WATER QUALITY 2022

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT JUNE 2023

Tuolumne River

City of Mountain View

YOUR WATER QUALITY

The City of Mountain View is committed to providing customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. 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 the annual Consumer Confidence Report. This Consumer Confidence Report covers water quality information from January to December 2022 and was prepared in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) requirements. In 2022, Mountain View's drinking water met all Federal and State standards.

WATER QUALITY AND CLIMATE

Drought is well known in California. By the end of 2022, California had experienced nearly three years of record-breaking dry conditions. The year ended with a long-awaited rainstorm, followed by nearly a dozen atmospheric river events across the State. The storms provided much needed relief, yet also caused major floods and damage to many areas. Extended droughts and intense rainfall are extreme conditions that can also impact water quality. This 2022 annual report explains the water quality and treatment processes used to protect your drinking water. This report also shares important infrastructure projects that Mountain View and its wholesaler water suppliers, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), are working on to ensure a safe and reliable water supply.

READ MORE INSIDE:

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.

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

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

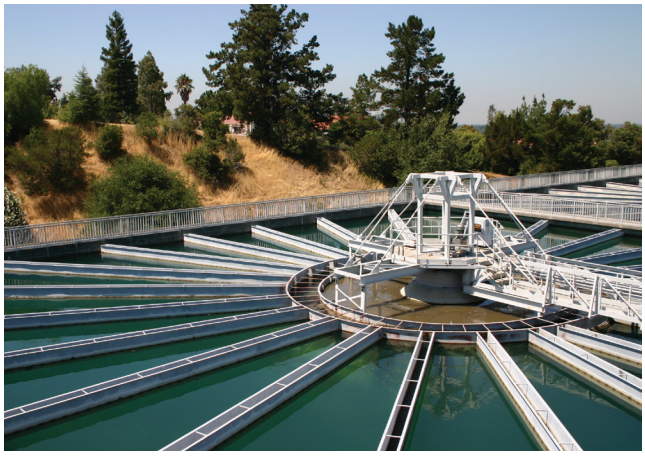
YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Mountain View supplies approximately 8.0 million gallons of drinking water per day to nearly 18,000 metered customers using reservoirs, pump stations, wells, and approximately 190 miles of pipeline. The City obtains water from several sources to provide operational flexibility and reliability during system maintenance, changing water supply conditions, and emergencies. Mountain View's drinking water sources and treatments are described below.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

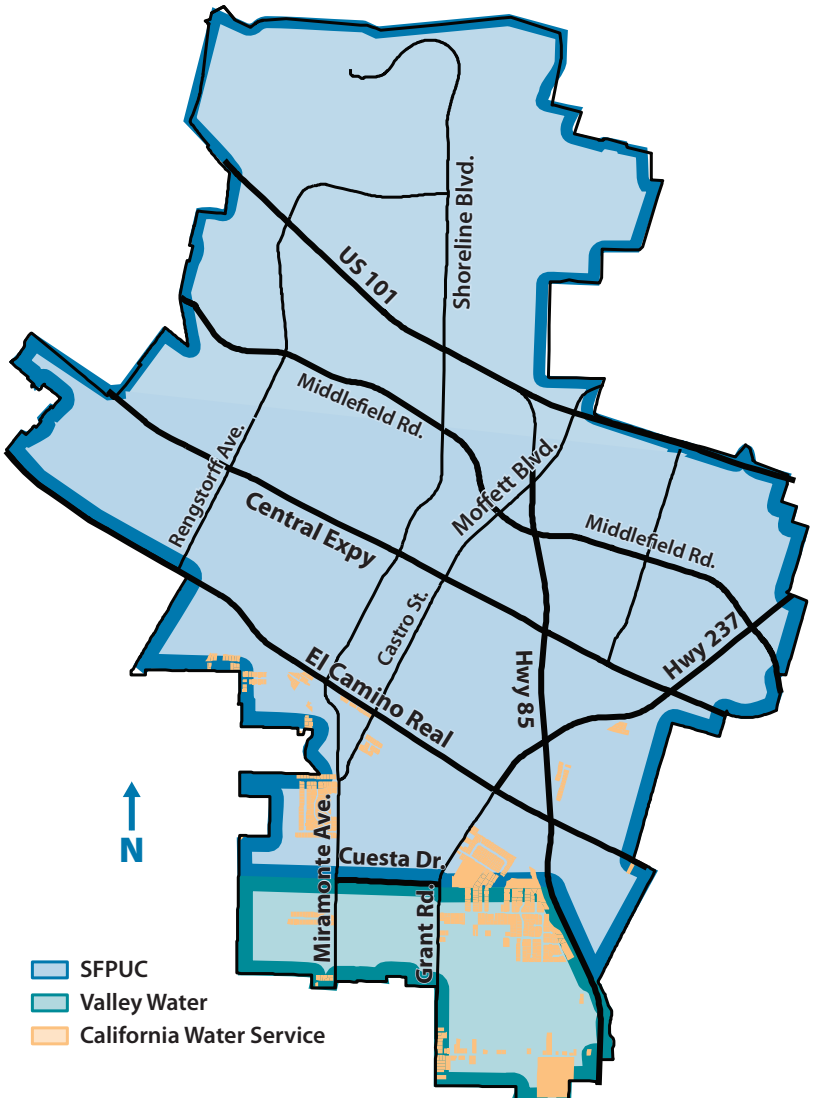
The City purchases approximately 89 percent of its drinking water from the SFPUC Regional Water System. Most of the SFPUC's water originates from Sierra Nevada snowmelt that flows into the Tuolumne River and is stored in the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park. Other sources of SFPUC water include rainwater runoff collected in watersheds in Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties.

Prior to reaching Mountain View, water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is treated using ultraviolet light and chlorine disinfection, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water captured from local watersheds is treated using filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, pH adjustment, and taste and odor removal.



Rinconada Water Treatment Plant photo: Valley Water

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM



VALLEY WATER

Approximately 10 percent of the City's potable water supply is purchased from Valley Water. Surface water is imported mainly from the South Bay Aqueduct, Dyer Reservoir, Lake Del Valle, and San Luis Reservoir, which all draw water from the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta watershed. Valley Water's local water sources include Calero Reservoir. Valley Water's three water treatment plants provide multiple barriers for physical removal of contaminants and disinfection of pathogens. Mountain View receives water from the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant in Los Gatos.

CITY WELLS

One percent of the potable water supply comes from groundwater wells owned and operated by the City. Groundwater beneath Mountain View is present in two aquifers within the Santa Clara groundwater subbasin separated by natural clay formations. City wells are drilled deep into the lower aquifer where the clay formations and geology help protect the City's groundwater supply from contamination. Groundwater is blended with SFPUC water for distribution to City water customers. The City's wells also serve as a backup water supply during emergencies. Staff regularly tests water produced by City wells and conducts assessments to ensure the safety of the groundwater supply.

PROTECTING SOURCE WATERS

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS

To give water utilities the information they need to protect their drinking water sources, the Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to develop U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 use the study results 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.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The SFPUC conducts watershed sanitary surveys for its Hetch Hetchy supply annually and local water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds (e.g., Lake Eleanor, Lake Cherry, parts of the Tuolumne River) were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016–2020. These surveys evaluated the sanitary condition, water quality, potential contamination sources, and watershed management activities, and were completed with support from partner agencies, including the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service. These surveys identified wildlife, livestock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. Prior to distribution, the water meets or exceeds all Federal, State, and County regulations.

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

Almaden Reservoir photo: Valley Water

VALLEY WATER

Valley Water'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 also 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 contaminants associated with any of these activities have been detected in Valley Water's treated water.

CITY WELLS

The source assessments of Mountain View's drinking water wells determined the City's groundwater is potentially vulnerable to contamination from auto repair shops and leaking underground storage tanks, but noted these potential impacts are likely to be confined to the upper aquifer. The City's wells extract water from the lower aquifer.

WATER SUPPLY UPDATE

To determine how much water will be available for the coming year, the Department of Water Resources provides an annual snowpack survey the first week of April. The April 1, 2022 Sierra Nevada snowpack level was just 38 percent of normal, prompting Governor Gavin Newsom to issue Executive Order N-7-22 requiring all water agencies to implement Level 2 of their water shortage contingency plan (among other actions). Mountain View declared a Stage 2 water shortage on June 28, 2022 and restricted outdoor irrigation to no more than 2-days per week. City water customers responded by reducing water use by 12% (compared to 2020).

2022 Sierra Nevada Snow Survey Site photo: Dept. of Water Resources

The beginning of 2023 started with record-breaking rainfall from multiple winter storms. California faced unprecedented floods after roughly three years of dry conditions. The statewide snowpack for April 2023 was 253 percent of normal. Governor Newsom rescinded the Level 2 water shortage requirement for water agencies. Valley Water, SFPUC, and the City of Mountain View have all rescinded their drought emergencies, with Valley Water maintaining a voluntary call for conservation. For current information, visit **MountainView.gov/Drought**.

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 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 such as those 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. Guidelines from the EPA and Center for Disease Control on ways 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

LEAD: To comply 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. If present in your household water, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 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 nonuse. Testing can be performed using an over-the-counter lead testing kit, commonly available at local hardware stores or through a certified drinking water laboratory. 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 **EPA.gov/lead**.

photo: Emily Yarsinske

City Staff Collecting a Water Sample

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS): PFAS are widely-used, long-lasting chemicals which break down very slowly over time. Due to their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS have been detected in people and animals all over the world and are present at low levels in a variety of food products and in the environment. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they are found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products. This makes it challenging to study and assess the potential human health and environmental risks. Mountain View completed two rounds of PFAS monitoring in drinking water, with the most recent completed in 2022. No PFAS has been detected in these samples. Another round of PFAS monitoring is currently underway.

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 do not exceed regulatory health levels.

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 Valley Water regularly test for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in their source and treated water supplies. In 2022, the SFPUC found very low levels of Giardia in its source waters (see table on Page 5). Water treatment removes Giardia prior to the water being distributed to customers.

CHLORAMINE DISINFECTANT: Drinking water provided to the City of Mountain View by the SFPUC and Valley Water 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 **EPA.gov/dwreginfo/chloramines-drinking-water**.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking 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, 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 byproducts 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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The SFPUC, Valley Water, 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 2022. The table contains test 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 regulatory 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

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): The minimum detection level established by the State Water Board for purposes of reporting constitutes that may be found in drinking water. Constituent levels below the DLR are considered to be zero.

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 smell, 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 health risk. MCLGs are set by the EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Disinfection 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.

Notification Level (NL): Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply.

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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment within the California Environmental Protection Agency. Detailed reports of the City's PHG testing are available at **MountainView.gov/CCR**.

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

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

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW SOURCE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2022 (1)

Detected Contaminants	Measurements				Water Source					
Primary Health Related Constituents	**Units**	**DLR**	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**SFPUC Range**	**SFPUC Avg. or [Max]**	**Valley Water Range**	**Valley Water Avg. or [Max]**	**CMV Wells Range (2)**	**Typical Source in Drinking Water**
Turbidity (3)										
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	—	5	NS	0.2 — 0.4 (4)	[3.4]	—	—	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (turbidity)	NTU	—	TT (5)	NS	—	[2.2]	—	[0.28]	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (percentage of time)	—	—	TT (5)	NS	99.3% —100%	—	100%	—	—	Soil run-off
Microbiological										
Giardia lamblia	Cyst/L	—	TT	0	0 — 0.04 (6)	0.01 (6)	—	—	—	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	— (7)	— (7)	53.2 —74.5	63.6	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	— (7)	— (7)	10.2 — 15.9	13.4	—	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (8)	ppm	0.3	TT	NS	1.3 — 3.9	2.3	1.5 — 3.0	2.3	—	Various natural and man-made sources
Inorganic Chemicals										
Fluoride (9)	ppm	0.1	2	1	ND — 0.8	0.3 (10)	ND — 0.13	ND	ND — 0.11	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	0.4	10	10	—	—	ND — 0.7	0.4	3.7 — 6.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	3	15	0	—	—	3.3 (11)	3.3	ND (12)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	1	20	0.43	—	—	1.3 (11)	1.3	—	Erosion of natural deposits
Constituents with Secondary Standards	**Unit**	**DLR**	**SMCL**	**PHG**						
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS	<3 — 15	8.7	71 — 95	83	29 — 64	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	NS	15	NS	<5 — 5	<5	ND — 5	2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	TON	1	3	NS	—	—	1	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	NS	300	NS	<6 — 24	11	—	—	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	NS	50	NS	<2 — 2.4	<2	—	—	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	1600	NS	37 — 210	140	562 — 626	581	600 — 730	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	0.5	500	NS	1.1 — 29	15	50 — 74	65	35 — 38	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	NS	<20 — 104	61	308 — 362	335	72 — 340	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS	0.1 — 0.2	0.1	0.01 — 0.28	0.06	ND	Soil run-off
Other Water Constituents Analyzed	**Units**	**DLR**	**MCL [NL]**	**PHG**	**SFPUC Range**	**SFPUC Average**	**Valley Water Range**	**Valley Water Average**	**CMV Wells Range (2)**	
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	7.1 — 166	41	61 — 78	73	220 — 320	Naturally occurring
Barium	ppb	100	1000	2000	—	—	—	—	130 — 140	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	NS	[1000]	NS	28 — 105	56	126 — 182	163	150	Naturally occurring
Bromide	ppb	NS	NS	NS	—	—	ND — 160	78	—	Naturally occurring
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.2 — 15	9.3	17 — 25	23	63 — 89	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	ppb	20	[800]	NS	45 — 650	147	96 — 221	150	—	Naturally occurring
Chromium (vi)	ppb	NS	50	0.02	0.22 — 0.27	0.25	—	—	—	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	9.1 — 49	32	92 — 122	114	234 — 356	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.2 — 4.2	2.9	12 — 15	14	19 — 32	Naturally occurring
pH	—	NS	NS	NS	8.2 — 9.6	9.2	7.5 — 8.0	7.8	7.7	Naturally occurring
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NS	NS	—	—	1.02 — 1.17	1.12	—	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.3 — 1	0.7	3.6 — 4.6	4.1	1.1 — 1.2	Naturally occurring
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS	5 — 5.9	5.5	7 — 14	11	27	Naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.5 — 21	14	65 — 79	71	36 — 39	Naturally occurring
Strontium	ppb	NS	NS	NS	16 — 159	79	—	—	—	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	ppb	NS	[50]	NS	—	—	2 — 3	2	3.7 — 7.5	Naturally occurring

MOUNTAIN VIEW DRINKING WATER (1)	Units	DLR	MCL [SMCL]	PHG	Range or [Avg]	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	—	5	NS	ND — 0.50	Soil run-off
Organic Chemicals						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	0.5	80	NS	26.6 — 76.2 (13)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	1	60	NS	20.8 — 45.6 (13)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Other Water Constituents Analyzed						
Fluoride (9)	ppm	0.1	2	1	[0.68]	Naturally occurring and added for treatment
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	[2.80]	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	NS	[0.04]	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Customer Tap Lead and Copper Sampling						
Lead (14)	ppb	5	[14]	0.2	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (14)	ppm	0.05	[14]	0.3	0.12	Corrosion of household plumbing

KEY

—	Non Applicable
<	Less Than
CMV	City of Mountain View
Csyt/L	Cysts per Liter
EPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
ND	Non-Detect
NS	No Standard
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Oocyst/L	Oocysts per Liter
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ppb	parts per billion (equal to micrograms per liter)
ppm	parts per million (equal to milligrams per liter)
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
TON	Threshold Odor Number
µS/cm	microSiemens/centimeter

FOOTNOTES

(1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.

(2) CMV well sampling is conducted in accordance with regulatory schedules.

(3) Turbidity is a water clarity indicator and also indicates the effectiveness of water treatment plants.

(4) Turbidity is measured every four hours daily. Values shown are monthly average turbidity values.

(5) 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.

(6) Current test methods approved by the EPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Water treatment techniques are implemented to address health concerns from microbial containments.

(7) SFPUC results not applicable. See Mountain View Drinking Water results below for relevant values.

(8) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The TT requirement applies to the filtered water from the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant only.

(9) Fluoride occurs naturally in source waters from the SFPUC, Valley Water, and City wells. The City of Mountain View and SFPUC added fluoride in 2022 to meet State Water Board required levels.

(10) The State Water Board recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm be maintained in the treated water. In 2022, the range and average of the fluoride levels in SFPUC's treated water were 0.5 ppm - 0.9 ppm and 0.7 ppm, respectively.

(11) Radioactive monitoring is conducted every nine years. Gross Alpha Particle Activity and uranium were detected in San Luis Reservoir in 2022.

(12) Radioactive monitoring is conducted every nine years. These results were collected in 2022.

(13) The reported data for TTHMs and HAA-5s describes the range of the running annual average value.

(14) The Lead and Copper Rule monitoring results for 2022, the most recently required testing, comply with the EPA health regulations. None of the 40 water samples collected at the consumer taps had lead or copper concentrations above the regulatory Action Level. Value reported is the 90th percentile.

WATER QUALITY AND CLIMATE

Climate-driven extremes in weather, such as long-term droughts to prolonged storms, are becoming more frequent with each year. Water managers are tasked with the challenge of protecting community water supplies under varying weather conditions. As the recent drought concludes, managers continue to analyze weather events and water supply conditions to identify opportunities to increase water storage, improve infrastructure, and safeguard water resources. This section includes the latest water supply projects that Mountain View and its water wholesalers are working on to ensure your drinking water is protected through various climate events.

Mountain Tunnel Improvement Project photo: SFPUC

PROTECTING OUR WATER SUPPLY

To evaluate the condition of our drinking water system, the City recently completed a comprehensive update to the Water Master Plan (WMP). Using computer modeling and field data, the WMP analyzes the entire water distribution system and locates where improvements are needed. City staff will utilize the WMP to identify concerns with water distribution and capacity, evaluate the City's water storage and supply availability, and recommend capital improvements for the next 10 years.

To improve the resilience of the City's water supplies, City Council approved a Recycled Water Feasibility Study Update in March 2022. Recycled water provides a droughtproof water source, and increasing its use expands a reliable, non-potable water source that can be used for irrigation, cooling and toilet flushing even when potable supplies are restricted due to drought. City staff are currently reviewing Phase I of the Recycled Water System Expansion to assess adding recycled water storage in North Bayshore. A new recycled water reservoir will increase recycled water availability and reliability.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Mountain View works closely with neighboring water agencies and wholesalers under the common goal of increasing, protecting, and delivering safe, high-quality drinking water to our customers. Valley Water and SFPUC have begun and are currently working on many water supply projects in our regional service area. Valley Water administered Phase I of a 10-Year Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation program in 2022. The program involved assessment, maintenance and repair of Valley Water's west pipeline which serves drinking water to Santa Clara County, including Mountain View.

Mountain Tunnel Improvement Project photo: SFPUC

SFPUC is in its second year of construction for the Mountain Tunnel Improvement Project. The 19-mile-long water tunnel transmits drinking water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir to 2.7 million customers in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. Improvements to the Mountain Tunnel include material repairs to interior and exterior piping and construction of new tunnel segments and control valves to increase operational reliability. Additional SFPUC projects are part of the larger, multi-year Hetchy Capital Improvement Program to improve water storage and reliability throughout the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System.

Water Main Repair by Mountain View Staff photo: Gary Wheaton

MOUNTAIN VIEW PROJECTS

The City maintains its high-quality drinking water supply with routine infrastructure maintenance. Water systems components such as water mains, pipelines, pumps and reservoirs require timely inspections and maintenance to ensure drinking water is delivered safely to our customers. Approximately 6,000 feet of water main replacements were completed in 2022, including 5,700 feet of water main replaced in the area between Telford Avenue, Morgan Street, Rock Street, and Spring Street, and 300 feet of water main replaced on Lambert Way. The new water main replacements will increase system resiliency for many years to come.

City staff continued maintenance with water system flushing in 2022. Water system flushing was conducted from February to June 2022. City Staff are currently cleaning the Miramonte Reservoir. Water system flushing and cleaning are necessary services to prevent water quality problems and maintain the freshness of our drinking water.

City of Mountain View Water Operations and Distribution Staff

photo: Matt Driscoll

Request a Copy of This Report

This 2022 Consumer Confidence Report is posted online at MountainView.gov/CCR. Please call 650-903-6241 or email WaterQuality@MountainView.gov if you would like a paper copy of this report mailed to you.

City Contact Information

Water Distribution

Public Services Division
231 North Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043

Tel: 650-903-6329
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (M-F)
Emergency Hours: 24 hours (7 days)

Water Quality Technician

Tel: 650-903-6241
Email: WaterQuality@MountainView.gov
Website: MountainView.gov/WaterQuality

Ask Mountain View Online

MountainView.gov/AskMV

Utility Billing

Finance and Administrative Services
500 Castro Street, second floor
Mountain View, CA 94041

Tel: 650-903-6317
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (M-F)

To Get Involved

Members of the public are encouraged to attend Mountain View City Council meetings to provide input on decisions that affect Mountain View's water. Information about meeting dates and agendas can be found online at MountainView.gov or by calling the City Clerk's Office at 650-903-6304.

City Council Meetings

2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 6:30 p.m.
Please check the website for future updates regarding the status, date, and time for all City Council Meetings.

More Information

Public Health Goals Report

MountainView.gov/CCR

Valley Water

408-265-2607
ValleyWater.org

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

415-554-3289
SFPUC.org

State Water Resources Control Board

510-620-3474
WaterBoards.ca.gov/drinking_water

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

800-426-4791
EPA.gov/safewater

TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES OR PERSONS, PLEASE DIAL 911