Mountain West Waterworks
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2024 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	City of Roberts		PWS ID#	7260035
MW Regional Manager	Gregg Roderick			
MW Contact Info	Phone: 208-656-3039	Email:	office@mwwaterworks.com	

Water Source(s)	Ground Water	Date of CCR Distribution:	5/22/2025

Source Water Assessment Information	Has a source water assessment been done for this site?	Yes
https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/Search		

Violation History				
Violation Type	Contaminant	Location	Start Date	End Date
No Violations				

Lead & Copper	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Lead	9/26/2022	6	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper		0.026	1.3	1.3	No	

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Combined Radium	5	0	0.406	6/27/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226			0.406	6/27/2024	No	
Radium 228			0.431	9/25/2024	No	

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform	1 postive sample/month	0	0	-	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E.Coli bacteria		0	0	-	No	Human or animal fecal waste

Health Effects Language

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.

E. Coli
Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severly-compromised immune systems.

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 should 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.

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

Total Coliform Bacteria
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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 (TT)

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

Action Level (AL)

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 microcial 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/AIDSA 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

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 informationa bout 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 occuring 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, septice systems, agricultural livestork operations, and wildlife.
* Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occuring 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 occuring 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