Fairview Water District
Drinking Water Quality Report
2024

Last year, we conducted tests for all required drinking water contaminants. More information on what was detected can be found in the table on page 2 of this report.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzacalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water, call 852-3377 and ask for Debbie Gregory.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

Your water comes from two wells and two springs. The wells are located as you start up Cub River Canyon. The springs are further along the canyon up Foster Creek. The springs flow into the 100,000 gallon storage reservoir. As the water level in the reservoir drops, the wells automatically come on and pump into the reservoir. An additional 50,000 gallon storage tank supplements the water system. There is a gas chlorine unit located up Foster Creek as well as a liquid chlorine unit that is located approximately two miles before distribution to the lower system.

The state has performed an assessment of our source water. To view copies of the report contact Debbie Gregory.

Our Board meeting is held at 7:00pm on the last Wednesday of the month.

General Drinking Water Information

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of all drinking water, not just ours, (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
***Inorganic contaminant*s,** such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
***Pesticides and herbicide*s,** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
***Radioactive contaminant*s**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
***Organic chemical contaminant*s,** 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.

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

Terms and abbreviations used below:

X **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

X **Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

X **Action Level** (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

X **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, **pC/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Inorganic Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Our Water**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	0.00-6.140		11/04/2020 – 11/21/2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead/Copper	**Action Limit**	**MCLG**	**Our Water**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	0.112 PPM		07/25/23	No	Corrosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits
Lead	15 PPB	0	0.002 PPB		07/25/23	No	Corrosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits
Bacteria	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Our Water**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Coliform	Present	None Present	None		Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average	Sample Date		
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	N/A	.35 mg/l	.28 mg/l	Monthly		Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	80 PPB 60 PPB		.003 PPB .0 PPB		09/25/24	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

We did have three violations with monitoring of the monthly samples this year, samples were not reported to DEQ in an appropriate time period. This happened in April June and July. This issue has been addressed and we have updated the monitoring schedule.

We also had a level 1 assessment due to having E. Coli in our sample in August. We made the necessary corrections and our follow up samples were good.

E. coli Informational Statement

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments

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. Fairview water 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.