2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: Comore Loma Water System	PWS ID #:7100020
Water System Operator: Colvin E Jergins	
Address 6190 E Sagewood Dr. Idaho Falls, Idaho 83406	Tel #:208-390-7073
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83406	
Population Served: 950	Number of Connections: 330
Date of CCR Distribution: 6-15-2014	For Calendar Year: **2013**
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Fourth Thursday in April	

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Source #: 1	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well # 2
	b) Location Description: 5030 S Marbrisa Lane 40 HP submersible
2) Source #: 2	a) Sample Site Location (source name):Well # 3
	b) Location Description: 5800 S Marbrisa lane 125 HP Submersible
3) Source #: 3	a) Sample Site Location (source name) Well 4
	b) Location Description: 5358 E Skidmore Dr. 125 HP Submersible
3) Source #: 4	a) Sample Site Location Well 5
	b) Location Description: 6681 Velvet Ln 250 HP Turbine
3) Source #: 5	a) Sample Site Location Well 6
	b) Location Description: 5572 E 49th South, 250 HP Turbine

III. Special Compliance Violations

a) Treatment Techniques (TT):Chlorination of tank 2 was accomplished by dissolving calcium hypochlorite with 65% available chlorine in a bucket and slowly (allowing it to mix) pumping it into the manhole opening in the top of the tank.

b) Monitoring/Reporting: None

c) Public Notification/Record Keeping: A positive bacteria sample was drawn on tank 2 in December. Backup samples in the distribution system revealed that the bacteria had not spread to the system. Follow-up samples in tank 2 were positive. Again samples in the distribution system were negative, suggesting contamination in the sample tap. Tank 2 was chlorinated to 2 PPM free chlorine to ensure that the bacteria was not allowed to enter the distribution system. Further follow-up samples in both tank 2 and the distribution system were negative.

d) Special Monitoring Requirements: None

e) Administrative or Judicial Orders: None

f) Consent Orders: None

g) Notice of Violations (NOVs): None

IV. Definitions

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

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): IDSE is an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by some water systems, providing disinfection or chlorination, to identify distribution system locations with concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR. Not all water systems were required to perform an IDSE.

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 contamination.

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

V. Health Information

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)

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. ***The utility named above*** 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 drinking 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 form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

VI. Level of Detected Chemical and Radiological Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Chemical and Radiological Contaminants								

No Chemical or radiological contaminants exceeded the MCL for the year 2013