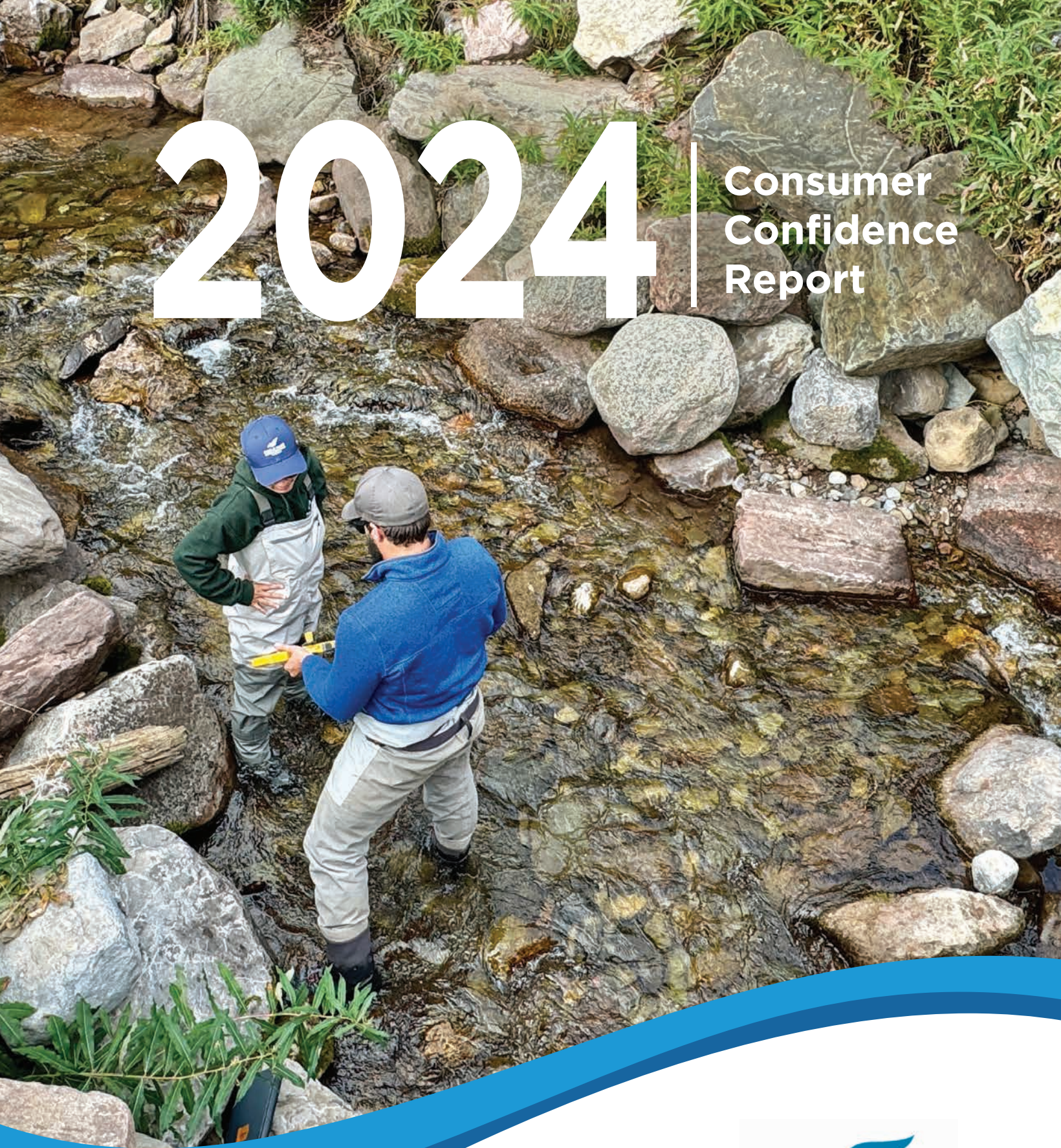


2024

Consumer Confidence Report



EAGLE RIVER
WATER & SANITATION
DISTRICT

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. ERWSD's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards. This report is also available online, in English and Spanish at erwsd.org.

The ERWSD public water system serves the area from Vail through Edwards. ERWSD operates and maintains, by contract, the Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority (UERWA) owned assets within this public water system, which provides service to Arrowhead, Avon, Bachelor Gulch, Beaver Creek, Berry Creek, Cordillera, EagleVail, and Edwards.

It is important that our valued customers be informed about their water utility. Please contact Customer Service 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 byproducts 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) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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

2024 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, 2024**, unless otherwise noted. All are below allowed levels and there were **no violations for the year 2024**. The table below only lists detected contaminants; those **that were tested for, but not detected**, include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants	Violation	Sample Frequency	MCL or TT Requirement		MCLG	Level Detected		Units		Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Monthly	System collects 60 samples: 1 positive monthly sample		0	0		Absent or Present		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	0		Absent or Present		Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity - Avon Drinking Water Facility	No	Continuous	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement		N/A	Highest single measurement 0.16 (October)		NTU		Soil runoff
	No	Continuous	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU		N/A	100% TT requirement met		%		Soil runoff
Turbidity - Edwards Drinking Water Facility	No	Continuous	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement		N/A	Highest single measurement 0.12 (January)		NTU		Soil runoff
	No	Continuous	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU		N/A	100% TT requirement met		%		Soil runoff
Turbidity - Gore Valley Drinking Water Facility	No	Continuous	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement		N/A	Highest single measurement 0.07 (May/July)		NTU		Soil runoff
	No	Continuous	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU		N/A	100% TT requirement met		%		Soil runoff
Treatment Disinfection	Violation	Sample Frequency	TT Requirement	MRDL	Level Detected			Units	Sample Size	Source
					Samples Below TT Level	RAA	RAA Range			
Chlorine in the distribution system	No	Monthly	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be greater than or equal to 0.2 ppm	4.0	0	1.25	1.25 - 1.26	ppm	720/year	Water additive used to control microbes
Radionuclide Contaminants	Violation	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected			Units	Sample Size	Likely Source of Contamination
					Average		Range			
Gross Alpha	No	Jul. 2023	15	0	0.25		BDL - 1.81	pCi/L	11	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	No	Jul. 2023	5	0	0.65		BDL - 2.21	pCi/L	11	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	No	Jul. 2023	30	0	1.67		BDL - 2.9	ppb	11	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper & Lead Contaminants	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile AL	MCLG	Level Detected			Units	Sample Size	Likely Source of Contamination
					90th Percentile	Range	Sample Sites Above AL			
Copper	No	Jun. - Jul. 2024	1.3	1.3	0.35	0.021 - 0.64	0	ppm	30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	Jun. - Jul. 2024	15	0	2	BDL - 2	0	ppb	30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants		Violation	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected		Units	Sample Size	Likely Source of Contamination
						Average	Range			
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		No	Jun. - Dec. 2024	50	50	0.04	BDL - 0.9	ppb	23	Residue of banned herbicide

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED		UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
					AVG.	RANGE			
Barium	No	Aug. 2024	2	2	0.05	0.04 - 0.06	ppm	4	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	Aug. 2024	100	100	0.5	BDL - 2	ppb	4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	Aug. 2024	N/A	N/A	2	BDL - 4	ppb	4	Leaching from metals that are in contact with drinking water, such as in pipes and fittings
Selenium	No	Aug. 2024	50	50	1.25	BDL - 3	ppb	4	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Fluoride	No	Aug. 2024	4	4	0.47	0.16 - 0.71	ppm	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	No	Aug. 2024	10	10	0.81	0.2 - 2.3	ppm	11	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N/A	Aug. 2024	N/A - Sodium has secondary standards which are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects, but no health effects		8.85	3.5 - 17.1	ppm	4	Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water treatment chemicals; wastewater treatment effluents

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED				UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
					LRAA AVG.	LRAA RANGE	INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE AVG.	INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE			
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly	80	N/A	21.63	1.9 - 49.5	20.47	1.4 - 52.2	ppb	32	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	60	N/A	8.24	BDL - 20.4	6.76	BDL - 18.6	ppb	32	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSOR	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	TT REQUIREMENT	LEVEL DETECTED		UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
				AVERAGE	RANGE			
Total Organic Carbon	No	Quarterly	Ratio ≥ 1.0	1.30	1.23 - 1.33	Ratio	4	Naturally present in the environment

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other regulatory requirements.

Average (x-bar): Typical value.

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

Compliance Value: Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA), and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

Gross Alpha: Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.

Health-Based: A violation of either an MCL or TT.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 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 or cloudiness of water. Turbidity

in excess of five NTU is just noticeable to the typical 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).

Non-Health-Based: A violation that is not an MCL or TT.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply or not available.

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 the radioactivity in water.

Range (R): Lowest value to the highest value.

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.

Sample Size (n): Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

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

Variances and Exemptions: State permission not to meet an MCL or a TT under certain conditions.

Violation: Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Important Health Information

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means

to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breast fed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from

water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Customer Service at (970) 477-5451. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require ERWSD to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view our non-lead service line statement, view a copy of the service line inventory, or have questions about the material of your service line, contact Customer Service at (970) 477-5451 or visit erwsd.org/non-lead-service-line-inventory.

Source Water Assessment & Protection

ERWSD continuously monitors our water sources and is committed to delivering finished drinking water of the highest quality.

ERWSD's source water area includes three surface water treatment facilities and 18 groundwater wells. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area include: above ground, underground, and leaking storage tank sites; existing/abandoned mine sites; EPA hazardous waste generators; EPA superfund sites; EPA abandoned contaminated sites; EPA chemical inventory/storage sites; permitted wastewater discharge sites; high and low intensity residential; commercial/industrial/transportation; pasture/hay; septic systems; road miles; other facilities; row crops; urban recreational grasses; quarries/strip mines/gravel pits; and deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.

A source water assessment has been completed by CDPHE. Consumers can obtain a copy of this assessment

by going to the state's Source Water Assessment and Protection website at cdphe.colorado.gov/swap-assessment-phase or by contacting Customer Service at (970) 477-5451. 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 2021, ERWSD and other community stakeholders completed the Gore Creek Watershed Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP). The SWPP identified a variety of best management practices that will be implemented by stakeholders to further protect the watershed and minimize potential contaminant threats to the source water. A copy of the SWPP can be obtained by going to erwsd.org or contacting Customer Service at (970) 477-5451.

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

Eagle River Water & Sanitation District
846 Forest Road | Vail, CO 81657
970.477.5451 | erwsd.org

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Operations & Management

ERWSD and UERWA are both local governments that are quasi-municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the state of Colorado. ERWSD is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act. UERWA was formed by intergovernmental contract and is organized pursuant to the Water Authority Act.

ERWSD owns the assets that provide water service from East Vail to Intermountain. UERWA owns the assets within the boundaries of its six Member Entities (the metropolitan districts of Arrowhead, Beaver Creek, Berry Creek, EagleVail, and Edwards, along with the town of Avon) and those within Bachelor Gulch and Cordillera.

ERWSD operates and maintains all facilities and assets in the public water system.

Each government has its own board of directors. A seven-member publicly elected board of directors is responsible for the overall management and administration of the affairs of ERWSD. Each UERWA Member Entity appoints one director to the six-member board of directors to set policy and oversee financial and legal matters. Board meetings are open to the public and are generally scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month. The board meeting schedule and other information is available at erwsd.org or by calling (970) 477-5451.

ESPAÑOL

Esta es información importante. Visite el sitio web ERWSD.org para obtener la **traducción al español**. Escanea el código QR.



Scan for water
conservation info

