

Water Quality 2016

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JUNE 2017



O'Shaughnessy Dam overflow at Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

Your 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 tests over 2,000 water samples each year to continuously monitor water quality and publishes a summary of water quality sampling results and other information about Mountain View's water system in its annual Consumer Confidence Report. This 2016 Consumer Confidence Report was prepared in accordance with Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) requirements.

Coming out of the Drought

Following five years of severe drought California recently experienced the wettest winter on record, resulting in Statewide water shortages followed by major flooding in some areas. Each of these extreme conditions also impact water quality. Excess sediment can enter a water system when water is drawn from a low reservoir by agitating sediment lying on the bottom near the reservoir intake. During particularly wet years, turbulent flows agitate sediment on the bottom of the watershed and along riverbanks, causing higher sediment loadings. Water managers must balance the impacts from dry and wet conditions by monitoring water quality throughout the system and implementing best practices to maintain high water quality. Mountain View works closely with its wholesale suppliers to keep its drinking water clean and refreshing.

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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

Your Drinking Water

Mountain View's Water Supply Sources

The City of Mountain View supplies nearly eight million gallons per day to over 17,900 meter connections using reservoirs, pump stations, wells, and over 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 typically distributed within Mountain View. Mountain View's drinking water sources are described below.

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

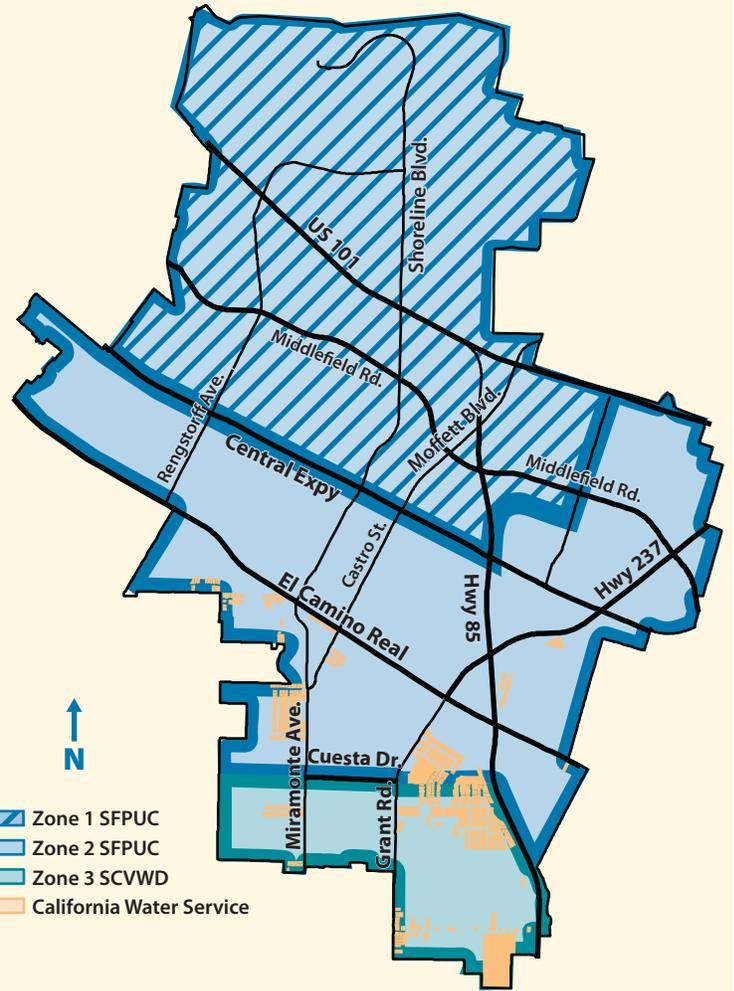
The City purchases approximately 85 percent of its drinking water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy system. Most of the SFPUC's water originates from Sierra Nevada snowmelt that flows into the Tuolumne River and is stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park. Other sources of SFPUC water include rainwater runoff 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 (Delta). The SCVWD's other water sources include local groundwater and surface water collected and stored in local reservoirs. For operational flexibility, the zone served with SCVWD water is occasionally supplemented with water from the SFPUC.

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.



Making Conservation a Way of Life

Winter 2016 brought much-needed rain and snow across California. The State's March 30, 2017 snow survey yielded a snow water content 164 percent of normal. In response to the above-normal water supply, Governor Brown lifted the statewide drought emergency on April 7, 2017, prompting water agencies across California to drop or lower their drought response. Recognizing both the historic precipitation levels, and the extraordinary conservation achieved by residents and businesses, on May 23, 2017, the City Council voted to rescind the Stage 1 drought status in Mountain View. Recovering from the worst drought on record, the City is mindful that in California, conservation is a way of life. Ongoing restrictions on excessive water use are being developed by the State Water Board, with the goal of continuing to increase water-use efficiency across the State and build on the successes of the past five years. California has long experienced fluctuating precipitation, and water managers anticipate continued extreme weather events in the future. Efficient water use is integral to sustainable water management, and making conservation a California way of life will help us endure future hydrologic fluctuations.



San Luis Reservoir – 2015 vs. 2017

photos: Alison Turner

System Improvements

City of Mountain View

In 2016, City staff continued maintaining water infrastructure to ensure a clean, reliable water supply for the community. Specific projects completed this year include:

- **Reservoir Cleaning:** Mountain View operates four water storage reservoirs. The City rotates its reservoir cleaning schedule, reaching each reservoir once every three to five years. In 2016, the City's 2.3 million gallon Miramonte Reservoir was drained, cleaned, inspected, and repaired.
- **Main Replacement:** Staff worked with the Mountain View Whisman School District to relocate and upsize the water main located on the Crittenden School grounds.
- **Meter Upgrades:** Staff from the City's meter operation continued efforts to replace manual-read water meters with radio-enabled meters that can be read electronically. During 2016, 698 meters were replaced, bringing the total number of radio-enabled meters to 7,395.
- **Solar Panels:** As part of an effort to increase use of renewable energy at City facilities, solar panels were installed on the roof of the City's six million gallon Whisman Reservoir. Power from the panels is sufficient to provide 100 percent of the electrical needs of the adjacent Municipal Operations Center and surrounding buildings.
- **System Flushing:** Regular water system flushing is necessary to mitigate and prevent water quality problems and ensure that the water we deliver remains fresh. In September 2016, the City completed system-wide flushing and tested a new water main flushing system which recirculates and filters water from fire hydrants to clean the mains. This system was used in Zone 3 and the downtown area as a water-saving alternative to traditional flushing.



Whisman Reservoir Solar Panels

photo: Phil Dolan

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

In 2002, the SFPUC embarked on a \$4.8 billion, multi-year Water System Improvement Program (WSIP). The WSIP includes repair, replacement, and upgrades to critical portions of San Francisco's water system, which provides water to 2.6 million people in four Bay Area counties. The WSIP, one of the largest infrastructure programs in the country, includes 87 capital improvement projects designed to improve reliability, increase seismic protection, and upgrade water storage facilities. Key projects in 2016 included constructing the new Calaveras Dam spillway and fish ladder, and the Peninsula and San Antonio pipeline rehabilitation projects, which improve local storage and transmission. As of December 2016, the WSIP was approximately 94 percent complete. The WSIP is scheduled for completion in 2019.



Calaveras Dam fish ladder construction photo: SFPUC

The SFPUC is also currently implementing its Hetchy System Improvement Program (HSIP), a \$936 million multi-year group of capital projects to upgrade upcountry water transmission, hydroelectric generation, and power transmission facilities. Construction of the HSIP began in 2012, and all 30 projects are scheduled for completion by 2026.

Work in 2016 included inspection and maintenance of the Mountain Tunnel (improving access, enhanced monitoring, and repairing lining where necessary), and rehabilitation and replacement of Cherry Dam and O'Shaughnessy Dam outlet components. The Mountain Tunnel is a crucial section of pipeline that delivers water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, which provides 85 percent of the water for the regional system.

Santa Clara Valley Water District

The SCVWD manages and operates a complex and integrated water supply infrastructure, including storage, transmission, treatment, and recycled water facilities. Capital improvements are performed regularly to provide necessary upgrades to aging water supply facilities. During 2016 construction continued at the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant, improving the 1960s era facility to add additional treatment and disinfection processes and increase the capacity from 80 to 100 million gallons per day. In addition, the SCVWD continued design work to seismically retrofit several of its local water storage facilities, including Anderson, Calero, Guadalupe, and Almaden dams.



Rinconada Water Treatment Plant

photo: SCVWD

Protecting Your Health

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 from *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 10 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 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health-care provider. Nitrate levels in Mountain View's water does not exceed regulatory health levels.

Lead: In compliance with State and Federal regulations, the City conducts lead testing every three years. Water samples are tested from representative homes throughout the

City and the results are published on Page 5 of this report. Lead in drinking water comes 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 in its distribution system but does not control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. If present in your household



City staff collecting a water sample.

photo: Will Medina

water, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested independently and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes after long periods of non-use. Testing can be performed using an over-the-counter lead testing kit, commonly available at local hardware stores. Additional 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/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 regularly test for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in their source water and treated water supplies.

Chloramine Disinfectant: Drinking water provided to the City of Mountain View by the SFPUC and 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: www3.epa.gov/region9/water/chloramine.html.

Lead Information

Recent events in Michigan have shown that lead in drinking water remains a public health concern. Lead rarely occurs naturally in California's drinking water, but may become present when water passes through old plumbing containing lead. Measures taken during the last three decades have greatly reduced exposures to lead in drinking water and California is at the forefront of these efforts with the strictest regulations in the country. Like many water sources, Mountain View's imported water is treated with corrosion inhibitors to prevent the leaching of lead from household plumbing materials. The City performs triannual household testing on water samples from homes to monitor for the presence of lead.

Test results from Mountain View's most recent sampling event shows three of the 34 homes sampled have lead concentrations above the Action Level of 15 parts per billion; however, the average result from all homes is below the threshold where further action is necessary. A detailed report about the City's Public Health Goal testing is available at www.mountainview.gov/waterqualityPHG.

Two new State regulations require public water systems to: (1) Perform lead testing at local schools upon request, and (2) Inventory lead-containing service lines between the street and your water meter, and develop a timeline for replacement. For up-to-date progress on the compliance with these requirements, contact Public Services at (650) 903-6087. General information about lead in the home and environment is available at www.epa.gov/lead.

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 2016. The table contains results for substances detected in the water, including the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation, the amount detected, the usual sources of each substance and a key to the units of measurement. Sample results that are below detection limits are not listed. 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 the 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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. A detailed report of the City's PHG testing is available at www.waterquality.mountainview.gov.

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.

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 State Water Board.

| CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW SOURCE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2016 (1) | | | | |
|--|----------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Detected Contaminants | | Measurements | | |
| Primary Health Related Constituents | Units | DLR | MCL | PHG or MCLG |
| 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 |
| Cryptosporidium Oocysts | Oocyst/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 (6) | ppm | 0.1 | 2 | 1 |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | 1 | 10 | 0.02 |
| Nitrate (as N) | ppm | 0.4 | 10 | 10 |
| 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 CaCO ₃) | 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 CaCO ₃) | 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 |
| Strontium | 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 (6) | 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 |
| 0.3 — 0.5 (4) | [3.2] | — | — | — | Soil run-off |
| — | [1] | — | [2.2] | — | Soil run-off |
| 98% — 100% | — | 100% | — | — | Soil run-off |
| 0 — 0.11 | 0.3 | — | — | — | Naturally present in the environment |
| — | — | — | [0.1] | — | Naturally present in the environment |
| — | — | 37 — 68 | 53.2 | — | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| — | — | 10 — 34 | 18.7 | — | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 1.6 — 5.3 | 2.4 | 1.47 — 3.13 | 1.99 | — | Various natural and man-made sources |
| ND — 55 | ND | ND — 76 | ND | <50 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| ND — 0.8 | 0.3 (7) | ND | ND | <0.1 — 0.14 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| — | — | ND | ND | ND — 1.4 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| — | — | ND — 1.1 | ND | 3.5 — 6.4 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| — | — | — | — | 1.85 — 2.6 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| <3 — 16 | 8.8 | 59 — 96 | 76 | 34 — 58 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| <5 — 11 | <5 | <2.5 | <2.5 | <5 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| — | — | ND | ND | <20 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| — | — | 1 | 1 | <1 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| 31 — 218 | 146 | 401 — 581 | 510 | 570 — 710 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| 1 — 30 | 16 | 38.7 — 64.6 | 49.7 | 32 — 38 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| <20 — 95 | 63 | 222 — 344 | 282 | 400 — 500 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| ND — 0.5 | 0.2 | 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) | |
| 7 — 112 | 39 | 54 — 72 | 64 | 240 — 273 | Naturally occurring |
| — | — | ND | ND | 150 | Naturally occurring |
| ND — 123 | ND | ND — 162 | 109 | — | Naturally occurring |
| <5 — 19 | 8 | <0.05 — 0.12 | 0.06 | — | Naturally occurring |
| 2 — 18 | 10 | 14 — 20 | 18 | 75 — 83 | Naturally occurring |
| 47 — 250 (8) | 143 (8) | 130 — 170 | 143 | — | Naturally occurring |
| 8 — 76 | 44 | 71 — 115 | 95 | 273 — 339 | Naturally occurring |
| 0.2 — 6 | 3.6 | 9 — 13 | 11 | 21 — 32 | Naturally occurring |
| 8.2 — 9.8 | 9.4 | 7.5 — 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 — 7.8 | Naturally occurring |
| <0.03 — 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.73 — 1.21 | 1.07 | — | Naturally occurring |
| 0.2 — 1 | 0.6 | 2.2 — 3.5 | 3 | 1.0 — 1.3 | Naturally occurring |
| 5.1 — 5.7 | 5.3 | 5 — 15 | 11 | — | Naturally occurring |
| 2.6 — 17 | 11 | 47 — 72 | 56 | 28 — 31 | Naturally occurring |
| 13 — 204 | 95 | — | — | — | Naturally occurring |
| Range or [Avg] | Typical Source in Drinking Water | | | | |
| 0.0 — 0.5 | Soil run-off | | | | |
| 48.6 — 71.9 (9) | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | | | | |
| 19.3 — 55.5 (9) | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | | | | |
| [0.77] | Naturally occurring and added for treatment | | | | |
| [2.23] | Water disinfectant added for treatment | | | | |
| ND — 0.12 | Water disinfectant added for treatment | | | | |
| 7.7 | Corrosion of household plumbing | | | | |
| 0.12 | Corrosion of household plumbing | | | | |

— Non Applicable
 < Less Than
 ND Non-Detect
 NS No Standard
 NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
 Cyst/L Cysts per Liter
 Oocyst/L Oocysts 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

- All results met state and federal drinking water health standards.
- CMV well sampling is conducted in accordance with regulatory schedules.
- Turbidity is a water clarity indicator and also indicates the effectiveness of water treatment plants.
- Turbidity is measured every four hours. Values shown are monthly average turbidity values.
- Turbidity 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.
- Fluoride occurs naturally in source waters from the SFPUC, SCVWD, and City wells. The City of Mountain View and SFPUC added fluoride in 2016 to meet State Water Board required levels.
- 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.
- The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.
- 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.
- The Lead and Copper Rule monitoring results for 2016, 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. Value reported is the 90th percentile.
- The Lead and Copper Rule monitoring results for 2016 comply with the U.S. EPA health regulations. None of the 34 samples had Copper concentrations above the Action Level. Value reported is the 90th percentile.

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 states to develop EPA-approved programs to carry out assessments of all source waters. 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. 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 and 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 conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and local water sources every five years. The most recent local sanitary survey was completed in 2016. The SFPUC conducted a special watershed sanitary survey for upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy water sources in 2015 (e.g., Lake Eleanor, Lake Cherry, parts of the Tuolumne River) as part of its drought response plan efforts. These surveys evaluate the sanitary condition, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed management activities and were completed with support from partner agencies, including National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service. These surveys identified wildlife, stock, and human activities as potential contamination sources.



Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

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 that supply their water treatment plants include Almaden, Calero, Coyote, 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.



Anderson Dam and Reservoir

photo: SCVWD

City Wells

Groundwater beneath the City of Mountain View is present in two aquifers separated by natural clay formations. Because City wells are drilled deep into the lower aquifer, the clay formations and geology help protect the City's groundwater supply from contamination. Staff regularly tests water produced by City wells and conducts assessments to ensure the safety of its groundwater supply. 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. To receive a copy of the well assessment summaries, contact the Public Services Division at (650) 903-6329.

Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 State 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.



Wildflowers in Sunol Regional Wilderness

photo: SFPUC

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.

To Report Suspicious Activities or Persons, Please Dial 911

Ask Mountain View Online

www.mountainview.gov/askMV

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 Supervisor
(650) 903-6087
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

Water Supply Information

www.mountainview.gov/depts/pw/services/water/

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