

Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company

23414 Skyview Terrace

Los Gatos, CA 95033

June 30, 2026

2025 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# CA4400595 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 2025 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 2025 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

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 30, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use:

For the year 2025, Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company purchased from the San Jose Water Company. San Jose Water Company's 2025 Consumer Confidence Report summarizing water quality for 2025 can be found at the following address: www.sjwater.com/ccr.

Name and General Location of Source(s):

San Jose Water Company (by way of Montevina Pipeline; California PS Code CA4400595_003_003).

Villa del Monte Mutual Water Company also has a second water source that was not in service in 2025. This water source, Laural Creek, California PS Code CA4400595_002_002, nevertheless was evaluated via a Watershed Sanitary Survey conducted in June 2025.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: June 2025, 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. There is no large-scale reclaimed water."

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: The VDM board meets on the third Monday of each month at 7:30 PM by ZOOM meeting.

For More Information, Contact: <http://vdmwater.myruralwater.com> or call (408) 659-3434.

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, 2025, 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, <http://vdmwater.myruralwater.com>, (408) 353-0271 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company, <http://vdmwater.myruralwater.com>, (408) 353-0271.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company, <http://vdmwater.myruralwater.com>, o tumawag sa (408) 353-0271 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company tại Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company, <http://vdmwater.myruralwater.com>, (408) 353-0271 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company ntawm Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company, <http://vdmwater.myruralwater.com>, (408) 353-0271 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 our 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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our 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 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.

Term	Definition
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, 6, 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. 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. **Not Applicable -- NO coliform or E. coli bacteria were detected on the Villa del Monted Mutual Water Company system in the year 2025.**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	2025 NONE	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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; **NO lead or copper were detected on the Villa del Monted Mutual Water Company system in the year 2025. Villa del Monted Mutual Water Company is required to test for lead and copper on a triennial basis (once every three years). The results of the most recent testing (from 2024) are listed in the table below.**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/21/2024	5	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/21/2024	5	0.050	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 (Data from the San Jose Water Company 2025 eAR, Mountain Surface Water District, found at www.sjwater.com/ccr.)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2025	21	21	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2025	151	151	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	09/24/2025	18 ppb	18 ppb	80		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	09/24/2025	20 ppb	20 ppb	60		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines						Refer to the 2025 SJ Water Company CCR

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
All Secondary Contaminants detected are from the SJWC 2025 CCR						Refer to the 2025 San Jose Water Company CCR

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Refer to the 2025 San Jose Water Company 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: 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 Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: Refer to the 2025 San Jose Water Company CCR.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Refer to the 2025 San Jose Water Company CCR.

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement:
Not Applicable -- NO violations occurred on the Villa del Monted Mutual Water Company system in the year 2025..

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A – No Violations	2025 (none)	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples
(Data from the San Jose Water Company 2025 eAR, Mountain Surface Water District, found at www.sjwater.com/ccr.)

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>	2025 (none)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2025 (none)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2025 (none)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample]

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies]

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT (Data from the San Jose Water Company 2025 eAR, Mountain Surface Water District, found at www.sjwater.com/ccr).

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
2025 None	(no violations)	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources (Data from the San Jose Water Company 2025 eAR, Mountain Surface Water District, found at www.sjwater.com/ccr).

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Gravel and sand plus bag filtration (<i>not in service in 2025</i>).
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 [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT (Data from the San Jose Water Company 2025 eAR, Mountain Surface Water District, found at www.sjwater.com/ccr).

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A – No Violations	2025 (none)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Not applicable – Villa del Monte Mutual Water Company was not operating in 2025 under any Variances or Exemptions.

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Not applicable – Villa del Monte Mutual Water Company was not required in 2025 to perform a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment not due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Not applicable – Villa del Monte Mutual Water Company was not required in 2025 to perform a Level 2 Assessment due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation.