



Water Quality '07

JUNE 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Drought Declared -- Reduce Water Use by 10% Now!

The City of Mountain View strongly encourages every water customer to voluntarily reduce water use by 10 percent immediately to preserve the limited supply of water and avoid mandatory rationing later this year.

As this Consumer Confidence Report was going to print, Governor Schwarzenegger declared the first statewide drought in 17 years, urging all Californians to reduce their water use.

The Governor's drought declaration followed two years of extremely dry weather. March and April 2008 were among the driest in California's recorded history. The Sierra Nevada snowpack, a key source of water for Bay Area communities, including the City of Mountain View, is well below normal levels.

The City's two largest water suppliers, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), are asking customers to voluntarily reduce their water usage by 10 percent. These voluntary measures could become mandatory if water users do not immediately cut back on water use.

The City will continue to 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 need for any additional voluntary or mandatory water conservation efforts.

Suggestions on how to reduce water use are listed on Page 2, along with additional water conservation tips and information about programs and services the City of Mountain View offers to residents and businesses to conserve water.

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 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 2007 sampling program show that Mountain View water meets all regulatory standards. Additional information regarding the testing program and its results is listed on Page 4.

This 2007 Consumer Confidence Report has been prepared in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and State Department of Public Health requirements.



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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Simple Steps to Reduce Water Use by 10%

Here are some simple steps you can take to reduce your water use and reach the 10 percent reduction goal:



- Turn off the water tap when you are brushing your teeth or doing the dishes. You will save 2.5 gallons every minute.
 - Take shorter showers. Each minute of reduced shower time will save 2.5 gallons.
 - Install aerators in your kitchen and bathroom faucets (see below).
 - Don't allow the hose to run as you wash your car. Install an automatic shutoff nozzle on your hose to keep from wasting water. Or take your car to a carwash that recycles water.
 - Make sure your plumbing is not broken or defective. A running toilet can waste 2 gallons a minute.
- A faucet leaking a small stream can waste more than 2,000 gallons each month.
- Be sure your sprinklers are adjusted to water plants, not pavement.
 - Plant water-wise, drought tolerant, gardens.
 - Irrigate during the evening hours.
 - Operate your clothes and dish washers with full loads only, even if the machines have adjustable load settings.
 - Take advantage of rebates available when replacing your old toilets, showerheads and clothes washer with new, higher-efficiency fixtures and appliances (see below).

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.

Residential Programs

- **Water-Wise House Calls:** Trained water surveyors will come 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 High-Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate Program:** Buy a high-efficiency clothes washer and receive \$125 to \$200. 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 uses 3.5 gallons per flush or more with an approved high-efficiency or dual flush toilet. Call (877) 874-8479 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.

- **Residential Water Softener Rebate Program:** This program offers a \$150 rebate for qualified replacement of your water softener. Call (408) 265-2607, Extension 2288 for more information.
- **Residential Water-Efficient Landscape Rebate Program (WELRP):** Replace high-water-use plants with low-water-use plants or permeable hardscape and receive a rebate up to \$1,000. Call (408) 265-2607, Extension 2205 for more information.

Commercial Programs

- **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.
- **Free Commercial High-Efficiency Toilet Program:** Qualifying businesses and schools may be eligible for free installation of high-efficiency toilets. Call (888) 520-9494 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 2639, 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 \$4,000 to help pay for the cost of upgrading irrigation hardware. Call (408) 265-2607, Extension 2639, for more information.
- **Commercial Water Softener Rebate Program:** This program offers a \$400 rebate for replacement of timer-based water softeners with demand-initiated-based water softeners. Call (408) 265-2607, Extension 2288 for more information.

Landscape Programs

- **Commercial Water-Efficient Landscape Rebate Program (WELRP):** This program offers a rebate up to \$10,000 by replacing high-water-use plants with low-water-use plants or permeable hardscape. Call (408) 265-2607, Extension 2205, for more information.
- **Weather-Based Irrigation Controller (WBIC) Installation Program:** This program offers \$300 to \$1,100 rebates for installation of weather-based irrigation controllers that manage and change watering schedules based on soil moisture conditions. Call (866) 685-2322 for more information.

More information about other residential and commercial water conservation programs is available by visiting the City of Mountain View website at www.mountainview.gov or by calling the Santa Clara Valley Water District at (408) 265-2607. If you have any other questions about conserving water, please contact the City's Water Resources Technician at (650) 903-6269.

Water Quality Monitoring & Disinfection

Lead & Copper

Lead and copper are metals found as natural deposits and are also commonly used in household plumbing. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) established the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead and copper. In 2007, the City of Mountain View conducted lead and copper tests. Lead was not detected and monitoring results for copper were well below the MCLG limit.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your water, have your water tested or allow water from your tap to run before using the water whenever the tap has not been used for several hours. Keep a pitcher or small watering can nearby sinks to collect water running from the tap to use for house, deck or garden plants.

Radionuclides

Most drinking water sources have very low levels of radioactive contaminants ("radionuclides") that are low enough not to be considered a public health concern. In 2002, the City of Mountain View conducted radionuclide monitoring for well water and confirmed that the monitoring results were below the MCLG.

In 2007, the City of Mountain View conducted radionuclide testing for wells placed into service after 2002 and confirmed that the monitoring results were well below the MCLG.

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 drinking water.



What's New in the System

INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP) UPDATE

Water System Improvements. During 2007, the City continued its efforts to ensure there is an adequate, dependable water supply to meet the community's current and future water needs.

- Water main and service replacements were completed on Latham Street, Toft Street, Barbara Avenue, Jane Lane and Junction Avenue.
- The City's eighth drinking water well, located at the Graham Reservoir and Pump Station site, began operation. Water from this well is blended with the Reservoir's water supply for distribution throughout the City.
- Work began on the development of water and sewer system master plans that will assist the City in planning for future water supply, capacity and system improvement requirements through the year 2030.

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 and promote good water quality. The water used in flushing activities represents only a small percentage (0.3 percent) of the water used by the City each year.



The City's Expanding Water Portfolio -- The Recycled Water Project

The Cities of Mountain View and Palo Alto are constructing a system to supply recycled water from the Regional Water Quality Control Plant in Palo Alto to the area of Mountain View located north of Highway 101. The system will supply recycled water for irrigation to many of Mountain View's largest water consumers and business customers, and the City estimates that recycled water consumption will exceed 1 million gallons per day, replacing up to 10 percent of the City's potable water use. Mountain View anticipates beginning delivery of recycled water in early 2009.

Water Quality Data

The table provides representative analytical results of City of Mountain View water samples collected in 2007. 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 found in the water samples 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. Please refer to the footnotes below and the definitions and key on Page 5 to better understand the information provided in the table.

Footnotes

- All results met State and Federal drinking water regulations.
- In 2007, two wells supplied water to the distribution system.
- Turbidity is a water clarity indicator. It also indicates the quality of the water and treatment system efficiency.
- Turbidity is measured every four hours. These are monthly average turbidity values.
- This is a single, maximum measurement in 2007. The start-up of the San Joaquin Pipeline No. 2 caused elevated turbidity on February 2, 2007 as a result of sediment resuspension in the pipeline. The SFPUC took proactive action by diverting and pumping the turbid water into the San Antonio Reservoir rather than distributing it directly to customers.
- Filtered water turbidity was equal to or less than 0.3 NTU 95 percent of the time.
- The reported data is the highest quarterly running annual average value.
- Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation.
- Fluoride occurs naturally in source waters from SFPUC, SCVWD and City wells. The City of Mountain View and SFPUC added fluoride in 2007 to CDPH-required levels.
- This data refers to radionuclide testing that is reported as an average/composite value. Because of low levels found in groundwater, the monitoring frequency is reduced to 9 years.
- This value occurred on one date and samples taken at other locations were below the MCLG.
- In 2007, testing confirmed that none of the 33 residences were over the lead Action Level at consumer taps.
- In 2007, testing confirmed that none of 33 residences were over the copper Action Level at consumer taps.

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

City of Mountain View Source Water Quality Data for Year 2007 ⁽¹⁾										
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]	CMV Wells Range ⁽²⁾	
Primary Health Related Constituents										
Turbidity ⁽³⁾										
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water, max 5 NTU	NTU	—	TT	NS	0.22 – .48 ⁽⁴⁾	[1.98] ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water, maximum turbidity, minimum percentage of time ⁽⁶⁾	NTU	—	TT	NS	—	[.54]	—	—	—	Soil run-off
	—	—	TT	NS	98%	—	100%	[0.09]	—	Soil run-off
Microbiological										
Giardia lamblia	Cyst/l		TT		ND – 0.03	[0.03]	ND	ND	—	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	11 – 44	[32] ⁽⁷⁾	28 – 48	38	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	3 – 29	[18] ⁽⁷⁾	10 – 18	13	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon ⁽⁸⁾	ppm	0.3	TT	NS	0.7 – 2.5	1.94	1.32 – 2.12	1.73	—	Various natural and man-made sources
Inorganic Chemicals										
Fluoride ⁽⁹⁾	ppm	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.1 – 0.2	0.13	ND – 0.1	0.1	4.2 – 23	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	2	45	45	ND	ND	ND – 3	3	14.9 – 26.0	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Constituents with Secondary Standards										
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS	3 – 17	9	65 – 88	75	36.2 – 68	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color	unit	NS	15	NS	ND – 5	[5]	<2.5	<2.5	5	Naturally occurring organic material
Specific Conductance	µ/cm	NS	1600	NS	32 – 320	185	475 – 563	518	632 – 863	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	0.5	500	NS	0.8 – 37	17.6	48.1 – 54.9	51.3	31.2 – 48	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	—	1000	NS	25 – 193	109	250 – 284	266	352	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS	0.08 – 0.24	0.15	0.04 – 0.08	0.06	—	Soil run-off
Odor	TON	NS	3	NS	ND – 2.5	ND – 6.5	1	1	1	
Other Water Constituents Analyzed										
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	8 – 112	59	59 – 75	68	24.6 – 247	Naturally occurring
Aluminum	ppb	50	1000	600	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 20	Naturally occurring
Barium	ppb	100	1000	2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	128 – 150	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	100	1000	NS	ND – 161	ND	115 – 162	134	ND	Naturally occurring
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3 – 29	15.3	16 – 21	18	93 – 100	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	ppm	0.02	NS	NS	ND	ND	102 – 169	133.25	ND	Naturally occurring
Chromium	ppb	10	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 2	Naturally occurring
Gross Alpha ⁽¹⁰⁾	pCi/l	3	15	(0)	—	—	—	—	2.57 – 3.00	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	8 – 116	61	83 – 163	93	256 – 380	Naturally occurring
Iron	ppb	100	300	—	ND	ND	ND	ND	100 – 160	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	<0.2 – 7.4	5.4	11 – 14	12	1.5 – 37	Naturally occurring
pH	unit	NS	NS	NS	8.7 – 9.3	9.0	7.5 – 7.7	7.6	7.6 – 8.0	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.3 – 1.5	0.9	2.6 – 3.3	3.1	1.0 – 1.7	Naturally occurring
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS	4.2 – 9.3	6.1	12 – 14	12	ND	Naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3 – 22	14	55 – 72	64	26.5 – 27.0	Naturally occurring

Mountain View System Constituents	Units	DLR	MCL (or AL)	PHG (or MCLG)	Range or [Max]	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	16.2 – 97.7 ⁽¹¹⁾	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	60	ND – 38.3	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Other Water Constituents Analyzed						
Fluoride ⁽⁹⁾	ppm	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.8 – 1.4	Naturally occurring and added for treatment
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.0 – 2.6	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Microbial Total Coliform	%	—	5	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Customer Tap Lead & Copper Sampling						
Copper ⁽¹²⁾	ppb	50	(1300)	170	110	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ⁽¹³⁾	ppb	5	(15)	2	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing

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 (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.

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. Approximately 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. Most of the SFPUC's water comes from the spring Sierra Nevada snowmelt that flows into the Tuolumne River and is 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 9 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 eight groundwater wells owned and operated by the City. This water is pumped from a deep aquifer and blended with SFPUC and SCVWD water for distribution to City water customers.

Protecting Water Resources

Drinking Water Source Assessment Program

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

Drinking water assessments have been conducted for all three City supplies.

SFPUC

The SFPUC actively and 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 the SFPUC and its partner agencies such as the National Parks Service to reduce the potential for contamination. The 2007 sanitary survey concludes that SFPUC watersheds have very low levels of contaminants associated with wildlife and human activities in these upcountry watersheds.

In addition to annually surveying its Hetch Hetchy watershed system, the SFPUC 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.

Recent surveys concluded that local SFPUC watersheds have very low levels of contaminants associated with wildlife and human recreation activity.

SCVWD

The 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. Local SCVWD water sources include the Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

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



SCVWD 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 may be impacted by wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion and wildland fires in open space areas. Commercial stables and historic mining practices may also be potential contamination sources to local water sources.

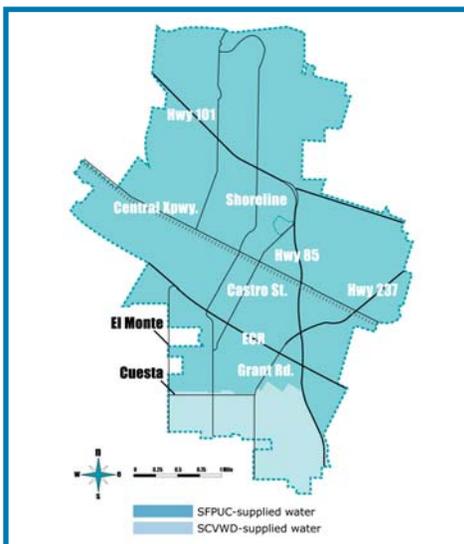
No contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in SCVWD treated water. Water treatment plants provide multiple barriers for the physical removal and disinfection of contaminants.

City Wells

Mountain View completed source assessments for its drinking water wells in 2002 and 2004. A source assessment for the City's new Well 23 was conducted in June 2007.

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

Assessments are available for review at the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Second Floor, Richmond, California, 94804. To request a well assessment summary, contact the Public Services Division 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. 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 from 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of 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 ask for advice from your healthcare provider.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are Byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 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.

Cryptosporidium and ***Giardia lamblia*** are parasitic microbes found in surface water supplies. If ingested, these parasites may produce symptoms of nausea, stomach cramps and associated headaches. The SFPUC and SCVWD regularly test both source and treated water supplies for the presence of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. Tests conducted in 2007 found only very low levels of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in SFPUC source water and treated water. The SFPUC is upgrading its treatment plant facilities to meet new Federal requirements to disinfect and control *Cryptosporidium* in its Hetch Hetchy water.

Fluoride in Your Drinking Water

The City of Mountain View supplies its water customers with approximately 1 part per million of fluoride in its drinking water. This level of fluoride is the optimum level prescribed by the CDPH. Water purchased from the SFPUC already has fluoride in it. Mountain View only fluoridates the water it receives from the SCVWD and draws from City wells.

Bottled vs. Tap Water -- The Clear Choice

Consumption of bottled water continues to increase. Many people who drink bottled water do so under the mistaken belief that bottled water is safer and healthier than tap water. This is not necessarily true. According to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, one-third of the bottled water tested as part of the study contained bacterial or chemical contaminants, including carcinogens, in levels exceeding government and/or industry standards or guidelines. Tap water provided by municipal and other local water agencies, on the other hand, is subject to more rigorous testing and purity standards than bottled water.

Not only is bottled water no safer or healthier for you than tap water, drinking bottled water isn't good for the environment. The equivalent of 17 million barrels of oil was required to produce the 900,000 tons of plastic used to bottle water in the United States last year.

As a result of that manufacturing, 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide were released into the environment.

Almost 90 percent of plastic bottles used were disposed into landfills instead of being recycled.

Think "green" the next time you need a glass of water and drink tap water instead of bottled water. It's better for you and the environment.



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 or 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

**California Department of Public Health,
Drinking Water Branch**
(510) 620-3474
www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/ddwem.aspx

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

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

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

SFPUC Website
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 the 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.



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

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