City of Fairfield Consumer Confidence Report 2021

The City of Fairfield 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, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, often from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants: byproducts 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/

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.

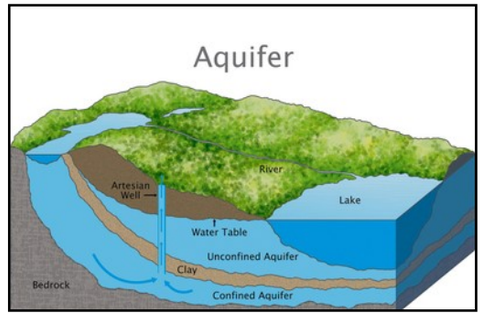
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

Where does my drinking water come from?
The City of Fairfield supplies drinking water from three groundwater wells:
Well #1, Well #3, and Well #4.



CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.233	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	NA	2	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	15	15 (AL)	NA	0.089	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Units of Measurement

Parts per billion (ppb): equal to one minute in 2,000 years
Parts per million (ppm): equal to one penny in $10,000

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. 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.

Notice: Lead in Home Plumbing

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily 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. You may wish to have your water tested.

For additional information, please contact your water operator:
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