

# Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company

P.O. Box 862  
Los Gatos, CA 95031-0862

June 16, 2021

## 2020 California Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a document prepared to summarize and familiarize you with the Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company. The CCR is a report outlining the drinking water testing requirements and current interpretations of the regulatory requirements that drinking water systems are required to meet during each year of drinking water distribution.

The Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company Water System ID# 4400595 provides a blend of water purchased from the San Jose Water Company via the Montevina pipeline, and from our own seasonal surface water source drawn from Laurel Creek. **During this reporting period all water was purchased from San Jose Water Company**, this CCR includes water testing performed for distributed water in the system. The San Jose Water Company's 2020 water quality report is available by link in our report.

The Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company has performed water sampling and monitoring for the 2020 calendar year. All laboratory analyses are performed by State Certified Drinking Water Laboratories.

All sampling and sample analyses were performed in accordance with the Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company, Community Water System Sampling Plan. This plan is prepared under the guidance of the California State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Department of Health Services, in accordance with the California Administrative Code; Title 22. In addition to source water testing, the distribution system is routinely tested monthly for both Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria as required under the Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company Bacteriological Sampling Plan. Routine sampling and monitoring of the water system will continue to safeguard our water supply. The Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company will continue to receive ongoing guidance from the California State Water Resources Control Board and maintain a monitoring program that will allow us to meet our goal; to maintain a drinking water supply that meets established water quality standards.

The following Consumer Confidence Report document contains information about the requirements of Community Water Systems, including some information that does not apply to the Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company Drinking Water System. This cover letter is intended to summarize the important information that applies to our system. If you have any specific questions about the water system please feel free to contact me at any time and I will assist you in obtaining any additional information not included in this report.

Sincerely,



Mike Miller  
President  
Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company

## 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company

Report Date: 6/9/2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: For the year 2020, Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company provided water purchased from the San Jose Water Company, San Jose Water Company's 2020 Consumer Confidence Report summarizing water quality for 2020 can be found at the following address [www.sjwater.com/ccr](http://www.sjwater.com/ccr)

Name and General Location of Source(s): San Jose Water Company, (by way of Montevina Pipeline-PS Code 4400595-003)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: March 2019, Watershed Sanitary Survey

*"Contaminant sources:*

*There is no large-scale wastewater treatment in the watershed, nor are there any commercial septic systems that significantly impact the water supply. There are no urban areas, concentrated animal facilities (residential/small scale only), known active or inactive mines, or waste disposal facilities. Most or all the homes in the watershed have septic tanks, but the impact on the water supply is felt to be insignificant."*

Go to link on website to request report. <https://www.vdmwater.com/contact-us>

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

Scheduled first Monday of the Month

For More Information, Contact: <http://vdmwater.myruralwater.com> 408-353-0271

### About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company a [board@vdmwater.org](mailto:board@vdmwater.org) o 408-353-0271 para asistirlo en español.

## Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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 risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the 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	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the

ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, 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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/5/18 9/6/18	5	ND	0	15	0.2	[Enter No.]	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/5/18 9/6/18	5	0.0265 Mg/L	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2020	25	22-26	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020	190	180-200	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	9/14/2020	34	35	80		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	9/14/2020	23	23	60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	Quarterly 2020	2.76	2.30 -3.00	[MRDL= 4.0(as CL2) –	[MRDLG=4 (as CL2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm) (From SJWC CCR)	2020	0.14	0.14 – 0.16	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
All Secondary Contaminants detected are reported from the SJWC 2020 CCR						
Chloride (ppm)	2020	22	20 – 23	500		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (cu)	2020	5.5	<5 – 9	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2020	480	460 – 490	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	45	43 – 46	500		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	270	260 – 280	1000		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	0.12	ND – 0.23	5		Soil runoff

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Manganese (Total) (PPB)	2020	6.8	43 – 46	(Not reported in SJWC CCR)	(Not reported in SJWC CCR)

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead-Specific Language:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Villa Del Monte Mutual Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.