurring organic materials
32 — 322	151	650 — 964	731	570 — 710	Substances that form ions when in water
0.9 — 32	17	56.4 — 111	76.7	32 — 38	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
31 — 120	81	360 — 540	424	400 — 500	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
0.1 — 0.2	0.1	0.06 — 0.08	0.07	<0.1 — 0.24	Soil run-off
SFPUC Range	SFPUC Average	SCVWD Range	SCVWD Average	CMV Wells Range (2)	
8 — 94	37	82 — 106	97	240 — 273	Naturally occurring
—	—	—	—	150	Naturally occurring
—	—	155 — 349	221	—	Naturally occurring
ND — 27	5	70 — 100	90	—	Naturally occurring
3 — 20	11	26 — 32	28	75 — 83	Naturally occurring
37 — 740 (9)	314 (9)	95 — 160	129	—	Naturally occurring
7 — 77	46	130 — 178	149	273 — 339	Naturally occurring
<0.2 — 6.4	3.9	16 — 21	18	21 — 32	Naturally occurring
6.9 — 10.2	9.3	7.6 — 7.8	7.7	7.5 — 7.8	Naturally occurring
—	—	0.74 — 1.07	0.9	—	Naturally occurring
0.2 — 1	0.6	3.2 — 4.7	3.8	1.0 — 1.3	Naturally occurring
2 — 5	4	9 — 12	10	—	Naturally occurring
2.4 — 16	10	<0.5 — 121	64	28 — 31	Naturally occurring

Range or [Avg]	Typical Source in Drinking Water
0.0 — 0.5	Soil run-off
25.4 — 52.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
23.5 — 51.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
[0.89]	Naturally occurring and added for treatment
0.2 — 3.40	Water disinfectant added for treatment
ND — 0.35	Water disinfectant added for treatment
7.6	Corrosion of household plumbing
0.1	Corrosion of household plumbing

KEY

- Non Applicable
- < Less Than
- ND Non-Detect
- NS No Standard
- NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- Csyt/L Cysts per Liter
- ppm parts per million (equal to milligrams per liter)
- ppb parts per billion
- µS/cm microSiemens/centimeter
- TON Threshold Odor Number
- SMCL Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
- SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board
- CMV City of Mountain View
- SFPUC San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
- SCVWD Santa Clara Valley Water District
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- pCi/L picocuries per liter

Footnotes

- (1) All results met state and federal drinking water health standards.
- (2) CMV well sampling is conducted in accordance with regulatory schedules.
- (3) Turbidity is a water clarity indicator and also indicates the effectiveness of water treatment plants.
- (4) Turbidity is measured every four hours. Values shown are monthly average turbidity values.
- (5) There is no MCL for turbidity. The limits are based on the TT requirements in the state drinking water regulations, which require filtered water turbidity to be equal to or less than 0.3 NTU a minimum of 95 percent of the time.
- (6) The reported data for TTHMs and HAA-5s describe the range and the highest quarterly running annual average value. The MCLs only apply to the running annual averages.
- (7) Fluoride occurs naturally in source waters from SFPUC, SCVWD, and wells. The City of Mountain View and SFPUC added fluoride in 2014 to meet Water Board required levels.
- (8) The natural fluoride in the Hetch Hetchy supply was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant raw water are attributed to the transfer of the fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into the reservoirs.
- (9) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.
- (10) The Lead and Copper Rule monitoring results for 2013, the most recently required testing, comply with the U.S. EPA health regulations. One of the 34 water samples collected at the consumer taps had Lead concentrations above the Action Level.
- (11) The Lead and Copper Rule monitoring results for 2013 comply with the U.S. EPA health regulations. None of the 34 samples had Copper concentrations above the Action Level.

Safe Drinking Water Act

Protecting Public Health

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, which celebrated its 40th anniversary in December 2014, the EPA sets legal limits on the levels of certain contaminants in drinking water. The legal limits reflect both the level that protects human health and the level that water systems can achieve using the best available technology. Besides prescribing these legal limits, the EPA also sets testing schedules, testing methods and acceptable treatment techniques that water suppliers must follow. Together, the EPA, Water Board, and local water agencies work to ensure these water quality regulations are followed.

Primary Standards

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations set mandatory water quality standards for drinking water contaminants. These standards, called “maximum contaminant levels” or “MCLs,” protect the public against drinking water contaminants that present a risk to human health. An MCL is the legal limit for the amount of a contaminant allowed in a public water system.

Secondary Standards

Some contaminants may cause aesthetic problems with drinking water, such as the presence of unpleasant tastes or odors,

or cosmetic problems, such as tooth discoloration. Since these contaminants do not cause health problems, there are no legally enforceable limits on their presence in drinking water. However, the EPA recommends maximum levels for these contaminants. These recommendations are set by the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations and called “secondary maximum contaminant levels” or “SMCLs.”

Evaluating Unregulated Contaminants

The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water that do not have primary or secondary standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Every five years the EPA reviews the list of contaminants and issues a new list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. The EPA uses this monitoring information to help determine if additional primary standards are needed.

The current rule (UCMR 3) focuses on local distribution systems and requires monitoring of 28 chemical contaminants and two viruses. Mountain View has completed the required UCMR testing for 2014.

Protecting Source Waters

To give water utilities and community members the information they need to protect their drinking water sources, the Safe Drinking Water Act requires that states develop EPA-approved programs to carry out assessments of all source waters in the state. A Drinking Water Source Assessment is a study that defines the land area contributing water to each public water system, identifies the major potential sources of contamination that could affect the drinking water supply, and determines how susceptible the public water supply is to this potential contamination. Public utilities and citizens can use the publicly available study results to take actions to reduce potential sources of contamination and protect drinking water.

Studies have been conducted for all three City of Mountain View potable water supplies. The studies are available for review at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water District Office, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Second Floor, Richmond, California, 94804, (510) 620-3474. More information and study summaries are available online at: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/dwsap.shtml.

SFPUC

The SFPUC’s annual Hetch Hetchy Watershed Survey evaluates sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources and the results of watershed management efforts by the SFPUC and its partner agencies, including the National Park Service and United States Forest Service, to reduce or eliminate contamination sources. The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys of the local Alameda and Peninsula watersheds, as well as approved standby water sources, every five years. The latest five-year surveys were completed in 2011 for the period of 2006-2010, with the next surveys scheduled for 2016. The surveys identified wildlife, livestock and human activities as potential contamination sources.

SCVWD

SCVWD surface water is imported mainly from the South Bay Aqueduct, Dyer Reservoir, Lake Del Valle and San Luis Reservoir, which all receive water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed. The SCVWD’s local water sources include Lexington and Anderson Reservoirs. The SCVWD’s source waters are vulnerable to potential contamination from a variety of land use practices, such as agricultural and urban runoff, recreational activities, livestock grazing and residential and industrial development. Water from imported sources is vulnerable to wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion and wildland fires. Commercial stables and historic mining practices may also be sources of contamination to local water sources. No contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in the SCVWD’s treated waters. The SCVWD’s water treatment plants use multiple techniques for disinfection and physical removal of contaminants. For additional information, visit the SCVWD website at www.valleywater.org.

City Wells

Groundwater beneath the City of Mountain View is available in two aquifers separated by natural clay formations. To ensure the safety of its groundwater supply, Mountain View actively monitors water produced by City wells. The source assessments of Mountain View’s drinking water wells determined the City’s groundwater is potentially vulnerable to contamination from auto repair shops and leaking underground storage tanks, but noted these potential impacts are likely to be confined to the upper aquifer. Because City wells are drilled deep into the lower aquifer, the clay formations and geology help protect the City’s groundwater supply from contamination. To receive a copy of the well assessment summaries, contact the Public Services Division at (650) 903-6329.



To Contact Us

City of Mountain View
Public Services Division
231 North Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043
(650) 903-6329

Business Hours:

Monday - Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Ask Mountain View Online

www.mountainview.gov

Public Participation

The Mountain View City Council meets regularly on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall, 500 Castro Street, Second Floor. Members of the public are encouraged to attend. Contact the City Clerk's Office at (650) 903-6304 for more information.

For more information about this Consumer Confidence Report or your water service, please contact:

Kerry Holeman

Water Quality Technician
(650) 903-6241
www.waterquality.mountainview.gov

Alison Turner

Utilities Services Manager
(650) 903-6329

Water Quality and System Operations (24 hours)

(650) 903-6329

Utility Account Status/Billing

Monday - Friday
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(650) 903-6317

Water Conservation Hotline

(650) 903-6216
www.conservewater.mountainview.gov

To Report Suspicious Activities or Persons

911

More information regarding drinking water, treatment, quality, and regulations is available at:

Santa Clara Valley Water District

(408) 265-2607
www.valleywater.org

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

(415) 554-3289
www.sfwater.org

State Water Resources Control Board

(510) 620-3474
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

*Printed on recycled paper containing 30 percent post-consumer waste
Printed with soy ink*