Water assessment results provide your homes. In addition, the source quality of finished water is delivered to threats. This can help us ensure that and prepare for future contamination. We can use this information that the contamination that exists throughout the entire evaluation of potential contamination. The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) website at:

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

When Can I Water?
Adhere to the schedule below. 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. Owners must have water saving Cliff nozzles to prevent free running water. Sprinkler systems are turned on for 15 minutes per, unless doing for repairs is necessary. Water shoal watered for beneficial purposes only.

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 leaks and blockages; check lines for leaks. Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.

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 trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbes. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health provider.
What's in your water before we treat it?

Radioactive contaminants such as tritium and carbon-14 that may come from a variety of sources, including nuclear power plants, industrial processes, and oil and gas exploration. Contaminants that may be present in soil include:

- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metal ions that may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, agricultural, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, and oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, including agriculture, animal husbandry, and air deposition.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds which may be used in commercial or industrial activities, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and leachate systems.
- Radiation contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of past gas production and mining activities.
- Toxic substances with volatile properties, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons.
- Microorganisms that may thrive under the conditions we treat our water.

Turbidity in excess of five NTU is just visible to the naked eye. A Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) is a measure of radioactivity in water. One part per million (ppm) corresponds to one minute in two years, or one penny in $10,000,000. Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) is a measure of radioactivity in water. Your Public Water System is owned by Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority, a local government formed by intergovernmental contract. The Authority, a Public Water System, is governed by the State of Colorado, and is owned by Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority. The State of Colorado requires that this report be distributed to all of Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority’s customers. There were no violations in the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report. Please contact the Customer Service department at (970) 476-7480. LRAA: Local River Authority. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. BDL: Below Detection Level. 90TH PERCENTILE: 90th percentile of the range of occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in the water supply. Eighteen months of data are published for each contaminant. The “maximum allowed” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible and achievable using the best available treatment technology. Action Levels (AL): Levels that represent levels at which the public is known to have undergone adverse health effects. Click on any abbreviation, that may be unfamiliar, which are used in this report. TURBIDITY: A measure of the amount of suspended material in water, and how much light it can absorb. It is an important indicator of water quality. Contaminants that were detected in the water supply but were below the allowed levels and therefore not a health concern. Rates of occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in the water supply. Eighteen months of data are published for each contaminant. The “maximum allowed” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible and achievable using the best available treatment technology. Action Levels (AL): Levels that represent levels at which the public is known to have undergone adverse health effects. Click on any abbreviation, that may be unfamiliar, which are used in this report. TURBIDITY: A measure of the amount of suspended material in water, and how much light it can absorb. It is an important indicator of water quality. Contaminants that were detected in the water supply but were below the allowed levels and therefore not a health concern.
Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. All drinking water, including bottled water, can reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Immunocompromised 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.

Some people may be 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 in your plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may want 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 microscopical parasites, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4777.

When Can I Water?

Adhere to the schedule below remaining schedule based on the odd or even number of your street address.

MONDAY - NO OUTDOOR WATER USE

TUESDAY:

Activities: landscaping, golf course, snow plowing

Adhere to the schedule below remaining schedule based on the odd or even number of your street address.

WEDNESDAY:

Activities: landscaping, golf course, snow plowing

Adhere to the schedule below remaining schedule based on the odd or even number of your street address.

THURSDAY:

Activities: landscaping, golf course, snow plowing

Adhere to the schedule below remaining schedule based on the odd or even number of your street address.

FRIDAY:

Activities: landscaping, golf course, snow plowing

Adhere to the schedule below remaining schedule based on the odd or even number of your street address.

SATURDAY:

Activities: landscaping, golf course, snow plowing

Adhere to the schedule below remaining schedule based on the odd or even number of your street address.

SUNDAY:

Activities: landscaping, golf course, snow plowing

When you water:

- Spring:
  - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
  - 6 p.m. to midnight

- Summer:
  - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
  - 6 p.m. to midnight

- Fall:
  - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
  - 6 p.m. to midnight

- Winter:
  - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
  - 6 p.m. to midnight

For more information, contact Customer Service at (970) 477-5451 or go to uerwa.org.
What's in your water before we treat it?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it is exposed to a variety of natural and human influences, which can introduce contaminants into the water supply. When we look at the composition of water at our intake points, we find a range of contaminants that can influence the quality of our drinking water.

Federal regulations require that this report be distributed to all of Eagle Regional Water Authority's water system customers. There were no violations in the year 2014. Our goal is to provide you with safe and high-quality water.

Eagle Regional Water Authority (ERWA) maintains a new facility which is essential to public safety. The protection was an original reason to build community water systems.

Contaminants that may be naturally occurring in our water are primarily ground water-related. In general, surface water is more likely to be contaminated by recent inputs, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from surface contamination by sewage and other waste materials.

When contaminants are introduced into water by surface water sources, practices are in place to prevent or minimize their occurrence. Our drinking water comes from the surface water from the Eagle River at Avon and from the ground water at Arapaho. Arapaho water travels from its origin near the Continental Divide to the treatment plant at Arapaho, where it is treated before being distributed to consumers.

Contaminants in water systems are classified as regulated or unregulated. Regulated contaminants are those for which their presence in drinking water is addressed by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. EPA sets drinking water standards that provide protection against known or suspected health risks from contaminants. If the presence of a regulated contaminant is detected in the drinking water, the water system must comply with a drinking water standard, called a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), that is set to protect public health. There is convincing evidence that a contaminant poses a health risk at or below the MCL.

Some unregulated contaminants are not yet regulated and do not have drinking water standards. However, some unregulated contaminants may still pose health risks to the public health. Therefore, the information on unregulated contaminants is provided to help you make informed decisions about your drinking water.

The following contaminants are monitored in the year 2014:

- Barium
- Beryllium
- Benzene
- Bromate
- Chlorate
- Copper
- Cr(VI)
- Chromium
- Dioxins/Furans
- Lead
- Mercury
- Manganese
- Mercury
- Molybdenum
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
- Organo-mercury
- Pesticides and herbicides
- Perchlorate
- Phenols
- vanadium
- Barium
- Beryllium
- Benzene
- Bromate
- Chlorate
- Copper
- Cr(VI)
- Chromium
- Dioxins/Furans
- Lead
- Mercury
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- Molybdenum
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
- Organo-mercury
- Pesticides and herbicides
- Perchlorate
- Phenols
- vanadium

Regulated contaminants

The state of Colorado requires us to report for perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) and PFOA. We do not produce or use PFCs and PFOA because we use different chemicals to control the corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling waste

Operation and maintenance of the system are supervised by Eagle Regional Water & Sanitation District Board of Directors and operations personnel. The Board of Directors sets rates, policies, and other actions. The district is comprised of all current water service users and is organized pursuant to the Water Act.

OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

Your Public Water System is owned by Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority, a local government formed by intergovernmental contract. The purpose of the entity is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Upper Eagle Region, located in Eagle County, Colorado, is comprised of the State of Colorado, is organized pursuant to the Water Act.

The Authority provides water service to the (1) Member Entities (the Metropolitan Districts of Arrowhead, Avon, Avon Overlook, Beaver Creek, Beaver Creek Village, Minturn, Vail, and West Vail) which are quasi-municipal corporations. Member Entities are responsible for running their own systems, which we provide treatment and operations services to.

Byproduct of drinking water treatment processes

Fluoride, a byproduct of drinking water treatment processes, is added to the water supply to provide for dental health and to reduce tooth decay.

ERWA maintains a community water system which are essential to public safety. Fire protection was an original reason to build community water systems.

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A source water assessment has been completed by the state of Colorado. Consumers can obtain a copy of the assessment by going to the State’s Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) website at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/protect.html or by contacting the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451.

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

When you water will be determined by the last digit in your street address. See the chart below for more information. Please check your address to confirm when you are able to water.

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

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