



**EAGLE RIVER
WATER & SANITATION
DISTRICT**

**Clean Water.
Quality Life.™**

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

846 FOREST RD. | VAIL, CO 81657 | (970) 476-7480 | ERWSD.ORG
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID # CO0119802



Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

Clean Water. Quality Life.™

Eagle River Water & Sanitation District (ERWSD) is pleased to present this Consumer Confidence Report, which details the quality 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. This report, and the Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority's 2015 Consumer Confidence Report, is available online at erwsd.org.



Groundwater wells in the Gore Creek Alluvial Aquifer supply our water. Five wells in the area around the Vail Golf Course, each approximately 100 feet deep, can produce 7.5 million gallons per day; two wells in the Matterhorn area of West Vail, each approximately 60 feet deep, can produce 0.749 million gallons per day; and a surface water, microfiltration plant in East Vail can produce 1 million gallons per day using Gore Creek as its supply. Also, a connection to the down valley surface water system through Dowd Junction can provide an additional 1.2 million gallons per day of treated water from the Eagle River.

It is important that our valued customers be informed about

their water utility. Please contact the Customer Service department at **(970) 477-5451** with questions about this report or to schedule a tour of our facilities.

What's in your water before we treat it?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

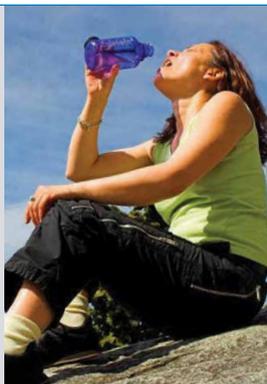
Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Colorado has a statewide waiver for dioxin monitoring. ERWSD has monitoring waivers for glyphosate, cyanide, and asbestos because our system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination.

Our facilities are designed to treat for known contaminants in our watershed, and to meet or surpass Federal and State requirements. Please contact the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451 to learn more about our water supply system or with questions about any of the information presented.

Federal regulations require that this report be distributed to all of Eagle River Water & Sanitation District's water customers. **There were no violations in the calendar year 2015.** Our goal is to provide you with safe and high quality drinking water. **ERWSD's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.**



Source Water Assessment & Protection

A source water assessment has been completed by the State of Colorado. Consumers can obtain a copy of this assessment by going to the State's Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) website at: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/swap-assessment-phase> or by contacting the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451.

Total susceptibility to potential sources of contamination ranges between moderate and moderately high. This rating reflects conditions that exist throughout the entire watershed, and its overall potential for contamination. ERWSD continuously monitors its water sources, and is committed to delivering finished drinking water of the highest quality.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from above ground, underground and leaking storage tank sites, EPA hazardous waste generators, existing/abandoned mines, commercial/industrial/transportation, high and low intensity residential, pasture/hay, septic systems, road miles, other facilities; deciduous, evergreen and mixed forests.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. It does not mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.



Important Health Information

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

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.

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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 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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.





2015

Water Quality Testing Results

ERWSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows all detections found in the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2015**, unless otherwise noted. All are below allowed levels and there were **no violations for the year 2015**. Contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants, except those listed in the table.

The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to these types of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Also, if only one sample was required then the range and level detected will be listed with only a single value. Additionally, EPA requires systems serving over 10,000 people to undergo Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule monitoring (UCMR3). The purpose of UCMR3 is to collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The UCMR3 program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL OR TT	MCLG	CCR UNITS	LEVEL DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Monthly	System collects < 40 samples: 1 positive monthly sample.	0	Absent or Present	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli	No	On Positive Total Coliform	A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	0	Absent or Present	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity	No	Feb. 2015	TT Value is 0.1. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation unless approved by the State. Any measurement in excess of 0.5 is a violation.	N/A	NTU	0.04	Soil runoff

Lowest monthly percent of readings below TT limits: 100%

RADIONUCLIDE CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	MCLG	CCR UNITS	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Combined Uranium	No	March 2014	30	0	ppb	1.8	1.8	Erosion of natural deposits

COPPER & LEAD CONTAMINANTS	EXCEEDS AL	SAMPLE DATE	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	CCR UNITS	90TH PERCENTILE	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	No	June - Sept. 2014	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.56	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	June - Sept. 2014	15	0	ppb	2.8	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

ORGANIC & INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL OR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	CCR UNITS	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE)	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium	No	Sept. 2015	2	2	ppm	0.03	0.03	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	No	Monthly	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	1.29	0.52 - 1.71	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nitrate	No	Feb. & June 2015	10	10	ppm	0.3	0.11 - 0.67	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Xylene	No	Sept. 2015	10	10	ppm	0.0006	0.0006	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

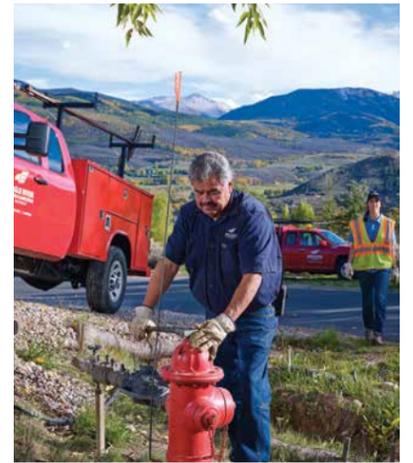
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	MCLG	CCR UNITS	AVERAGE	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly	80	N/A	ppb	8.03	13.2	4.0 - 15.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	60	N/A	ppb	0.47	0.98	BDL - 2.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR3)	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	CCR UNITS	AVERAGE	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorate	n/a	Feb. & May 2015	n/a	ppb	188.5	BDL - 1700	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chromium	No	Feb. & May 2015	100	ppb	0.29	BDL - 0.44	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste
Chromium-6	n/a	Feb. & May 2015	n/a	ppb	0.16	BDL - 0.27	Byproduct of disinfection reaction with total chromium
Molybdenum	n/a	Feb. & May 2015	n/a	ppb	0.09	BDL - 1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	n/a	Feb. & May 2015	n/a	ppb	218.0	44 - 890	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	n/a	Feb. & May 2015	n/a	ppb	0.02	BDL - 0.23	Erosion of natural deposits

OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

Your Public Water System is owned, operated, and maintained by Eagle River Water & Sanitation District, a local government. The District, a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado, is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act.

A seven-member publicly elected board of directors is responsible for the overall management and administration of the affairs of the district. Board meetings are open to the public and are generally scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month. The board meeting schedule and other district information is available at erwsd.org or by calling (970) 476-7480.



ERWSD maintains over 500 fire hydrants, which are essential to public safety. Fire protection was an original reason to build community water systems.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

The following definitions explain the many terms and abbreviations, that may be unfamiliar, which are used in this report.

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

Below Detection Level (BDL): See "Non-Detects"

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "maximum allowed" 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" 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of five NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile: 90% of results are below this number.

Non-Detects (ND) or Below Detection Level (BDL): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. ("<" Symbol for less than, the same as ND or BDL)

Not Tested (NT): Not tested.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity in water.

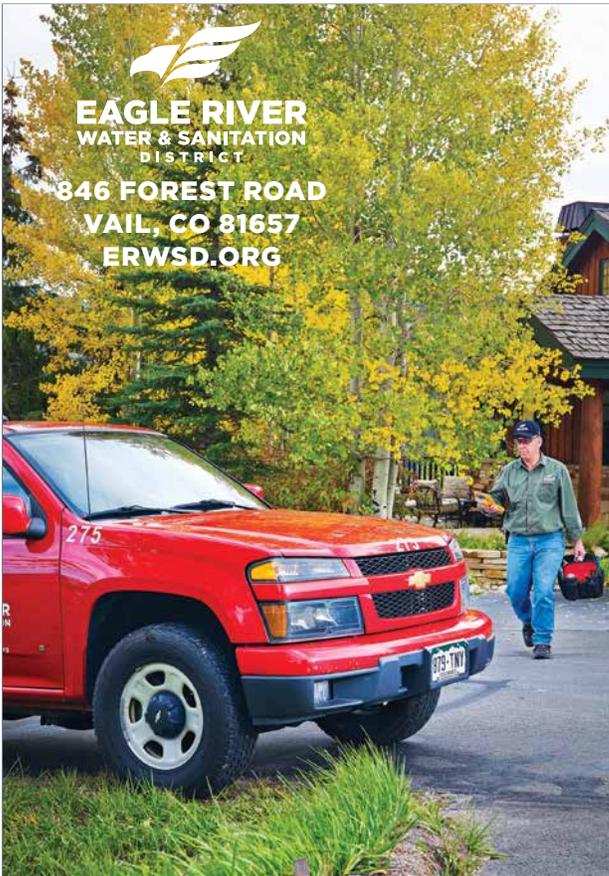
Running Annual Average (RAA): An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months. **LRAA** is a locational RAA specific to a monitoring site.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions: State permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Waiver: State permission not to test for a specific contaminant.

Providing efficient, effective, and reliable water and wastewater utility services in a manner that respects the natural environment



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For more information, contact Customer Service at (970) 477-5451 or go to erwsd.org.



When Can I Water?

- Adhere to the **odd/even** watering schedule based on the last digit in your street address.
- The watering day is from midnight to midnight.
- Properties with both odd and even numbered street addresses should contact Customer Service to determine the best watering schedule.
- Hoses must have water saving shut off nozzles to prevent free running water.
- Swimming pools are limited to one filling per year, unless draining for repairs is necessary.
- Water shall be used for beneficial purposes only.

Days	Addresses that may water	Times
MONDAY - NO OUTDOOR WATER USE		
Tuesday	Odd	MIDNIGHT TO 10 a.m. OR 4 p.m. TO MIDNIGHT
Wednesday	Even	
Thursday	Odd	
Friday	Even	
Saturday	Odd	
Sunday	Even	

WATER EFFICIENCY ITEMS ARE AVAILABLE TO CUSTOMERS FOR FREE AT THE VAIL OFFICE

- **Outdoor:** 6-position garden hose nozzle, soil moisture probe, rain gauge
- **Shower:** ultra-high efficiency showerhead
- **Sink:** bathroom aerator, dual spray swivel kitchen aerator
- **Toilet:** dye tablets to detect leaks, flapper valve, fill cycle diverter



PREVENT WATER WASTE

Landscaping benefits most from slow, thorough, infrequent watering.

Test sprinkler heads regularly for breaks and blockages; check lines for leaks.

Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into ditches or storm drains that flow directly to waterways.

Prevent runoff to improve stream water quality.

