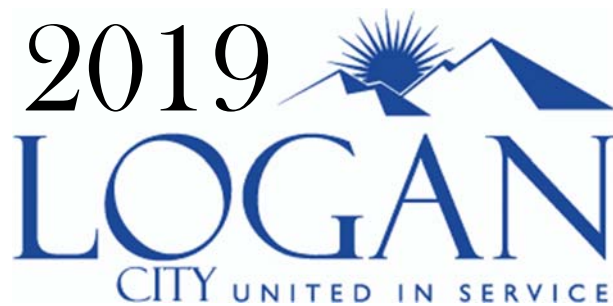


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# Annual Water Quality Report



## Your Drinking Water

We are 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 groundwater sources. Our water source comes from Dewitt Spring, Crockett Ave #1 Well, 200 E Center Well, 700 N 600 E Well, and Willow Park Well.

## Help Us Protect

We at Logan City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customer help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



## Is my drinking water safe?

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.

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 want 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Maximum Contaminant Levels (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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

## Cross Connection

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mix into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose laying 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. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

## 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 the report or concerning your water utility, please contact the water division at 435-716-9620. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of every other month at 4:30 PM at 450 N 1000 W. These meetings are open to the public. Please call 435-716-9620 to verify time and location.



## 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 (µg/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.

**Nephelometric Turbidity (NTU)** – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

*“We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.”*

## Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	5	N/A	0	5	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	N	1	N/A	0	None	2019	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.02-0.86	NTU	0	0.3	2018	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	N	0-0.7	ppb	0	10	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.021-0.087	ppm	2	2	2018	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. 0.017-0.23 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.176	ppm	4	4	2018	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 0.0-8.4 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	N	0.40	mg/l	10	10	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-0.6	ppb	50	50	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	1.6-29.4	ppm	500	None	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	N	7.0-22.4	ppm	1000	1000	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	120-272	ppm	2000	2000	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	1.0	µg/l	0	80	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha Emitters	N	0.0-1.5	pCi/l	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.22-0.40	pCi/l	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. 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.