

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).

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 web site. 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 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.

2015

We are pleased
to report that our
drinking water meets
federal and state
requirements



WATER QUALITY REPORT

This
Report

shows our water quality & what it means
to you our customer!

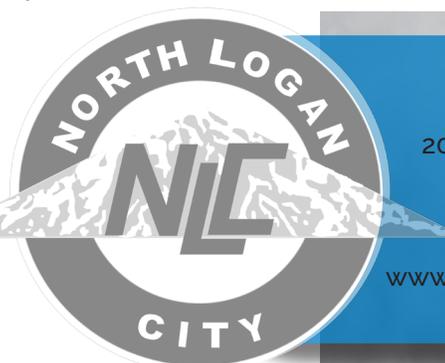
WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER

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 1-3

CROSS CONNECTION CONTAMINATION

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.

 Designed By R.W.A.U.



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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.

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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2015	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	ND-1	NTU	N/A	5	2013	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	1	ppb	0	10	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	21-126	ppb	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. ND-95 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	ND-1	ppb	4000	4000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. ND-4 b.	ppb	0	AL=15	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-4	ppm	10	10	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1	ppb	50	50	2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	3-12	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	7-10	ppm	1000	1000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	216-264	ppm	2000	2000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products

TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	1	ppb	0	80	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-5	ppb	0	60	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	2.2	pCi/l	0	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.67	pCi/l	0	5	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.96	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

In the 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:

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 (ng/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.

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 outdated.

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).