

**NOTICE
CITY OF RICHFIELD
YEAR 2019**

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, every drinking water system with at least 15 service connections must give or make available to the customers a report about their water. This report gives vital information about what you drink and water suppliers a chance to let the public know what they do.

THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT has been prepared and is in the **RICHFIELD CITY OFFICE 180 W. LINCOLN** for you if you wish to learn More about the quality water and services we deliver to you each day. The **(CCR) Report** Is available on the City of Richfield web site: [http:// www.cityofrichfield.us](http://www.cityofrichfield.us)

Please feel free to stop by and pick up your copy of the **(CCR) REPORT**.

**OFFICE HOURS: MONDAY-THURSDAY 9:00 A.M. -4:00 P.M.
FRIDAY 9:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.**

RICHFIELD WATER SYSTEM

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the Richfield Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed citizens are our best allies.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State Drinking Water Health Standards. Richfield Water System carefully safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that, for the 2019 calendar year, our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or of any other water quality standard.

**MAYOR TOM NAYLOR
COUNCILMAN LEAV'EN HATCH
COUNCILMAN LEVI LONG
COUNCILMAN MARK WHITESELL
COUNCILMAN ANNIE WEST**

**EMPLOYEES: LU ANN SWAINSTON
JASON BRAUBURGR
JOSE LOUGHMILLER**

Section 1.

2019

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

THE WATER WE DRINK

RICHFIELD WATER SYSTEM

PWS #5320005

**WATER SYSTEM OPERATOR
JASON BRAUBURGER & JOSE LOUGHMILLER
P.O. BOX 97 180 W. LINCOLN
RICHFIELD, IDAHO 83349-0097
208 487-2755
208 487-2756 FAX**

The City of Richfield approximately serves 485 persons in the City of Richfield with approximately 225 connections to the water system.

The Cities compliance status has been approved.

The date of distribution will be June 26, 2020.

This report is for calendar year 2019.

Regular scheduled City Council meetings are the 2nd Monday of each Month at 7:00 P.M.

Este informed contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Section 2.

We're pleased to present to you this Year's Annual Quality Water Report for 2019. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is 4 wells drawn from the Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer, ground water.

Well No. 1 145 W. Latah Avenue
Well No. 2 165 W. Oneida Avenue
Well No. 3 300 W. Oneida Avenue
Well No. 4 936 N. 3rd Street

Section 3.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means. At this time the City of Richfield does have a source water protection plan and a cross connection ordinance. The City of Richfield did not have a compliance violation in monitoring/reporting of public notifications or record keeping.

Section 4.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Richfield Clerk (LuAnn Swainston) at 208 487-2755 at the City Office during normal business hours. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the Month at 7:00 P.M. at the Richfield City Office 180 W. Lincoln. Agenda of the meetings are posted at the Richfield Post Office and City Office.

Jason Brauburger and Jose Loughmiller are the City of Richfield's Water Quality Operators.

Section 5.

The Richfield Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the periods of January 1 to December 31, 2019. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Section 6.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you Better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) Laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (PPM) or milligrams per liter (MG/L) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (PPB) or micrograms per liter one part per billion correspond to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per trillion (PPT) or Nanograms per litter (nanograms/l) one part per trillion corresponds to

one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (PPQ) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Millions fiber per liter (MFL) million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just not noticeable to the average person.

Action Level the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) mandatory language. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) mandatory language. The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) mandatory language. The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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.

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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides 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.

Microbial contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potential-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

(2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children and people with severely compromised immune systems.

(3) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Radioactive contaminants.

(4) 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 beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(5) Alpha emitters. 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.

(6) Combined Radium 226/228. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants.

(7) Antimony. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

(8) Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(9) Asbestos. Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

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

(11) Beryllium. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

(12) Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

(13) Chromium. Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

(14) 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.

(15) Cyanide. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

(16) 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. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) 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.

(18) Mercury (inorganic). Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(20) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(21) Selenium. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

(22) Thallium. Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:

(23) 2, 4-D. Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2, 4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.

(24) 2,4,5-TP (Silvex). Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

(25) Acrylamide. Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(26) Alachlor. Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(27) Atrazine. Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

(28) Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]. Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(29) Carbofuran. Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.

(30) Chlordane. Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

- (31) Dalapon. Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
- (32) Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate. Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.
- (33) Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (34) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (35) Dinoseb. Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- (36) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk in getting cancer.
- (37) Diquat. Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
- (38) Endothall. Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
- (39) Endrin. Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
- (40) Epichlorohydrin. Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.
- (41) Ethylene dibromide. Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (42) Glyphosate. Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
- (43) Heptachlor. Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (44) Heptachlor epoxide. Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (45) Hexachlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with the liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (46) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
- (47) Lindane. Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
- (48) Methoxychlor. Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- (49) Oxamyl [Vydate]. Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

(50) PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]. Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(51) Pentachlorophenol. Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(52) Picloram. Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(53) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

(54) Toxaphene. Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increase risk of getting cancer.

Volatile Organic contaminants:

(55) Benzene. Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(56) Carbon Tetrachloride. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(57) Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

(58) o-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

(59) p-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

(60) 1, 2-Dichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1, 2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(61) 1, 1-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing 1, 1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(62) cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing cis-1, 2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(63) trans-1, 2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trans-1, 2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

(64) Dichloromethane. Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(65) 1, 2-Dichloropropane. Some people who drink water containing 1, 2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(66) Ethyl benzene. Some people who drink water containing ethyl benzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

(67) Styrene. Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.

(68) Tetrachloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting

cancer.

(69) 1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

(70) 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

(71) 1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1, 1, 2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

(72) Trichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. 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.

(74) Toluene. Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous systems, kidneys, or liver.

(75) Vinyl Chloride. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(76) Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

The City of Richfield has in place adequate filtration or disinfection equipment

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Section 7.

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans in high concentrations.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause

adverse health effects.

Section 8.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. The Lead and Copper Testing done in 2017 showed no monitoring violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Section 9.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Section 10.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a strict limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Section 11.

If translation to Spanish is necessary the City of Richfield will find some one to do this.

Section 12.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank You for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank You for understanding.

Section 13.

Please call our office if you have questions.

**“We at City of Richfield work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap,”
Said Tom Naylor, Mayor of Richfield, “We ask that all our customers help us protect our water
sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.**

CITY OF RICHFIELD
180 W. LINCOLN
P.O. BOX 97
RICHFIELD, IDAHO 833349
208 487-2755 FAX 208 487-2756

June 26, 2020

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Science Officer
650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Dear: Michael Brown:

Enclosed you will find the certification for 2019 CCR Report

The City of Richfield has made available the report by sending each household that uses city water a letter stating that the CCR Report is at the City Office for their use.
A notice has been placed in the Courier News, the notice will run for 1 day.

System Name: Richfield Water System

PWS#: 5320005

Owner/Operator: City of Richfield Jason Brauburger & Jose Loughmiller

The community water system name above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to customers (and/or) appropriate notices of availability have been given according to mailing waiver guidelines. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring date previously submitted to the State Division of Environmental Quality.

Certified by: Lu Ann Swainston

Title: City Clerk/Treasurer

Phone#: 208 487-2755 Date: 06/26/2019

Sincerely,

LuAnn Swainston
City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Richfield

2019

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Richfield sent flyers to these zip codes:

83349
83352
83313
83338
83333
83647
83324
83301
83303
89705-6907

A legal notice was put in the Courier News, Fairfield, Idaho to pick up a copy of the CCR Report go to the City of Richfield 180 W. Lincoln Avenue, Richfield, Idaho. The report was made available June 26, 2020, at the Richfield City Office.

Web Site: [http:// www.cityofrichfield.us](http://www.cityofrichfield.us)

A notice was posted on the bulletin board at the U.S. Post Office.

Lu Ann Swainston
City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Richfield

208 487-2755
208 487-2756 Fax

CITY OF RICHFIELD
P.O. BOX 97
180 W. LINCOLN AVENUE
RICHFIELD, IDAHO 83349

June 26, 2020

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Science Officer
Michael Brown
650 Addison Avenue West, suite 110
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Dear Michael Brown:

Please find enclosed the Consumer's Confidence Report (CCR) for 2019 from
The City of Richfield.

Sincerely,

Lu Ann Swainston
City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Richfield