

Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company
P.O. Box 862
Los Gatos, CA. 95031

October 25, 2011

Re: California Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report is prepared to summarize and familiarize you with the Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company. The CCR outlines the drinking water testing requirements and current interpretations of the regulatory requirements that drinking water systems are required to meet each. If you have any specific questions about the water system please feel free to call 408-353-1085 or contact a board member by e-mail found on the Villa web site: vdmwater.org.

The Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company contracts with Water Sampling Services to provide system oversight, water sampling and monitoring for our system. Water Sampling Services is certified by the State of California for water system operation. The sampling and sample analyses are performed in accordance with a Sampling Plan prepared under the guidance of the Santa Cruz County Department of Environmental Health, Drinking Water Department of Health Services.

The drinking water system is routinely tested monthly for both Total Coliform and E. coli bacteria as required under the Bacteriological Sampling Plan. All laboratory analyses are performed by State Approved Drinking Water Laboratories. In 2010 the drinking water at Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company met all California State EPA drinking water health standards.

The water company receives water from two sources. The main source is from Laurel Creek, located in the canyon below Villa Del Monte. The creek begins near the Burrel Fire Station and is fed from springs along the way. This water is pumped up to our filtration plant and processed to our distribution (green) tank for delivery. The filtration plant has just finished undergoing upgrades in order to meet current EPA standards.

During the time the new treatment plant was under construction, water was being purchased from San Jose Water Co. through the Montevina Pipeline established after the earthquake in 1989. Water from San Jose Water Company is a supplementary source for use mainly at the dry time of the year.

Respectfully,

Mike Miller
President
Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Villa Del Monte Water System Report Date: July 1, 2011

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, 2010.

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 & 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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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: Department 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 10/7/04	5	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 10/7/04	5	0.31	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	9/16/10	29		60		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	9/16/10	45		80		By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL 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).

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

For the entire calendar year of 2010, The Villa Del Monte MWC-Surface Water Treatment System was undergoing improvements and was not in service. All of the water purveyed during the 2010 year was purchased from San Jose Water Company. During this period of time, surface water from the Laurel Creek was not utilized and no water treatment was performed.