



Water Quality '06

JUNE 2007

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Your Water

The City of Mountain View is committed to providing its water customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds Federal and State standards.

Each year, the City publishes a water quality report known as the Consumer Confidence Report. The Report provides Mountain View water customers with important information regarding the City's water supply sources, the results of the City's water quality testing program, and water system operations and improvements. The Report also provides answers to questions water customers most frequently ask about the quality of the City's water.

The City of Mountain View tests more than 2,000 water samples each year to continuously monitor the quality of the water distributed to its customers. The results of the 2006 sampling program show that Mountain View water meets all regulatory standards.

Additional information regarding the testing program and its results are listed on page 4.

This 2006 Consumer Confidence Report has been prepared in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and State requirements.



Use Water Wisely

The winter of 2006 was one of the driest on record and may signal the start of a potential drought. The Sierra Nevada snow pack was only at 46 percent of normal when measured earlier this spring. To preserve the limited water supply currently available and avoid the possibility of significant water use reductions next year, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) has asked the cities it sells water to, including the City of Mountain View, to voluntarily reduce water consumption by 10 percent. The SFPUC's regional water system provides nearly 90 percent of the City's water supply.

Even if Mountain View and the other agencies that purchase water from the SFPUC are successful in reducing water consumption by 10 percent through voluntary water use reductions this year, mandatory water rationing may still be required next year if there is another winter with below-normal precipitation levels.

The City of Mountain View urges all of its water customers to use water wisely as we enter the hotter summer months. Suggestions on how to save water – and money – this summer are listed on page 7.

Additional information about programs and services the City of Mountain View offers to residents and businesses to conserve water is available on the City of Mountain View website at www.mountainview.gov or by calling the City's Water Resources Technician at (650) 903-6269.

This report contains important information about your community's water quality.

If necessary, please have it translated, or speak with a friend who understands it well.

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que toma.

Llame a (650) 903-6145 si necesita ayuda en español.

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

此份有關你的食水報告，內有重要資料和訊息，請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。



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Drinking Water Sources

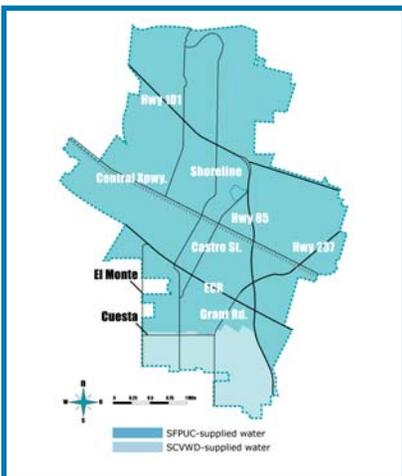
The City of Mountain View distributes more than 4 billion gallons of water to its customers each year from three separate sources:

Hetch Hetchy System. More than 90 percent of the City's water is treated surface water purchased from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC's) Hetch Hetchy System. The SFPUC's major source originates from spring snowmelt that flows into the Tuolumne River and is then stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Other sources of SFPUC water include surface water collected in watersheds in Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties.

Santa Clara Valley Water District.

Water purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) accounts for approximately 10 percent of the City's water supply. This water is imported from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta.

City Wells. A small fraction of the City's water supply comes from seven 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.



Protecting Water Resources

Drinking Water Source Assessment Program

Drinking Water Source Assessment Programs identify how vulnerable drinking water sources may be to commercial and industrial contamination from such sources as leaking underground tanks containing fuel or dry cleaning chemicals, old or unrecorded septic tanks, sewer collection systems, or other commercial and industrial sources.

Drinking water assessments have been conducted by all three suppliers of water to the City of Mountain View.

SFPUC

The SFPUC aggressively protects the natural water resources entrusted to its care. An annual report of the SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy watershed is prepared to evaluate the sanitary conditions, water quality, and potential contamination sources. The annual reports also present performance results of watershed management activities implemented by SFPUC to reduce the potential contamination sources.

In addition to its Hetch Hetchy watershed system, the SFPUC also surveys its local watersheds every five years. The SFPUC's Alameda watershed spans more than 35,000 acres in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties. Surface water from rainfall and runoff is collected in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs.

The 2006 Sanitary Survey of the Hetch Hetchy watershed and the 2005 local watershed survey both concluded that SFPUC watersheds have very low levels of contaminants associated with wildlife and human recreational activity.

SCVWD

SCVWD provides treated surface water to Mountain View from the Rinconada treatment plant. SCVWD surface water is mainly imported from the South Bay Aqueduct, Lake Del Valle, and San Luis Reservoir, which all draw water from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta watershed. The SCVWD local water sources include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

SCVWD water serves the area of the City south of Cuesta Drive. SFPUC serves the remaining area generally north of Cuesta Drive.

The SCVWD source waters are considered to be most 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. No contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in the SCVWD treated water. The water treatment plants provide multiple barriers for physical removal and disinfection of contaminants.

City Wells

Mountain View completed the source assessment for its existing drinking water wells in 2002 and conducted a source assessment for Well 22 in June 2004, prior to being placed into operation. A source assessment is underway for the new Well 23, and the well will be placed into service in mid 2007.

Both the 2002 and 2004 assessments revealed that Mountain View wells might be potentially vulnerable to contamination from auto repair shops and leaking underground storage. Any potential vulnerability to contamination would be likely confined to the upper aquifer. Since the City wells are drilled deep into the aquifer, the geology is such that the source is protected from contaminants. Mountain View actively monitors the water source to ensure the groundwater source is safe.

Assessments are available for review at the CDHS Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, California, 94804.

To request a copy of the well assessment summary be mailed to you, contact the Public Works Department at (650) 903-6329.

Protecting Your Health



Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of small amounts of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA 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 such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

How Do Drinking Water Sources Become Polluted?

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 animal 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 result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which 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**, which 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 U.S. EPA and CDHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Cryptosporidium and ***Giardia*** are parasitic microbes found in most surface water supplies. The SFPUC and SCVWD tests for them regularly in both the sources and treated water supplies. Both were occasionally found at very low levels in the SFPUC and SCVWD water in 2006. If ingested, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps and associated headaches.

Fluoride in Your Drinking Water

The City of Mountain View supplies its water customers with approximately one part per million of fluoride in its drinking water. This level of fluoride is the optimum level prescribed by the California Department of Health Services. Water purchased from the SFPUC already has fluoride in it. Mountain View only fluoridates the water it purchases from the SCVWD and draws from City wells.

Chloramine Disinfectant

The drinking water provided to the City of Mountain View by both the SFPUC and SCVWD is disinfected by chloramine.

Although people and animals can safely drink chloraminated water, chloramine must be removed or neutralized in water for some special users/customers. These users include some business and industrial customers, kidney dialysis patients, and fish and amphibian pets. Contact the Public Works Department's Public Services Division at (650) 903-6329 to learn how to remove chloramine from your water.

Water Quality Data

This table provides an analysis of the results of water samples collected in 2006. The table contains the name of each substance found in the water samples, the highest level allowed by regulation, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, and a key to units of measurement. Sample results below detection limits are not listed.

Please note: The presence of a substance does NOT necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk.

To understand the table, please refer to the footnotes below and the definitions and key on page 5.

Water quality staff from SFPUC, SCVWD, and the City of Mountain View regularly collect and test water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure that the water supplied to Mountain View customers meets or exceeds Federal and State drinking water standards.

Footnotes

- (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 a single, maximum measurement. This elevated turbidity was caused by the start up of the Hetch Hetchy aqueduct after shut-down for maintenance work.
- (5) Filtered water turbidity was equal to or less than 0.3 NTU 95% of the time.
- (6) The reported data is the highest quarterly running annual average value.
- (7) Fluoride occurs naturally in source waters from SFPUC, SCVWD, and wells. The City of Mountain View and SFPUC added fluoride in 2006 to CDHS-required levels.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Mountain View, Public Services Division, at (650) 903-6329.

Detected Contaminants	Measurements				Water Source				Typical Source in Drinking Water
	Units	DLR	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	SFPUC Range	SFPUC Avg. or [Max]	SCVWD Range	SCVWD Avg. or [Max]	
Turbidity ⁽²⁾									
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water, max 5 NTU	NTU	—	TT	NS	0.22 — .93 ⁽³⁾	4.4 ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water, maximum turbidity, minimum percentage of time ⁽⁵⁾	NTU	—	TT	NS	—	[0.18]	—	—	Soil run-off
	—	—	TT	NS	100%	—	100%	[0.09]	Soil run-off
Organic Chemicals									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	22 — 57	[38] ⁽⁶⁾	32.7 — 46.1	39.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	8 — 45	[25] ⁽⁶⁾	13.9 — 29	21.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	—	TT	NS	1.1 — 2.9	2.4	1.43 — 2.5	1.85	
Inorganic Chemicals									
Aluminum	ppb	50	1000	600	<50 — 71	<50	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	2	45	45	ND	ND	ND — 4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Constituents with Secondary Standards									
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS	3 — 22	12	ND	ND	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	NS	15	NS	<5 — 10	<5	<2.5	<2.5	Naturally occurring organic material
Iron	ppb	100	300	NS	<10 — 32	18			Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	20	50	NS	<2 — 3	<2	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	mS/cm	NS	1600	NS	24 — 376	195	344 — 514	424	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	0.5	500	NS	0.8 — 44	20	48.9 — 56.8	52.6	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	—	1000	NS	20 — 190	112	148 — 294	231	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS	0.08 — 0.45	0.21	0.05 — 0.06	0.06	Soil run-off
Other Water Constituents Analyzed									
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	6 — 114	58	71 — 116	84	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	100	1000	NS	<100 — 161	<100	ND — 165	140	Naturally occurring
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3 — 28	15	18 — 28	21	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	ppm	0.02	NS	NS	ND	ND	107 — 167	140	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	6 — 146	66	46 — 69	54	Naturally occurring
Fluoride	ppm	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.1 — 1.5	1.0	ND	ND	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	<0.2 — 11.5	6.3	10 — 13	12	Naturally occurring
pH	unit	NS	NS	NS	7.6 — 9.7	8.9	7.4 — 7.7	7.5	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.2 — 1.8	1.0	1.7 — 3.2	2.4	Naturally occurring
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.8 — 7.2	5.0	9 — 13	12	Naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	2 — 24	14.3	27 — 57	49	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	ppb	3	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND — 4	4	Naturally occurring

Mountain View System Constituents	Units	DLR	MCL (or AL)	PHG (or MCLG)	Range	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	—	5	NS	0.0 — 0.5	Soil run-off
Organic Chemicals						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	80	39.9 — 41.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	60	25.2 — 26.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Other Water Constituents Analyzed						
Fluoride ⁽⁷⁾	ppm	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.8 — 1.4	Naturally occurring and added for treatment
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.4 — 2.6	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Microbial Total Coliform	%	—	5	0	0	
CMV Wells						
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	2	45	45	18.5	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	—	1000	NS	352	
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	280	

KEY	
—	Non Applicable
<	Less Than
AL	Action Level
ND	Non-Detect
NS	No Standard
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ppb	Parts per Billion
ppm	Parts per Million
µS/cm	microSiemens/centimeter
DLR	Detection Limit Reporting
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

Important Definitions

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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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

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

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

What's New in the System

INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP) UPDATE

Water System Improvements

During 2006, the City continued its efforts to expand the capacity of its water reservoirs to ensure that there is an adequate water supply to meet the community's current and future water needs and to respond to major emergencies and natural disasters. Construction was completed on a new eight-million gallon underground reservoir, pump station, and well on the Graham Middle School site. The project also included the construction of a new sports complex above the reservoir that opened to the public in December 2006.

The new Graham Reservoir facility significantly enhances water storage capacity and the City's water distribution system, which also includes the six-million gallon Whisman Reservoir and three-million gallon Miramonte Reservoir.

Other water distribution system improvements completed or started in 2006 include:

- Completing water main and service replacements in the City's Rex Manor neighborhood on Doane, Drew, Elsie, and Wagner Avenues, and on Springer Road and Hope Street.
- Beginning water and service main replacements on Latham Street, Barbara Avenue, Jane Lane and Junction Avenue.
- Commencing work on the development of a water system master plan that will evaluate future water system infrastructure needs and funding priorities.

These water system improvements were supplemented by the ongoing maintenance and repair activities performed by City water crews. Water crews repair water main breaks and maintain fire hydrants and valves. Each year, Water crews flush the City's water distribution system to remove sediment to promote good water quality. The water used in flushing activities represents only a very small portion of the water used by the City each year.



An aerial view of the new Graham Sports Complex. The track and all-weather turf cover the new eight-million gallon Graham Reservoir and will greatly reduce future irrigation demands.



The City of Mountain View has integrated several water conservation practices into its daily parks and facilities operations to reduce its water consumption. Among the actions the City has already undertaken to reduce its water consumption are:

- Installing remote programmable irrigation controllers in parks and roadway landscaped areas throughout the City to fine-tune watering schedules.
- Participating in the SCVWD's Irrigation Technical Assistance Program for its City parks. A landscape professional trained to evaluate existing irrigation systems and practices visits City parks and provides Parks staff with recommendations for additional water-saving techniques.
- Retrofitting City facilities with water-efficient toilets and other water-saving fixtures.

The City of Mountain View will continue to aggressively monitor the regional water supply and work with its water suppliers and other water agencies to plan and prepare for the possible implementation of additional, more severe, mandatory water conservation measures. The City will keep its water customers updated regarding the water supply situation and the need for any additional voluntary or mandatory water conservation efforts.

Water Conservation Tips

Here are actions you can take to be water-wise and save water and money:

- Turn off the water tap while brushing your teeth or shaving. You'll save at least 2.5 gallons every minute.
- Take shorter showers. Each minute of reduced shower time will save 2.5 gallons of water.
- Install aerators in your kitchen and bathroom faucets.



- Don't allow the hose to run as you wash your car, driveway, or sidewalk. Install an automatic shutoff on your hose to keep the water from running into the gutter.
- Make sure your plumbing isn't broken or defective. A running toilet can waste two gallons of water per minute or as much as 7,000 gallons per month. A faucet leaking a small stream wastes between 2,000 and 2,700 gallons each month.
- Be sure your sprinklers are adjusted to water plants, not pavement.
- Plant water-wise, drought-tolerant gardens and only water what your plants need.
- Irrigate during the evening hours.

- Operate your clothes washers and dishwashers with full loads only, even if the machines have adjustable load settings.
- Replace old toilets, shower heads and clothes washers with new, higher efficiency fixtures and appliances.

Additional information about programs and services the City of Mountain View offers to residents and businesses to conserve water is available on page 8, the City of Mountain View website at www.mountainview.gov, or by calling the City's Water Resources Technician at (650) 903-6269.



To Contact Us

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

Business Hours:
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

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

David Serge, Utility Services Manager
(650) 903-6329

Dorothy DeOcampo, Water Quality Technician
(650) 903-6241

Water Quality and System Operations
(24 hours) (650) 903-6329

Suspicious Activities and Persons: 911

Utility Account Status/Billing
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
(650) 903-6317

City Water Conservation Hotline
(650) 903-6216

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

California Department of Health Services
Drinking Water Branch
(510) 620-3474
www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

SFPUC Website
<http://www.sfwater.org>

SCVWD Website
www.valleywater.org

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA)
www.bawasca.org

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.

Questions and Answers

Q. Is my water safe to drink?

A. Yes. The City of Mountain View's water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards (U.S. EPA) and State drinking water health standards in 2006.

Q. How do lead and copper get into tap water?

A. The sources of lead in the tap water are most likely lead solder and copper piping in the customer's plumbing. The most common cause is corrosion, a reaction between the water and the lead solder or copper piping.

Q. Why is my water yellow or brown?

A. The most common reason for discolored water is household plumbing. When water is not circulated regularly (such as in a guest bathroom or when unused during vacation), it can pick up color from galvanized or copper pipes. A rusting water heater can also discolor water. In addition, distribution mains can accumulate small amounts of sediment that settles out. City water operators opening hydrants and altering normal flow patterns can disturb this sediment. In all cases, letting the water run a few minutes should clear the discoloration. If the discoloration continues, call the City's Public Services Division at (650) 903-6329.

Q. Why does my water sometimes look cloudy?

A. Tiny air bubbles can cause cloudy water. The City may pump water to assist in distribution, and this can introduce air into the system and create bubbles. The cloudy appearance will settle out if the water is allowed to stand for a few minutes.

Q. What is my water pressure?

A. The City of Mountain View's water system delivers water a minimum pressure of 45 pounds. This exceeds the Department of Health Services requirement that a public water system provide more than 25 pounds of pressure. Operating pressures vary by location and every effort is made to keep water pressure within a five-pound range.

Water Conservation Programs

The City of Mountain View, in conjunction with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, offers residents and businesses a wide variety of programs and services to make it easy to conserve water and save money.

- **Water-Wise House Calls.** Trained water surveyors will come out to your home or apartment to review your water usage, provide free low-flow shower heads and aerators (if needed), and suggest other ways for you to save water. Call (800) 548-1882 to schedule an appointment.
- **Free Low-Flow Shower Head and Aerator Distribution.** Request free low-flow shower heads and kitchen and bath faucet aerators be sent to you. Call the City's Water Resources Technician at (650) 903-6269 for more information.
- **Residential Clothes Washer Rebate Program.** Buy a high-efficiency clothes washer and receive \$100 to \$150. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 2554, for more information.
- **High-Efficiency Toilet Rebate Program.** You may be eligible for a rebate up to \$125 if you replace a toilet that flushes at 3.5 gallons per flush or more with an approved high-efficiency or dual flush toilet. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 2554, for more information.
- **Residential Irrigation System Hardware Rebate Program.** This program offers rebates up to \$1,000 to help pay for the cost of upgrading your irrigation hardware. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 2554, for more information.
- **Commercial Clothes Washer Rebate Program.** Buy or lease high-efficiency clothes washers and receive as much as \$400 per unit. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 2707, for more information.
- **Commercial High-Efficiency Toilet Program.** Qualifying businesses and schools may be eligible for free installation of high-efficiency toilets. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 2707, for more information.
- **Water-Efficient Technologies Program for Businesses.** This program offers financial incentives to businesses that reduce their water usage. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 3201, for more information.
- **Irrigation Technical Assistance Program for Businesses.** Eligible businesses can have a landscape professional visit their site, evaluate their irrigation system, and recommend additional water saving techniques. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 2639, for more information.
- **Commercial/Business Irrigation System Hardware Rebate Program.** This program offers rebates up to \$4,500 to help pay for the cost of upgrading irrigation hardware. Call (408) 265-2607, extension 2639, for more information.

More information about these and other residential and commercial water conservation programs is available at the City of Mountain View website at www.mountainview.gov or by calling the the City's Water Resources Technician at (650) 903-6269.



City of Mountain View
Public Works Department
231 North Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043

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