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 Company of Mountain West Environmental

2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

Water System Information				
Water System Name	Comore Loma		PWS ID#	ID7100020
MW Regional Manager	Robert Loftis			
MW Contact Info	Phone:	208-656-3039	Email:	office@mwwaterworks.com

Water Source(s)	Ground Water	Date of CCR Distribution:	6/27/2024
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Source Water Assessment Information	Has a source water assessment been done for this site?	No
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Violation History				
Violation Type	Contaminant	Location	Start Date	End Date
Monitoring, Routine Major	Rads - Radium 226	Well 4	10/1/2023	12/31/2023
Monitoring, Routine Major	Rads - Radium 228	Well 4	10/1/2023	12/31/2023
Monitoring violations are violations that occurred because a system failed to complete a required contaminant sampling (which means the system failed to "monitor" or sample for a contaminant)				

Microbial Contaminants	Highest # positive in a month	MCL	MCLG	Violation
Total Coliform	0	>1	0	N
E-Coli	0	*	0	N

	MCL	MCLG	Action Level	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Level Detected	Violation
Nitrate	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	2.02 mg/L	1.04 mg/L	N
Radim 226	5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0.34 pCi/L	0.148 pCi/L	N
Radim 228	5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0.779 pCi/L	0.439 pCi/L	N

Inorganic Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	Possible source of contamination
Lead (ppb)	12/29/2021	3	15	0	corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12/29/2021	0.165	1.3	1.3	corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Quick Guide

Unit Descriptions

NA	not applicable
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring not required, but recommended

Abbreviations

MG/L	milligrams per liter
UG/L	micrograms per liter
PIC/L	picocuries per liter

Definitions

Treatment Technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCLG

Maximum contaminant level goal

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.

MCL

Maximum contaminant level

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDLG

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL

Maximum residual disinfectant level

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.

Comparing your water results

To determine if a particular contaminant is present in your drinking water at a level that is near or exceeds federal or state guidelines, compare the level shown in the "Amount Detected" column to the level shown in the "MCL" column. You can also compare the amount detected in your water supply to the level shown in the "MCLG" column. Keep in mind that the MCLG level is simply a target goal, not a requirement.

Do I need to take special precautions

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/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to less the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

- * 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, 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 a 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaking to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system

6 easy ways to conserve water

- * Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- * Shut off water while brushing your teeth and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- * Use a water-efficient showerhead to save up to 750 gallons a month.
- * Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- * Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- * Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

Contaminant Information

Alpha Emitters

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. About Arsenic: Some people who drink water that contains arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Naturally occurring radioactive elements that emit alpha particles as they decay in water, soil & air

Barium

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Naturally occurring alkaline earth metal that can be found in some igneous and sedimentary rocks. When these rocks break down and dissolve, barium can enter well water & groundwater

Chromium

Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

A metallic element that can occur naturally in water & groundwater in small amounts. It can also be introduced into water through human activities, such as industrial processes, waste management & erosion

Combined Radium (226 & 228)

Some people who drink water that contains radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

A radioactive metal that occurs naturally in trace amounts in almost all rock, soil, water, plants, and animals. It can dissolve into water from these sources, and groundwater in areas with higher radium concentrations in rocks and soils typically has higher radium content as well.

Combined Uranium

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

A radioactive metal that occurs naturally in low concentrations in rocks, soil, water & air. It can enter groundwater through natural processes like erosion or dissolving of uranium-containing rocks and soils.

Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Copper can get into drinking water from plumbing corrosion, especially in older homes with copper pipes.

Fluoride

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element that's present in water and soil at varying levels.

Lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. [Name of PWS] 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 the 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>.

Lead can enter drinking water when plumbing materials that contain lead corrode.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six month of age. When levels approach 10 ppm, ask for advice from your care provider about blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of well construction, usage, rainfall, and local contamination.

Nitrates are naturally found in soil, air & water. Nitrates can also enter drinking water through runoff or leakage from human activities such as fertilized agricultural fields, septic systems, compost piles, landfills, wastewater, animal feedlots, urban drainage & decaying plant debris.

Total Coliform

Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform bacteria found in two or more samples is a warning of potential problems and usually triggers a precautionary boil notice.