



We are pleased to report that our system had zero violations in 2022!

Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, either naturally-occurring or resulting from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: chemicals that 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, 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.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Wendell
Consumer Confidence Report 2022
PWS# ID5240028

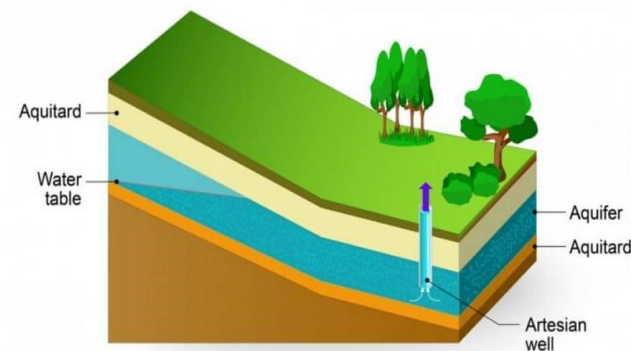


City of Wendell routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.**

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection 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
Asbestos (MFL)	N	7	7	NA	1.809	2021	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
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 (AL)	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 (AL)	NA	2	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.88	1.66	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic tank leaching, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.12	0.51	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (ppb)	N	NA	80	NA	2	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Uranium (ug/L)	N	0	30	1.4	1.6	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

Units of Measurement
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
Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): a measurement of a substance per liter of water
Million fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter

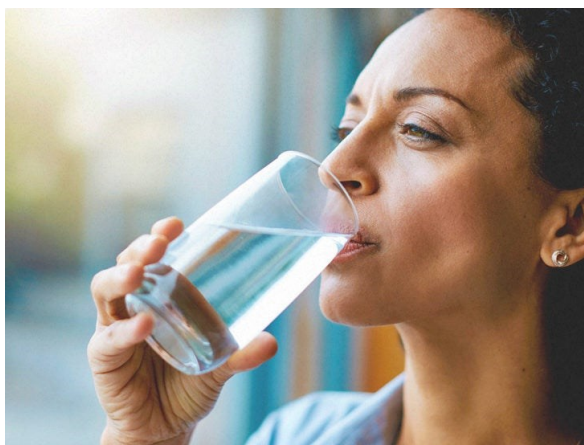


As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

The City of Wendell supplies 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.



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.



Reduce Your Water Bill! 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.

Additional Information for Arsenic:

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.

For more information, please contact:
Bob Bailey, Primary Water Operator
 208-536-5161
publicworks@wendell.id.gov



More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by reaching the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at
1-800-426-4791 or
www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Additional Information for Lead:

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. City of Wendell 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 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>.