

City of Wendell Consumer Confidence Report 2020

The city of Wendell routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. Please review the table to learn about your drinking water quality for the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. We are pleased to share that the City of Wendell had zero violations in 2020.



Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, naturally-occurring or resulting 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

Organic chemical contaminants: by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, also 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

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	2	2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards & glass/ electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	0.21	0.3	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3	NA	0.067	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.43	0.44	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; fertilizer/aluminum factory discharge
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15	NA	2	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.96	1.77	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic tank leaching, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	0	6	0	2.23	2020	Discharge from rubber/chemical factories
DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.07	0.42	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (ppb)	N	NA	80	NA	1	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection



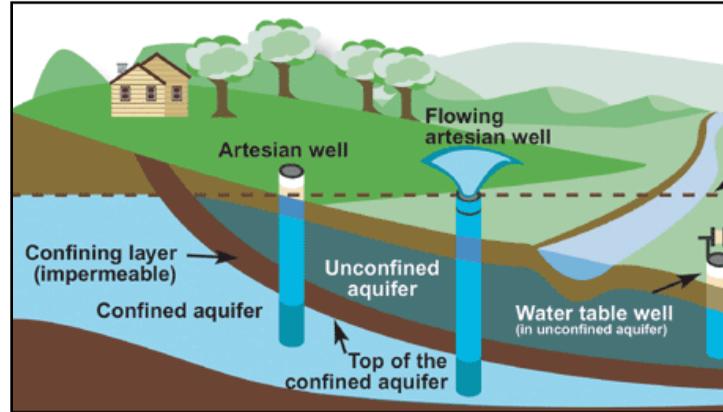
Units of Measurement

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

Where does my drinking water come from?

The city of Wendell distributes drinking water from two groundwater wells (Boise St Well and Lewiston St Well).

After collection, your drinking water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the use of chlorine and other disinfectants to remove potentially harmful microorganisms and bacteria from your water.



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.



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.

Arsenic in Drinking Water
While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.



Reduce Your Water Bill!

- ◆ 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 and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- ◆ Use a water-efficient showerhead to save you 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.



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. The city of Wendell 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.

For additional information, please contact :
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