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 contaminates 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.

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 form 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 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.

### Test Results

**Microbiological Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform and E. Coli</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Human and animal fecal waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity for Ground Water</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.02-0.86</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inorganic Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0-0.7</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.021-0.087</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>a. 90% results</td>
<td>b. # of homes that exceed the AL</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.176</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>a. 90% results</td>
<td>b. # of homes that exceed the AL</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as nitrogen)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0-0.6</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.6-29.4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>7.0-22.4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection By-Products**

| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 1.0 | µg/l | 0 | 80 | 2019 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| 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 1st to December 31st, 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.