



City of Fairfield Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2025



The City of Fairfield provides an annual water quality report to provide customers with the resources to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. This report includes information on the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to health and quality regulations.

Accessing this Information

If you are an individual experiencing difficulties accessing the information in this report due to physical impairment, or have follow-up questions, please contact your Drinking Water Operations Specialist using the contact information below.

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

About the Drinking Water System

City of Fairfield, Idaho
Water System ID: ID5130001
Population: 441
Service Connections: 308

Contact Your Water Team

Jerry Scovill, Primary Operations Specialist
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This Consumer Confidence Report was developed in collaboration with the Idaho Rural Water Association.



In 2025, our system detected 3 contaminants that fell safely within required health and safety standards. While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, the City of Fairfield maintains consistent sampling schedules to monitor their presence. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025.**

| CONTAMINANT TABLE | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|----------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| Constituent | Violation (Y/N) | MCLG | MCL | Highest Detect | Year Tested | Typical Sources of Contamination |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | N | 2 | 2 | 0.233 | 2021 | Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | N | 1.3 | 1.3 (AL) | 0.045 | 2025 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Coliform (RTCR) | N | N/A | TT | 4 positive samples | 2025 | Naturally present in the environment |

Parts per billion (ppb): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years

Parts per million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): the federal standards for coliform detection

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)
The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.

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

AL (Action Level)
The level of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires action to treat.

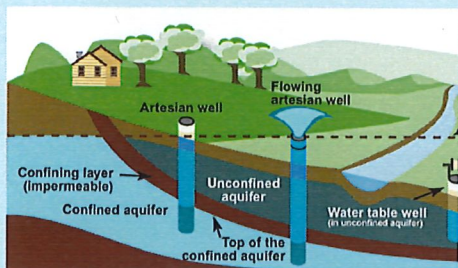
TT (Treatment Technique)
The method by which a system identifies and treats to remove microbiological contaminants in drinking water.



Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants 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 from health care providers.

Where does my drinking water come from?

City of Fairfield supplies drinking water from three groundwater wells: **Well #1, Well #3, and Well #4.**



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, potentially, radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of contaminants in public water systems.

What is a Contaminant?

What is a contaminant? A contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance present in water that, in high doses, could be harmful to human health or affect water quality. Common in almost all water sources, most contaminants come from naturally-occurring substances or from human activity.

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 at its website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Potential Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.



Microbial contaminants:

Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants:

Salts and metals, naturally-occurring or from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides:

Comes from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Chemical contaminants:

Chemical 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.

Understanding Common Contaminants and Their Potential Health Effects

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.



The city of Fairfield conducted a **Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)** to locate all lead plumbing within the drinking water system, within both the infrastructure and individual consumers' homes. You may request information from the LSLI from your Drinking Water Specialist.

System Violations in 2025

It is our duty as your drinking water stewards to inform you of violations that occurred in our system during this report year.

In the month of February our system received several water samples that indicated positive presence of coliforms. Our system collected positive samples for coliform. Coliforms are a group of bacteria that, if found in a water system, can be indicators of other harmful microbiological presences within the drinking water. When coliform is detected, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We failed to complete a required Level 1 Assessment to address deficiencies within the required timeframe, leading to a required Level 2 Assessment, a state-approved investigation into contamination that evaluates operations, sampling procedures, and infrastructure for potential issues. The system was required to conduct a Level 2 assessment by April but failed to complete the assessment until July. Our system also failed to submit proper public notice of the completion of this assessment by the required deadline. Our system also failed to submit required sample results to DEQ for the month of March by the required deadline. Corrective actions were taken and further sampling indicated that the issues related to positive coliform samples were resolved.

Our system also failed to send out lead consumer notices to our water users before the designated time frame. While this delay had no impact on your drinking water quality, it resulted in a notification violation for our system. The lead consumer notice was sent at a later date, returning our system to compliance.