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).

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.pathee@loganutah.org) or 435-716-9627.

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.

PLEASE NOTE:

All private and public fire hydrants must have a backflow inspection of tank vehicle or point of use, water use permit, and meter issued by Logan City. Using a fire hydrant without Logan City Authorization is considered theft of service and will be prosecuted as such.

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 your car.
- Use shrubs and ground cover to reduce the amount of grass.
- Place mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and discourage weeds.
- Adjust sprinklers so that they don’t water the sidewalk or street.
- Water your lawn or garden early in the morning or late in the evening.
  - Set your mower blades one notch higher since longer grass means less evaporation.
  - Use a broom rather than a hose to clean sidewalks and driveways.
### TEST RESULTS

#### MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected Low-High</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>Turbidity For Ground Water</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected Low-High</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>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>pCi/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected Low-High</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Arsenic           | N             | ND-1                     | ppb              | 0    | 10  | 2008         | Erosion of natural deposits;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | runoff from orchards;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | runoff from glass and electronic productions;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | wastewater.                     |
| Copper            | N             | 210-230                  | ppt              | 1,300,000 | AL=1,300,000 | 2008       | Discharge from steel and pulp mills;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | erosion of natural deposits.    |
| Lead              | N             | 4-6                      | ppb              | 0    | AL=15,000 | 2008       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | erosion of natural deposits.    |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N           | 200-500                  | ppb              | 10000 | 10000 | 2009       | Runoff from fertilizer use;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | leaching from septic tanks;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | sewage;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | erosion of natural deposits.    |
| Selenium          | N             | ND-800                   | ppt              | 50000 | 50000 | 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.          |
| Sulfate           | N             | 23                       | ppm              | 1000  | 1000 | 2008       | Erosion of natural deposits;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | discharge from refineries and factories;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | runoff from landfills;
|                   |               |                          |                  |      |     |              | runoff from cropland.           |

#### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected Low-High</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>TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.**

**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.**

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**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.**

**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 Wednesday 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.**