

2010



NORTH LOGAN CITY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Once again, we are proud to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements!

WHAT IS INSIDE

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.

North Logan City has some of the most pristine water in Utah and the United States, and this report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

YOU ARE INVITED

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings. They are normally held on the 1st & 3rd Wednesday of the month at 6:30 pm at the North Logan City library meeting room located at 2500 North 475 East.

This report is also available on line at our website address:

www.ci.north-logan.ut.us

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

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 is a mix of groundwater from various wells and mountain springs that are under the influence of surface water which is treated at our treatment plant.

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. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are roads, homes or fertilizers. Our sources have a low susceptibility to 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.

CONSTITUENTS

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

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 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.

HOW SAFE IS MY WATER?

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.

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.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

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.

QUESTIONS

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. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.



CONTACT US

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North Logan, Utah 84341

Phone: 435-752-1310
Website address: www.ci.north-logan.ut.us



WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER?

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, 2010 or the most recent sample data.

CONSTITUENT TABLE							
CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	SAMPLE DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (Ground Water)	N	ND-1	NTU	N/A	5	2009	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	1-2	pCi/l	0	15	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	1-1	ppm	10	0	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	6-134	ppb	2,000	2,000	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	3-6	ppb	100	100	2009	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper- 90% results	N	70,-161	ppt	1,300,000	AL=1,300,000	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	100	ppb	4,000	4,000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead- 90% results	N	3-4	ppt	0	AL=15,000	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	3-3	ppb	100	100	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	400-4,000	ppb	10,000	10,000	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-600	ppt	50,000	50,000	2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	1-13	ppb	N/A	20	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	3-17	ppm	1,000	1,000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Thallium	N	600	ppb	500	2,000	2009	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics; glass and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	204-296	ppm	2,000	2,000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	1	ppb	0	60	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	4-5	ppb	0	80	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD LEVELS

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 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>.

CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table above 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.

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) 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 (ug/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - 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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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 of date.



Designed By R.W.A.U.