

Quality on Tap Report

Interlaken Town Water System

2018

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.

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 chemical 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.

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 **2018**.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicated 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 \$10,000,000,000.

Date – Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years, and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

Waivers (W) – Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

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	2018	0	0	5	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbiological Contaminants	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	2018	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Lead And Copper

	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% Tiles	# Sites Over AL	Unites	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	2016	1.09	1.09	0	10	PPB	N	Erosion of natural Deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	2016	0.47	0.47	4	4	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2018	0	0	10	10	PPM	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2016	11	11	500	None	PPM	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	2016	42.9	42.9	1000	1000	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from crop land.
Thallium	2016	.115	.115	.5	2	PPB	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2016	248	248	2000	2000	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	2016	5.2	5.2	0	15	PCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	0.45	0.45	0	5	PCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	2016	0.45	0.45	0	5	PCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2016	0.06	0.06	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	2017	0.130	0.130	0	.3	NTU	N	Soil Runoff.

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>.

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.