2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT • JUNE 2026



City of Mountain View

Tuolumne River (SFPUC)

YOUR WATER QUALITY

The City of Mountain View is dedicated to providing customers with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. Mountain View performs over 2,000 water sample tests each year to continuously monitor water quality. This Consumer Confidence Report provides a summary of water quality sampling results and other important details about Mountain View's water system. The information provided in this report is from January to December 2025 and was prepared in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) requirements. In 2025, Mountain View's drinking water met all Federal and State standards.

WATER RELIABILITY

Northern California saw a third consecutive year of near-average snowfall and precipitation in 2025, even as Southern California endured one of its driest periods on record. Navigating water security in a changing climate is essential to building resilience against drought and floods. Despite these challenges, the City of Mountain View remains committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water to our community. This report describes the efforts and treatment processes used to protect your drinking water and highlights key infrastructure projects that Mountain View and its water wholesalers are working on to maintain a safe, high-quality drinking water supply.

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This report contains important information about your community's water quality. For translation assistance, please call 650-903-6329.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua de su comunidad. Para obtener asistencia con la traducción, por favor comuníquese en el número de teléfono 650-903-6329.

本报告包含有关您 所在社区水质的重要信息。如需翻译协助,请拨打电话 650-903-6329.

Этот отчёт содержит важную информацию о качестве водопроводной воды в вашем районе. Если вам нужна помощь с переводом, звоните по телефону 650-903-6329.

YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Mountain View supplies approximately 8.4 million gallons of drinking water per day to nearly 18,000 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 90 percent of its drinking water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (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 to maintain disinfectant residual and minimize the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water captured from local watersheds is treated using filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, pH adjustment, and taste and odor removal.

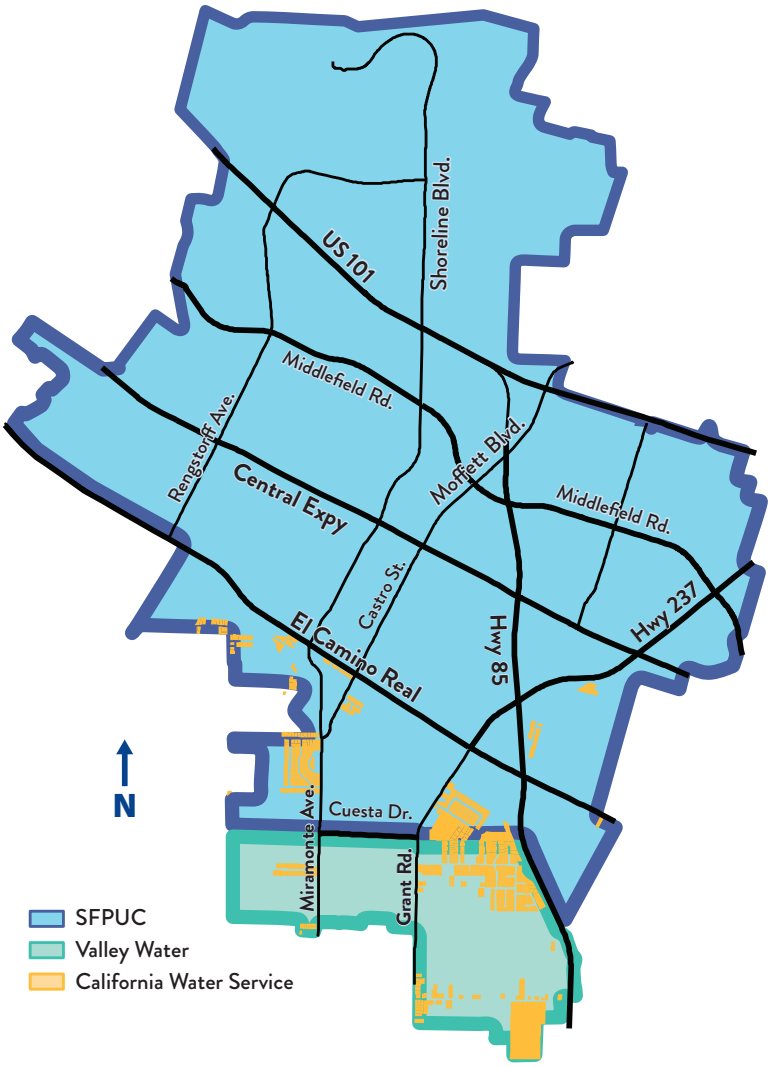
VALLEY WATER

Approximately 8 percent of the City's potable water supply is purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (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. Calero Reservoir is Valley Water's local water source. 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

Two percent of the potable water supply comes from groundwater wells owned and operated by the City. Groundwater beneath Mountain View is present in two aquifer zones 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.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM



CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE

California Water Service (CalWater) Los Altos Suburban District provides drinking water to some customers in the City of Mountain View. CalWater operates and maintains its own distribution system, separate from the City's system. For information about water quality for the CalWater service area, visit **CalWater.com** or call 650-917-0152.

Calaveras Reservoir (SFPUC)



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.



Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (SFPUC)

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The SFPUC conducts watershed sanitary surveys for its Hetch Hetchy source annually and for 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, wildfire, and human activities as potential contamination sources. Prior to distribution, SFPUC's drinking water meets all Federal and State regulations.



VALLEY WATER

Valley Water's imported and local 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 wildfires in open space areas. Commercial stables and historic mining practices may also be sources of contamination to local water sources. No contaminants associated with any of these activities were detected in Valley Water's treated water in 2025. For more information, visit **ValleyWater.org**.

San Luis Reservoir (Dept. of Water Resources)

CITY WELLS

Source assessments for Mountain View's drinking water wells indicated that 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

The California Department of Water Resources conducts an annual snowpack survey the first week of April to determine how much water will be available for the coming water year. The annual Sierra Nevada snowpack measurement marks a seasonal transition from accumulation of snow, to melt and runoff into reservoirs and waterways.

Calendar year 2025 ended with a North-South divide in precipitation. Late-season storms delivered a third consecutive year of near-average snowfall across the Sierra Nevada, and major water supply reservoirs held near or above historical averages. The April 2025 Sierra snowpack measured at 96 percent of normal.



2025 Sierra Nevada Snow Survey (Dept. of Water Resources)

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. Immunocompromised 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: The City conducts lead testing every three years, with results published on Page 5 of this report. The lead service line inventory confirms there are no lead service lines in the City's water system. This inventory is available at **MountainView.gov/WaterQuality**.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. When present, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Mountain View is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes within the public system, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **EPA.gov/lead**.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS): PFAS are widely used, long-lasting chemicals that 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 has conducted four consecutive quarters of PFAS monitoring in drinking water, with the most recent test completed in 2023. No PFAS were detected in these samples. PFAS monitoring will continue on a triennial schedule.

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: Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in surface water. The City's wholesale water suppliers regularly test for this waterborne pathogen. In 2025, SFPUC detected very low levels in both source and treated water, while Valley Water detected trace levels in source water only. Current test methods approved by the EPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause cryptosporidiosis, with symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and headaches, and may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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

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 2025. The table contains test results for substances detected in the water. 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.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): The lowest contaminant concentration that laboratories can reliably measure and must report to the State Water Board. Constituent levels below the DLR are considered to be zero.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system on multiple occasions.

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 notification 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. The City's PHG reports are available at **MountainView.gov/CCR**.

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

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards do not affect health at the MCL levels.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Water Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW SOURCE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2025 (1)

Detected Contaminants	Parameters				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										
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	—	5	NS	0.3 – 0.5 (3)	[3.4] (4)	—	—	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (turbidity)	NTU	—	TT (5)	NS	—	[0.3]	—	[0.47]	—	Soil run-off
Filtered Water (percentage of time)	—	—	TT (5)	NS	100%	—	100%	—	—	Soil run-off
Microbiological										
Giardia lamblia (6)	Cyst/L	—	TT	0	0 – 0.05	0.01	ND – 0.1	ND	—	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals										
Total Organic Carbon (7)	ppm	NS	TT	NS	1.4 – 3.1	2.1	1.3 – 2.0	1.7	—	Various natural and man-made sources
Inorganic Chemicals										
Fluoride (8)	ppm	0.1	2	1	ND – 0.9 (9)	0.2 (9)	ND – 0.10	ND	ND – 0.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	0.4	10	10	ND – 0.4	ND	ND – 0.6	ND	3.9 – 6.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	3	15	0	—	—	3.3 (10)	3.3	1.55	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	1	20	0.43	—	—	1.3 (10)	1.3	—	Erosion of natural deposits
Constituents with Secondary Standards	**Units**	**DLR**	**SMCL**	**PHG**						
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	NS	<3 – 11	5.4	48 – 67	56	28 – 62	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	NS	15	NS	—	—	ND – 2.0	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	TON	NS	3	NS	—	—	ND – 1.0	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	NS	300	NS	<6 – 36	18	—	—	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	NS	50	NS	<2 – 2.7	<2	—	—	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	1600	NS	32 – 346	189	434 – 466	449	560 – 770	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	NS	1 – 45	23	50 – 63	57	31 – 38	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	NS	24 – 197	111	254 – 270	261	330 – 490	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	NS	5	NS	<0.1 – 0.3	0.1	0.01 – 0.47	0.04	ND – 0.06	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	8 – 131	61	65 – 71	68	220 – 250	Naturally occurring
Barium	ppb	100	1000	2000	—	—	—	—	130 – 140	Naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	NS	[1000]	NS	21 – 71	46	120 – 152	130	ND – 140	Naturally occurring
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.1 – 29	16	20	20	60 – 84	Naturally occurring
Chlorate	ppb	NS	[800]	NS	<20 – 281 (11)	88 (11)	—	—	—	Naturally occurring
Chromium (VI)	ppb	0.1	10	0.02	ND – 0.1	ND	—	—	0.36 – 1.6 (12)	Naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	NS	8.1 – 112	60	96 – 98	97	220 – 339	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	0.2 – 10	5.1	11 – 12	11	17 – 31	Naturally occurring
pH	—	NS	NS	NS	—	—	7.4 – 7.9	7.6	7.34 – 7.89	Naturally occurring
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NS	NS	—	—	1.0 – 1.2	1.1	—	Naturally occurring
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	—	—	2.5 – 2.8	2.6	1.0 – 1.1	Naturally occurring
Silica	ppm	NS	NS	NS	5.3 – 7.8	6.6	10 – 14	12	—	Naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	NS	3.1 – 29	16	50 – 56	52	32 – 37	Naturally occurring
Vanadium	ppb	NS	[50]	NS	—	—	1 – 2	2	4.3 – 6.4	Naturally occurring

MOUNTAIN VIEW DRINKING WATER (1)	Units	DLR	MCL [AL]	PHG	Range or [Avg]	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	—	5	NS	ND – 0.70	Soil run-off
Organic Chemicals						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	—	80	NS	18.7 – 60.8 (13)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5s)	ppb	—	60	NS	12.1 – 63.0 (13)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Other Water Constituents Analyzed						
Fluoride (8)	ppm	0.1	2	1	[0.75]	Naturally occurring and added for treatment
Total Chlorine	ppm	—	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	[2.82]	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Free Ammonia	ppm	NS	NS	NS	[0.10]	Water disinfectant added for treatment
Customer Tap Lead and Copper Sampling						
Lead (14)	ppb	5	[15]	0.2	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (14)	ppm	0.05	[1.3]	0.3	0.09	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
TON	Threshold Odor Number
µS/cm	microSiemens per 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 measured every four hours daily. Values shown are monthly average turbidity values.

(4) The maximum turbidity value shown reflects the highest single daily measurement recorded.

(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 contaminants. Valley Water monitors for Giardia and Cryptosporidium in source water prior to treatment.

(7) Total organic carbon is a precursor for disinfection byproduct formation. The values reported are from the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant and Rinconada Water Treatment Plant.

(8) Fluoride occurs naturally in source waters from the SFPUC, Valley Water, and City wells. The City of Mountain View and SFPUC added fluoride in 2025 to meet State Water Board required levels. Contact your local health provider or visit the CDC website at **CDC.gov/Fluoridation** if you have questions or concerns about fluoride.

(9) In 2025, the range and average of the fluoride levels in SFPUC's treated water were 0.5 ppm - 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.

(10) Radioactive monitoring is conducted every nine years. Gross Alpha Particle Activity and uranium were detected in San Luis Reservoir during the last reported testing round in 2022.

(11) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFPUC for water disinfection.

(12) Additional details related to Chromium (VI) are included in the City's 2025 Public Health Goals (PHG) Report, posted at **MountainView.gov/CCR**.

(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 2025, 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 RELIABILITY

Mountain View and its water wholesalers deliver safe, high-quality drinking water through strong regional partnerships, a diverse water supply portfolio, and ongoing infrastructure improvements. These investments help ensure reliable access to clean water, whether during drought or periods of normal supply. The projects below reflect the collaborative efforts of Mountain View, SFPUC, and Valley Water to strengthen water system reliability for years to come.





Above, top: San Joaquin Pipeline Valve and Safe Entry Improvements (SFPUC).
Above, bottom: Moccasin Powerhouse and Reservoir (SFPUC).

WHOLESALER PROJECTS

The SFPUC continued construction on the Hetch Hetchy Capital Improvement Program in 2025. At the Moccasin facility in the Sierra Nevada foothills, rehabilitation of the two Moccasin Powerhouse generators advanced through the year. The generators, built in 1969, have exceeded their service life and are undergoing full rehabilitation to restore reliable operation.

In 2025, SFPUC awarded a $50.3 million contract for the San Joaquin Pipeline Valve and Safe Entry Improvements. This project replaces inline valves and installs new access points at key pipeline vaults to sections of the pipeline to be safely isolated for maintenance and inspection. The work is part of SFPUC's multi-phase program to modernize the 48-mile transmission corridor that carries Hetch Hetchy water across the San Joaquin Valley to the greater Bay Area.

Valley Water's West Pipeline was taken offline in November 2025 for scheduled inspection and rehabilitation work. The project covers 2.8 miles of the pipeline where crews inspected, repaired, and installed a new line valve to improve the ability to isolate sections for future maintenance. Built in 1966 and extended in 1991, the West Pipeline serves Mountain View and other water retailers in the region.

Significant progress was also made on the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project. In February 2025, the Valley Water Board of Directors certified the Final Environmental Impact Report and formally approved the project, a major planning milestone more than a decade in the making. Construction continued on the concrete lining inside a new tunnel adjacent to the dam, along with work on the large diversion outlet structure that will connect to the tunnel.

MOUNTAIN VIEW PROJECTS

As part of the Downtown Utility Improvements project, approximately 1,900 linear feet of new 18-inch water transmission main was installed at the intersection of Central Expressway and Moffett Boulevard/ Castro Street. This work was completed in coordination with the City's long-term plan to eliminate the at-grade Caltrain crossing at Castro Street, and strengthens the reliability and capacity of the downtown water system to support existing and future development.

In preparation for Valley Water's planned West Pipeline shutdown, which temporarily suspended water deliveries to Mountain View beginning in November 2025, the City completed Phase 1 of improvements at the Miramonte Pump Station. Work included installation of critical electrical components within the existing facility to maintain reliable pump station operations during the shutdown period. These upgrades improve operational flexibility and reduce the risk of service disruptions during planned and unplanned outages. The Miramonte Pump Station is designed to operate intermittently as needed to support water supply during West Pipeline shutdowns.



Miramonte Pump Station (Public Works Staff)



City of Mountain View Water Operations and Distribution Staff (Tammie Cravalho)

Request a Copy of This Report

This 2025 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

408-265-2600
ValleyWater.org

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

415-554-3289
SFPUC.gov

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

California Water Service—Los Altos District

650-917-0152
CalWater.com

TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES OR PERSONS, PLEASE DIAL 911