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. North Logan City Waterworks 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.

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).

If you have any questions about this report or

concerning your water utility, please contact

North Logan City at 435-752-1310 or visit our Website

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on second and fourth Wednesday of every month at 6:30 PM at the North Logan City library located at 2500 N 475 E.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTAMINATION- We at North 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. 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.

SOURCE PROTECTION- The Drinking Water Source protection Plan for North Logan City is available for your review. The plan contains information about protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Please contact us if you have any questions

We at North 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.

2076 N 1200 E.

North Logan City, UT 84341

435-752-1310

Northlogancity.org

NORTH LOGAN
EST 1884

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

What's inside:

- **Water Test Results**
- **Cross Connection Info**
- **Lead and Copper**

WHERE DO WE GET OUR 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 groundwater sources. Our water source is Water Canyon Springs, 1900 N Well, Beef Hollow Well, and Green Canyon Wells 1-4

Table Definitions

In the flowing table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. Here are some definitions to allow you to better understand.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l) - One part per million correspond 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) - Is the measure of the radioactivity in the water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) – Is a measure of the clarity of the 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The "Max 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" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs 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.

Tips on Water Conservation:

- Take Shorter Showers
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Don't use toilet for trash disposal
- Water lawn in the early morning or evening
- Use water saving nozzles
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Shut off sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device

Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	5	2016	Naturally present in environment.
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive.	2016	Human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity	N	.05-0.15	NTU	0	.3	2016	Soil Runoff.
Arsenic	N	0-0.9	ppb	0	10	2016	Erosion of Natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff form glass and electronic production waste.
Barium	N	.021-.123	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	N	0-2	ppb	200	200	2016	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	N	0-0.2	ppm	4	4	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	N	0.4-4	Ppm	10	10	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching form septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	2.2-10.6	ppm	500	None	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	N	6-9	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge form refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland.
TDS (Total dissolved solids)	N	124-212	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	0.005-3.2	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching form wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	N	0.0-5.3	ppb	0	AL=15	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha emitters	N	0.0-3.2	pCi/L	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	N	-1.1-0.96	pCi/L	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits.

North 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, 2015 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.