



#### 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 información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo 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

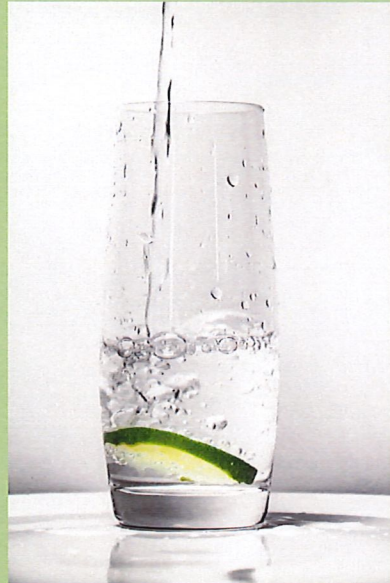
#### Contact Your Water Team

Jerry Scoville Primary Operations Specialist  
208-764-2333  
works1fairfield@frontier.com

This Consumer Confidence Report was developed in collaboration with the Idaho Rural Water Association.



## City of Fairfield Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2024



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.

In 2024, our system detected 4 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, 2024 through December 31, 2024**.

**Our system incurred zero violations in the year of this report.**

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)	0.053	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15	1	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Coliform	N	N/A	TT	3 positive samples	2024	Naturally present in the environment

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

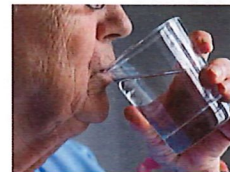
**Parts per million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000**

**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.

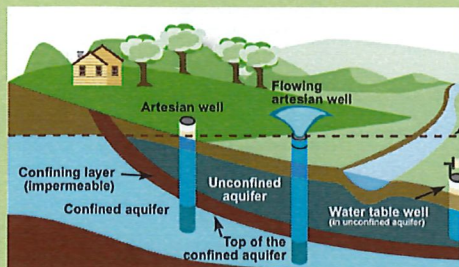


Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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/](http://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:

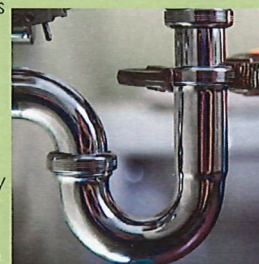
Naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## 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 components 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.



### 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.

