

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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).

# Water Conservation



- Check all faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks.
- Never use your toilet as an ashtray or trash.
- Take shorter showers.
- Install water saving showerheads and toilets.
- Turn water off while brushing your teeth or shaving.
- Defrost frozen food in the refrigerator.
- Rinse vegetables in a full sink or pan of water.
- Wash only full loads of clothes and dishes.
- Don't over-water landscaping.
- Don't water on cool, rainy or windy days.
- Equip all hoses with shut-off nozzles.
- Use a bucket instead of a hose to wash you car.
- Use shrubs and ground cover to reduce the amount of grass.
- Place mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and discourage weeds.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Michael Roundy (michael.roundy@loganutah.org) or 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 water board meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of every month at 4:00 pm at 950 W 600 N. These meetings are open to the public. Please call 435-716-9620 to verify meeting time and location.



# 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

mingle 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 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. 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. Brian Pattee can be reached at the following (brian.pattee@loganutah.org) or 435-716-9627.

## Reminder

**Landscape Irrigation Backflow Preventers must be tested when they are initially turned on each spring and must be done annually.**

Logan City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The following table on the other side of this page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. 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.

**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.**

# Water Sources

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, which have been determined to be groundwater, are: Dewitt Spring, Willow Park Well, 700 North Well, Crockett Avenue Well, Center Street Well, and 1000 North Well.

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 are located in remote and protected areas and have a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. 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.

**We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.**

# Water Quality Report



As you can see by the table below, our system had no violations. We're 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							
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	4	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2010	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-1	NTU	N/A	5	2007	Soil runoff
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	3	pCi/1	0	15	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-1	pCi/1	0	5	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Arsenic	N	1-1	ppb	0	10	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	22-81	ppb	2000	2000	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	6	ppb	100	100	2008	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	210-230	ppb	1,300,000	AL=1,300,000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	4-6	ppb	0	AL=15	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-400	ppb	10000	10000	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-800	ppb	50,000	50,000	2008	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	1-31	ppm	None set by EPA		2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	177-311	ppm	2000	2000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	1	ppb	0	80	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**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.**

**ND/Low - High** - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

**Parts per million (ppm)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per trillion (ppt)** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (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.

**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 out-dated.

Table  
*Definitions*



## Should I be worried about

*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.

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>.