

Quality on Tap Report

Interlaken Town Water System

2020

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 two groundwater well sources. Our water sources are named Well #1 and Well #2.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Interlaken Town is available for you to review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources such as roads. 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.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Brady Probst at 435-671-2913 or Trent Davis at 435-671-5634 or Interlaken.watermaster@gmail.com**. 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. These dates are posted on our pump house door and our website www.town-of-Interlaken.com.

Interlaken Town routinely monitors for contaminants 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 **2020**.

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:

DEFINITIONS

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 highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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.

NE: Abbreviation for "None Established".

Pci/L: Picocuries per liter

ppm: parts per million (compare to 1 minute in 23 months or 1 penny in \$10,000).

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Source ID
Well No. 1	GW	WS001
Well No. 2	GW	WS002

TCR Tables

Coliform Bacteria	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2020	0	0	5	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbiological Contaminants	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	2020	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Lead And Copper

	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% Tiles	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.0549	5	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	15	0.0017	5	PPB	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2019	0.0013	0.0013	0	0.01	PPB	N	Erosion of natural Deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	2019	0.5	0.5	4	4	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2020	0	0	10	10	PPM	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2019	9.0	9.0	500	None	PPM	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	2019	41	41	250	250	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from crop land.
Thallium	2019	ND	ND	0.002	0.002	PPB	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2019	236	236	1000	1000	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Unites	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	0.0183	0.0599	1.3	1.3	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	0.0014	0	15	PPB	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	2019	1.4	1.4	0	15	PCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2019	0.48	0.48	0	5	PCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2019	0.09	0.09	0	5	NTU	N	Soil Runoff.

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 contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that our water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or 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 constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

We at Interlaken Town 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.



WATER QUALITY

Drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, springs, and wells.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves and picks up the substances (both naturally occurring and artificial) it contacts along the way such as rocks, soil, people (and their byproducts), and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can come from urban storm water runoff, industrial and domestic waste-water discharges, oil and gas productions, mining, and farming. Pesticides and herbicides can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use. Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production) as well as nitrates (from human and animal waste, fertilizer, etc.) can come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, agriculture, lawns, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or synthetic, can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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. Interlaken Town 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>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA regulates the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

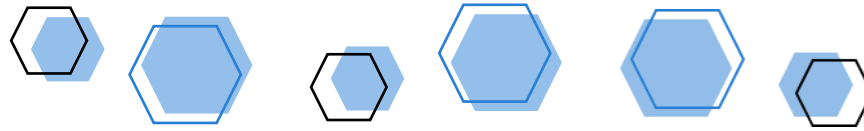
WATER CONSERVATION

Water Conservation is a key factor in providing safe drinking water now and in the future. Using less water reduces contamination, curbs the effects of drought, and saves households money. The Town is committed to water conservation. Find guidance and tips for saving water at <https://slowtheflow.org/>.

A Water Check analyzes the efficiency of your automatic sprinkler irrigation system. Information on how to do a water check is available at: <https://cwel.usu.edu/do-your-own-water-check>

WATER INFORMATION SITES

Utah Division of Drinking Water:
deq.utah.gov/division-drinking-water
U.S. EPA office of Groundwater and Drinking Water:
www.epa.gov



CROSS CONNECTION INFORMATION

A cross connection is defined as, "Any actual or potential connection between a potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into the public drinking water system any used water, industrial fluid, gas or substance other than the intended potable water". Cross connections and backflow incidences in the United States have resulted in dangerous, highly contaminated water.

Here are some examples of common potential cross connections:

- Water from the toilet tank can be drawn back into the public water supply if the flush valve does not have an anti-siphon device.
- If a swimming pool or hot tub is filled with a garden hose submerged in the water, pool water can be sucked up the hose into the public water supply.
- Insecticides, herbicides, or fertilizers attached to a garden hose can be pulled into the public water supply if pressure drops in the main outside the home.
- If a sprinkler system lacks a proper back flow prevention device, dirty water from the lawn can be siphoned back through the sprinkler head into the public water supply.

For additional information or questions, call us or visit:

American Backflow Prevention Association: abpa.org

American Backflow Prevention Association Utah Chapter: www.utabpa.org