



Quality on Tap Report

North Logan City

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 and surface water sources. Our surface water source is Water Canyon Springs (treated at the Green Canyon Water Treatment Plant. Groundwater source: Our 6 Wells draw from the Green Canyon Aquifer, Beef Hollow and 1st west 1800 North.

SOURCE PROTECTION The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for North 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. Most of our sources have been determined to have a low susceptibility to contaminants; our sources are located in remote and protected areas and have a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. The sources determined to have a medium susceptibility to contaminants; i.e. Roads and industrial concerns; we have steps in place to protect the 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.

BACKFLOW 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.



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, 2017. 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.

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 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. 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.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

As you can see by the table, 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.

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

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0 Positive Sample	N/A	0	5	2018	Naturally present in environment.
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	0	2018	Human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity	N	0.05-0.285	NTU	0	.300	Continuous	Soil Runoff.
Total Organic Carbon	N	0-0.9	ppm	0	0	2017,18	Naturally present in the environment
Arsenic	N	0-0.9	ppb	0	10	2016,18	Erosion of Natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff form glass and electronic production waste.
Barium	N	0.021-0.123	ppm	2	2	2016,18	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	N	0-2	ppb	200	200	2016,18	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	N	0-0.2	ppm	4	4	2016,18	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	N	0.244-6.06	ppm	10	10	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching form septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	N	0-0.7	ppb	50	50	2016,18	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	N	0.942-11.918	ppm	500	None	2016,18	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	N	2.376-15.745	ppm	1000	1000	2016,18	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge form refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland.
TDS (Total dissolved solids)	N	124-248	ppm	2000	2000	2016,18	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper- Source Water	N	0.003-0.316	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching form wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead- Source Water	N	0-15	ppb	0	AL=15	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha emitters	N	0.0-2.3	pCi/L	0	15	2017, 18	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	N	0.0-0.63	pCi/L	0	5	2017, 18	Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acid	N	2.2-2.9	ppb	0	60	2017,18	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane	N	3.3-4.2	ppb	0	80	2017,18	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.014-0.55	Ppm	4	4	2018	Water Additive to control microbes

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.



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>.

2018 Lead and Copper Sampling of the Distribution System

	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action level (AL)	90% Tiles	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.123	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD	2018	0	15	10.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791)**

CONTACT If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Crystal Franks 435-752-1310**.

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 City Council meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at 6:30 PM at the North Logan City Library located at 2500 North 475 East

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.

Tips on Water Conservation:

- Take Shorter Showers
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Don't use the 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 shut off device when Mother Nature waters your lawn for you and for free