

# Cougar Creek Water Users Association

## Consumer Confidence Report 2023

PWS# ID1090030

### Potential Contaminants

**Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

**Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Organic chemical contaminants:** synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants:** naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or the website, [www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/)



Cougar Creek Water Users Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023.**

### Drinking Water Regulations

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDL G	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	ND	ND	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

### Units of Measurement

**Parts per million (ppm):** One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000  
**ND:** Not detected

**Cougar Creek Water Users Association is happy to report that we had zero violations for 2023!**

### 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.

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.

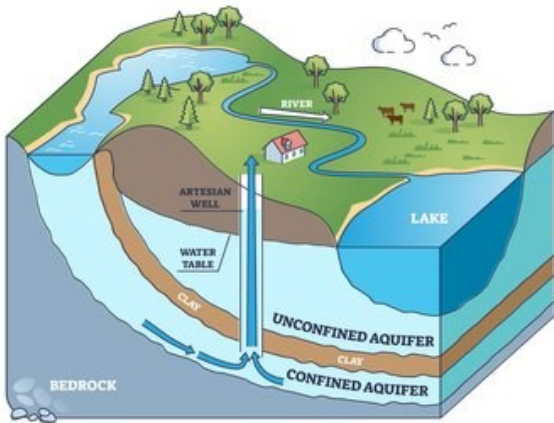
*Our water operators work to ensure that your drinking water meets EPA standards.*



## Where does my drinking water come from?

Cougar Creek Water Users Association supplies drinking water from various sources:

**(Well #1 & Well #2)**



As water travels 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.**

**These individuals can include:**

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
- elderly individuals
- infants and young children

*These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.*



## Preserving Quality at the Source

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets. Animal waste can easily be carried into our streams, rivers, and lakes after one good rainstorm.
- Dispose of chemicals—fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly; for more information, please refer to [www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal)



*For additional information, please contact:*

**Alan Ameche**  
**[alanameche@hotmail.com](mailto:alanameche@hotmail.com)**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



## **Reduce Your Water Bill!** ***Conserving Water in Your Home***

- ♦ 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 and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- ♦ Use a water-efficient showerhead to save you 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.

