Our Commitment to You

What’s in Your Water?
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.

Water Sources
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. 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.

A drinking water source assessment has been completed for Logan City and is available for your review upon request. This report contains information applicable to the protection of our water sources from possible contamination, the zones in which the water system is vulnerable to contamination and the strategies and management practices keep our sources safe and clean. Our water sources are in a remote area and the susceptibility of potential contamination is extremely small and very unlikely.

Cross Connection Control
Our water distribution system has many connections. Concerns for adverse effects to the system are minimal when those connections are properly installed and maintained. The supply and the quality of water may be affected if connections are made to the system that are unapproved or improperly installed; otherwise referred to as a cross connection. Cross connections can allow contaminated water or chemicals to interseep into the water supply if the connection is not properly protected. Improper connections not only compromise the water quality but can also affect you and your family’s health. What can be done by you, our customer, to alleviate this problem? Do not make or allow improper or unapproved connections at your homes. Something as seemingly harmless as an 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. Determine and avoid all possible ways harmful substances could find a route to your drinking water because any cross connections allowed at your home will affect you and your family first. If you’d like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call Brian Pattee at 435-716-9627 for further information about ways you can help.

Use Water Wisely
- 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.

Important Reminder
Landscape Irrigation Backflow Preventers must be tested annually, as they are turned on in the Spring.

We at Logan City are happy to present you with the 2011 Annual Drinking Water Report. The purpose of this report is to keep you, the consumer, informed of the quality of the water and the steps we take to deliver top quality water to you. We constantly strive to provide our customers with a safe and dependable drinking water supply and would like you to be aware of the process we consistently practice to improve the treatment of our water and the protection of our sources. Our experienced staff is committed to delivering to you the highest quality water possible.

We’re pleased to report to our customers that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

We encourage our customers to take an active interest in their water. If you have any questions about this report or the water we are supplying, please contact Michael Roundy at 435-716-9620. Additionally, we invite you to attend our public meetings to learn more about our water utility. Those meetings 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.

Este informe contiene importante información procedente de su agua potable. Tener a alguien traducirlo para usted, o hablar con alguien que entienda que.
# Test Results — From January 1 to December 31 of 2011

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.

## Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected ND/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>2.3 - 5</td>
<td>pCi/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2011</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 ND/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>Arsenic</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>36 - 100</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>AL=1300</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected ND/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>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0 - 200</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0 - 3.1</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Low Number - High Number** – Lowest and highest level of contamination measured between all system water sources.

- ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) which ratio is equal to one dollar in $1,000,000
- ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l) which ratio is equal to one dollar in $1,000,000,000.
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radiactivity in water.
- mrem/yr - Millirems Per Year. Measure of radiation absorbed by the body. The average person receives about 360 mrem/yr.

**Date** – The date allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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**Public Awareness**

As you can see by the table, our system operates with no violations to state or federal regulations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents (reported above) have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. No drinking water is devoid of all contaminants.

The state and federal government imposes the highest level of concern for the quality of drinking water, and has set the MCLs at very strict levels. To illustrate the possible health effects, a person would have to drink over 2 quarts of water with the contaminant at the MCL level every day of their life to have a 0.000001% 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).