### 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, persons 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.

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 contaminants and potential health effects, call the Community Advisory Line at (800) 426-4791. You may also wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

### Prevent Water Waste

Water for your landscaping makes up about half of your annual water use. Landscaping benefits most from slow, thorough, infrequent watering. Test sprinkler heads regularly, for broken or clogged nozzles. Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.

Eagle River Water & Sanitation District (ERWSD) is pleased to present this 2014 Consumer Confidence Report, which details the quality and safety of the water delivered to you every day. The 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 2014 Consumer Confidence Report, is available online at erwsd.org.

What’s in your water before we treat it?

In addition to naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial operations, and wildlife.

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 supplied 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 both tap water and bottle water.

Eagle River Water & Sanitation District (ERWSD) is permitted by the Colorado Water Resource Conservation District (CRDC) to discharge water at a connection to the down valley creek Alluvial Aquifer supply of the Vail Golf Course, around the Vail Golf Course, and to the East Vail area. ERWSD’s drinking water system meets or exceeds all federal and state laws. The ERWSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The ERWSD’s drinking water system is permitted to discharge water at a connection to the down valley creek Alluvial Aquifer supply of the Vail Golf Course, around the Vail Golf Course, and to the East Vail area.

ERWSD provides water quality information for a specific contaminant.

The level of a drinking water contaminant is measured in parts per million (ppm). 0.01 ppm is about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that may be more than one year old. Also, if only one sample was required then the range and level detected may be more than one year old. In addition, if only one sample was required then the range and level detected may be more than one year old.

The level of a drinking water contaminant is measured in parts per billion (ppb). 0.01 ppb is about the level of a contaminant in drinking water that may be more than one year old.

What’s in your water before we treat it?

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 supplied 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 both tap water and bottle water.

ERWSD is permitted by the Colorado Water Resource Conservation District (CRDC) to discharge water at a connection to the down valley creek Alluvial Aquifer supply of the Vail Golf Course, around the Vail Golf Course, and to the East Vail area.

ERWSD’s drinking water system meets or exceeds all federal and state water standards.

**TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS**

The following definitions explain the many terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar to you.

**Non-Detects (ND) or Below Detection Limit (BDL):** A non-detect means the constituent was not present. (“<” Symbol for less than, the same as ND or BDL)

**Detectable Level (DL):** A measurable value for a specific contaminant.

**NRMP (Not Required to Monitor):** A contaminant not required to be monitored.
Odd
Odd
Odd
Even
Even
Even

A source water assessment has been completed by the State of Colorado. The source water assessment is available at www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/. One method to obtain a copy of the State’s Source Water Assessment or Protection (SWAP) website at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the State’s Source Water Assessment Protection (SWAP) website at: (970) 477-5451.

Potential sources of contamination from human activities may include, but are not limited to residential, pasture/hay, septic systems, road miles, other facilities, industrial, commercial, and other activities.

The Source Water Assessment Protection (SWAP) website at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the State’s Source Water Assessment Protection (SWAP) website at: (970) 477-5451.

Water for your landscaping makes up about 30% of your annual water use. Landscaping benefits, most from slow, thorough, inefficient watering. Top sprinkler heads regularly, for breaks and blockages; check lines for leaks. Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.

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

When Can I Water?
Adhere to the annual outdoor watering schedule based on the last digit in your street address.

The watering day is fixed (not negotiable to residents). Properties with both odd and even numbered street addresses should contact Customer Service to determine their own watering schedule.

Water your lawn during the off-peak hours and observe your watering schedule.

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 actions to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and microscopically small, circular, worm-like parasites that can cause serious illness. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Important Health Information
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 plumbing system. If you are concerned about excess lead levels in your tap water, you may want to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

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.

Prevent water waste: Water for your landscaping makes up about 30% of your annual water use. Landscaping benefits, most from slow, thorough, inefficient watering.

Water efficiency items are available to customers for free at the valve office:
- Database: 185 electronic water audits
- Water; ultra high efficiency showerhead, faucet/valve
- Sink: bathroom faucet, dual spray kitchen faucet
- Toilet: leak detector kit, flapper valve, 50 cycle drought

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

Water for your landscaping makes up about half of your annual water use. Landscaping benefits, most from slow, thorough, inefficient watering.

Test sprinkler heads regularly, for breaks and blockages; check lines for leaks. Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.

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

Source Water Assessment & Protection

A source water assessment has been completed by the State of Colorado. The source water assessment is available at www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/. One method to obtain a copy of the State’s Source Water Assessment or Protection (SWAP) website at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the State’s Source Water Assessment Protection (SWAP) website at: (970) 477-5451.

Potential sources of contamination from human activities may include, but are not limited to residential, pasture/hay, septic systems, road miles, other facilities, industrial, commercial, and other activities.

The Source Water Assessment Protection (SWAP) website at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the State’s Source Water Assessment Protection (SWAP) website at: (970) 477-5451.

Water for your landscaping makes up about 30% of your annual water use. Landscaping benefits, most from slow, thorough, inefficient watering.

Test sprinkler heads regularly, for breaks and blockages; check lines for leaks. Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.
## 2014 Water Quality Testing Results

The Eagle River Water & Sanitation District, through the contract drinking water program, monitors your water for contaminants in drinking water according to federal and state standards. The results of January 1 to December 31, 2014, annual compliance reports are due to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) by July 1 of each year. Allowable concentrations of these contaminants are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible and required by law. The standards are enforceable and the law provides penalties for violations. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants in drinking water, even though they may not be present in your source water. Although all of the listed contaminants are对人体健康有不利影响, we are required to monitor for these contaminants and distribute the results to you.

### Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

The Monitoring Rule for Universal Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR3) is the primary program for collecting occurrence data for contaminants suspected in surface water supplies. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants in drinking water, even though they may not be present in your source water. Although all of the listed contaminants are对人体健康有不利影响, we are required to monitor for these contaminants and distribute the results to you.

### Phosphological Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Name</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>BDL</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Not Detected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform &amp; E. Coli</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Microbial contaminants

- **Fecal Coliform & E. Coli**: A presence or absence of the organism, which indicates the possibility of the presence of human or animal waste. Contaminants that may be present in human or animal waste include: pathogenic bacteria, viruses, and protozoans. These organisms can cause gastroenteritis, typhoid fever, and dysentery in humans. E. coli is a type of bacteria that are commonly found in the digestive tracts of mammals. The presence of E. coli indicates the presence of human or animal waste. Fecal coliform and E. coli are measured by the most probable number technique. Results are reported as the number of colonies per 100 milliliters of water. Results are reported as the number of colonies per 100 milliliters of water.

### Organic & Inorganic Contaminants

- **Chromium**: A byproduct of disinfection reaction with total chromium. The level of a drinking water contaminant occurrence data is below the MCLG (maximum contaminant level goal) and there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

### Other contaminants

- **Southeast Alluvial Aquifer supply**: Transport from surface water, microfiltration technology, drinking water system.

### Phosphate & Significance

- **Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste**: Organic contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban runoff, and erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste. These contaminants can cause gastrointestinal illness in humans.

### TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

- **MRDL**: The level of a drinking water contaminant occurrence data is below the MCLG (maximum contaminant level goal) and there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDLG**: The level of a drinking water contaminant occurrence data is below the MCLG (maximum contaminant level goal) and there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/l)**: A measure of radioactivity in water. One pCi/l corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000.
- **Quadratic Weight (QW)**: A measure of radioactivity in water. One QW corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000.
Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 in your plumbing. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water supply, 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 enteric viruses, call the community as a result of materials in your plumbing. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water supply, 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 enteric viruses, call the community as a result of materials in your plumbing. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water supply, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

When Can I Water?

Adherence to the watering schedule is based on the fact that all homes do not receive the same amount of rainfall. For this reason, the day that you should water will vary from house to house. You may water your lawn and flowers on your assigned day only. You may not water your lawn and flowers on the day that you are not assigned to water. You may water your lawn and flowers any time on the day that you do not have an assigned day. You may water your lawn and flowers on your assigned day any time of the day. You may not water your lawn and flowers on the day that you do not have an assigned day. You may water your lawn and flowers any time on the day that you do not have an assigned day.

Water efficiency items are available at customers for free at the Vail office.

Prevent Water Waste

Water for your landscaping makes up about half of your annual water use. Landscaping benefits most from slow, thorough, efficient watering. Turn sprinkler heads regularly for broken and blocked heads; check for leaks; fix leaks. Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.

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

Source Water Assessment & Protection

A source water assessment has been completed by the State of Colorado. To access the report, please visit the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment’s Source Water Assessment & Protection (SWAP) website at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/

Potential sources of contamination include: landfills, mines, commercial/industrial/ generators, existing/abandoned transportation, high and low intensity residential, commercial/residential systems, road miles, other facilities, leakers, leaks, cracks, and cracks.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level assessment of potential contamination that could cause or will cause contamination. This can help you ensure that your drinking water is safe.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain 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, persons with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the level of your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials in your plumbing. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water supply, 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 enteric viruses, call the community as a result of materials in your plumbing. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water supply, 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 enteric viruses, call the community as a result of materials in your plumbing. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water supply, 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 enteric viruses, call the community as a result of materials in your plumbing. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water supply, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.