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, 2018 through December 31, 2018.

### 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 a variety of sources such as 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**: 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**: 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)**: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Disinfectant is considered necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

### Units of Measurement

- **Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)**: a measurement of radioactive substance per Liter
- **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 micrograms of substance per Liter

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### CONSTITUENT TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Violation (Y/N)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Lowest Level Detected</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Year Tested</th>
<th>Typical Sources of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.3 (AL)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>15  (AL)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (ug/L)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs (ppb)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEAD INFORMATION

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:
Bob Bailey, primary water operator
208-536-5161
wendellfire@wendell.id.gov
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.

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/