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SEP 27 2010

DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF COMPLETION

FOR SUBMITTING PROOF OF BENEFICIAL USE

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Amt. of Fee \$:

Receipt No. 912112010

Receipt By: J. R. 7

Date Received: 9/23/10

The Idaho Department of Water Resources considers this form a statement by the permit holder(s) that development of a water right has been **completed** and that water has been applied to beneficial use to the extent described below. **This form must be accompanied by an examination fee, when necessary, or by a completed Beneficial Use Field Report prepared by a certified water right examiner.** Please refer to the instructions and fee schedule for this form. If ownership of the permit has changed, please contact any Department office or visit the Department's website at: www.idwr.idaho.gov for an *Assignment of Permit* form. If you wish to relinquish your permit because you have not established the authorized use of the water and are not applying for an extension, please notify the Department in writing.

1. Permit No.: 25-14114 Telephone No.: 208-522-1300

2. Name of Permit Holder(s): Falls Water Company, Inc.

3. Mailing Address: 2180 N. Deborah Dr. City: Idaho Falls

State: ID Zip: 83401 Email: scott1@fallswater.com

4. Source of Water: Groundwater If **GROUND WATER** (well), Date Drilled: mo. March / yr. 2008

Well Driller: Andrew Well Drilling Services Drilling Permit Number: TAG # D0048514

5. Extent of use(s) completed (as authorized by the water right permit):

Domestic (No. of households): _____ Stockwater (No. and type of stock): _____

Irrigation (No. of acres): _____ Other: Municipal

6. Total rate of diversion or storage volume for which proof is submitted: 9.56 cfs OR _____ acre-feet.

7. Compliance with a measuring device requirement, lockable controlling device requirement, and/or other conditions of permit: **Refer to the approval conditions on your permit and respond accordingly. The Department will not issue a license if permit conditions are not met.**

Measuring Device: Is a measuring device required?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, has the measuring device been installed?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Lockable Controlling Device: Is a lockable device required to control the diversion?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, has the lockable device been installed?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Other Conditions of Permit: Do the approval conditions on your permit require you to submit additional information in connection with your proof of beneficial use? If yes, list the conditions below and attach documents with the required information.

See attached 2009 Consumer Confidence Report DEQ PWS # 7100030 Completed?

Yes ☒ No ☐

8. Fee Enclosed: \$ NA See fee schedule on back of the instructions for filing proof of beneficial use.

Proofs filed without an appropriate fee, will be considered incomplete.

9. Person to contact to accompany the Department representative during field examination of the water system.

Name: See attached Beneficial Use Field Report Telephone Number: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____ Email: _____

The information given on this form is my true statement of the extent to which the above numbered permit has been developed and water has been diverted and applied to a beneficial use. I understand that any undeveloped portion of the permit is relinquished to the State of Idaho.

Signature of permit holder:

Scott Bruce, General Manager
(Include your title, if on behalf of company or organization)

Date:

9-23-10

Mail to: Idaho Department of Water Resources, PO Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0098



2180 N. Deborah Drive
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
Tele: (208) 522-1300
FAX: (208) 522-4099
www.fallswater.com

2009 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó habla con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water System information

Water System Name:	Falls Water Co., Inc.	PWS ID#: 7100030
Water System Operator:	Tony Wise	
Population Served:	12,000	3,640 Connections
Date of CCR Distribution:	June 25, 2009	For Calendar Year: 2008

Water Sources

a. Source	Deep Wells into Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer
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Water Contamination Source

a. Source:	None Are Known
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Special Compliance Violations

Notice of Violation for failure to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes in 2008 and for Haloacetic Acids in 2008 and for Gross Alpha & Uranium in 3rd and 4th quarters of 2008. Testing for Total trihalomethanes and for Haloacetic Acids will be conducted between June –September of 2009 and for Gross Alpha & Uranium in February and April 2009.

Definitions

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as 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.

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.

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.

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/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 (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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Pesticides and herbicide, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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. **Falls Water Co., Inc.** 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

	Highest # Positive in a Month	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	>1	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	*	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

*Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Beta Particles (pCi/L)	50*	N/A	4.1	2.6 – 4.1	Jan 2002	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	99 th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	Jan 2007	8	15	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	Jan 2007	0.166	1.3	1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Health Effects Language	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.					
	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.					

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
THMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Y	80	N/A	.86	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	Y	60	N/A	6.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Regulated	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.3	2.5	Dec 2008	NO	Run off from fertilizer	No Violation
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.04	4.08	Apr 2008	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	0.3	Dec 2007	NO	Natural occurring	No Violation
Radon (ppm)	100	100	.6	1.4	Dec 2004	NO	Natural occurring	No Violation
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.2	0.2	Dec 2005	NO	Natural occurring	No Violation
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	10	1.0	1.0	Dec 2007	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	No Violation
Radium (226 & 228)	N/A	5	0.43	0.75	Apr 2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	No Violation
Combined Uranium	0	30	1.54	1.75	Apr 2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	No Violation
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	0	6	0.926	0.926	May 2008	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	No Violation

n/a: not applicable nd: not detectable at testing limit ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter pCi/l: picocuries per millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

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. Two or more samples is a warning of potential problems and usually triggers a precautionary boil notice.

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

About Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of the health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to be present in some natural water sources and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

About Beta/photon emitters: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta 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 Alpha/Radiation: 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 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. 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 spots on teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

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

About Haloacetic Acids (HAA): Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

About TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

About Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who use water in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

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