



Water Quality Report

2014

Logan City

Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the 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 sources have been determined to be from ground water.

Source Protection Plan

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Logan City is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

Questions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the water division at 435-716-9620. Additionally we invite you to attend our public meetings to learn more about our water utility. Those meetings are held on the third Thursday of every month at 4:30 PM at 450 N 1000 W. These meetings are open to the public. Please call 435-716-9620 to verify meeting time and location.



Cross Connection

Our water distribution system has many connections. Concerns for adverse effects to the system are minimal when those connections are properly installed and maintained. The supply and the quality of the water may be affected if connections are made to the system that are unapproved or improperly installed; otherwise referred to as a cross connection. Cross connections can allow contaminated water or chemicals to intersperse into the water supply if the connection is not properly protected. Improper connections not only compromise the water quality, but can also affect you and your family's health. What can be done by you, our customer, to alleviate this problem? Do not make or allow improper or unapproved connections at your homes. Something as seemingly harmless as an unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. Determine and avoid all possible ways harmful substances could find a route to your drinking water, because any cross connections allowed at your home will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call Jesse Sharp at 435-716-9627 for further information about ways you can help. All Backflow Preventer Assemblies need to be tested annually.

What are Contaminants?

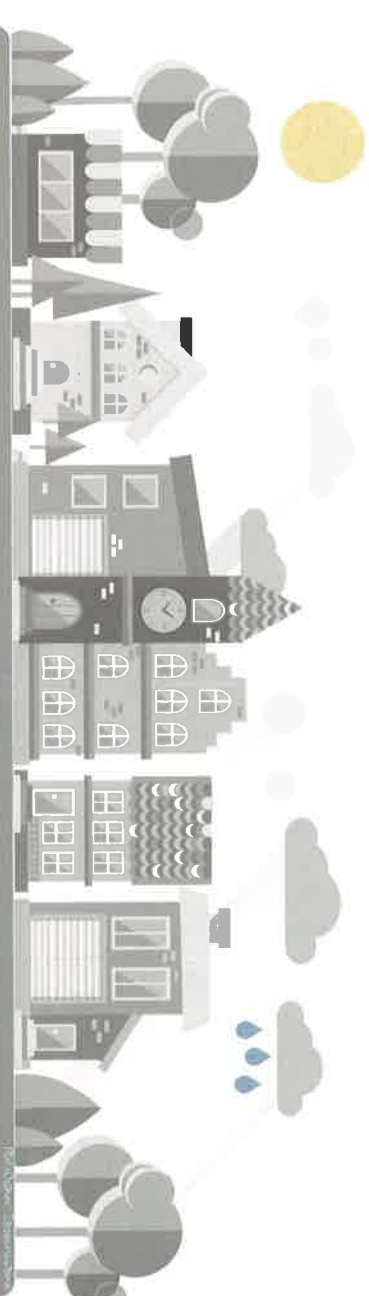
All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man made. Those



constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



"We at Logan City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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."



Test Results

Logan City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	3	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2014	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2014	Human and animal fecal waste

Microbiological Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	60-85	ppb	2000	2000	2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a 90% results b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 156 b. 0	ppb	1300	1300	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	200	ppb	4000	4000	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a 90% results b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 5600 b. 1	ppt	0	AL=15000	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-500	ppb	10000	10000	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	500	ppt	50000	50000	2012	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5-34	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	194-314	ppm	2000	2000	2012	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products

THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	1	ppb	0	80	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	300	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	ND-14	pcI/1	0	15	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1	pcI/1	0	5	2012	Erosion of natural deposits

Table Definitions

In the following 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 indicates 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 (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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) - 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.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

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. Logan City 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>.

