

Questions? Comments? Concerns?  
Please contact:

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**Thank you for being a valued member of our drinking water system!**

The City of Kendrick manages the protection and care of your drinking water. Your water payments are what ensures we are able to help achieve our shared goals of water quality.

**We could not do it without you!**

# City of Kendrick



## Consumer Confidence Report 2018

City of Kendrick

PWS ID: 2290019  
Population served: 303  
Number of Service Connections: 195

The City of Kendrick 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. This table shows the detection of the contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.227	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	15 (AL)	0	N/A	1	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.001	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	N/A	2	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	N/A	0.151	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	1.6	3.11	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	5	0	N/A	0.262	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Picloram (ppb)	N	500	500	N/A	0.117	2014	Herbicide runoff
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.2	0.3	2018	Water additive used to control microbes

## Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

The City of Kendrick supplies citizens with drinking water from four wells (**Well #1 South, Well #2 City Center, Well #4, and Well #6**), as well as from **Stanton Spring**.



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, potentially, radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.

## Drinking Water Health Standards

**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 that is 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.

## Potential Source Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.

**Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants:** includes 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:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**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:** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



## Contaminant Table Units of Measurement

**Parts per billion (ppb):** One part per billion is equal to one penny in \$10,000,000

**Parts per million (ppm):** One part per million equals one penny in \$10,000

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** a measurement of radioactivity per liter of water

## Additional Contaminant Information

### 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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.



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

Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk, and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

## How is My Water Treated?

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and micro-organisms that may be in the water.

## How Can I Protect My Drinking Water?

### Conserving Drinking Water

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and 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. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered, and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.



### Protecting Source Water

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Pick up after your pets to prevent harmful bacteria from being carried into water sources.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals have a significant impact on your drinking water quality.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly; for more information, please refer to [www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal)

*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 at its website, [www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/).*