

Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company

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

July 9, 2016

2015 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. This CCR is prepared to address only the source water testing performed from Laurel Creek. The San Jose Water Company has prepared a 2015 CCR summarizing the testing performed from their source. The San Jose Water Company's 2015 CCR is available upon request by contacting them directly at: (408) 279-7900 or online at the following address:

https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/sjwater/files/documents/SJWC_Water_Quality.pdf

The Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company contracted with Water Sampling Services to provide water sampling and monitoring for the 2015 calendar year. Water Sampling Services (WSS) is certified by the State of California for water system operation. 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 Santa Cruz County Department of Environmental Health, 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 Santa Cruz County Department of Health Services 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

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Villa Del Monte Water System Report Date: July 1, 2016

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 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Seasonal Surface Water / Purchased Municipal Water-San Jose Water Co.

Name & general location of source(s): Laurel Creek-Seasonal Source - ID# 4400595-002
Montevina Pipeline-Purchased Water-San Jose Water Co. - ID#4400595-003

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: This water system is not vulnerable to any contaminants other than those naturally found in the Laurel Creek Watershed.

San Jose Water Company 2015 CCR: https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/sjwater/files/documents/SJWC_Water_Quality.pdf

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____
Monthly Board Meetings

For more information, contact: Mike Miller Phone: (408) 348-4792

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission 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)

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 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	Apr 2012	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	Apr 2012	5	0.177	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5/22/15	51	NA	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	5/22/15	380	NA	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present

						in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	5/22/15	0.23	NA	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2015 4 Quarters	62.8	37-73	80	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015 4 Quarters	33.5	21-45	60	none	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	5/22/15	8.0	NA	15	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5/22/15	0.79	NA	5	none	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	5/22/15	590	NA	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	5/22/15	900	NA	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (ppm)	5/22/15	31	NA	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	5/22/15	270	NA	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	12/10/14	1.7	NA	1.0	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For the year 2015, the Villa Del Monte Water System provided a blend of system water and water provided by The San Jose Water Company. San Jose Water Company's 2015 Consumer Confidence Report, summarizing water quality for 2015, can be found at the following address:
https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/sjwater/files/documents/SJWC_Water_Quality.pdf

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Alternative Strainrite Bag Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.1</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>0.1</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>0.5</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	0.077
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.112
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 - (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.
- * Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

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Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption
