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

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/transformation, 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.
What's in your water before we treat it?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include natural water features (rivers, lakes, and ground water), reservoirs, and treated wastewater. There are several possible sources of contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be introduced during the treatment process and from the environment, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Inorganic contaminants, including salts and metals, can be introduced during the treatment process and from the environment, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

The table below includes contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of soil and/or production and mining activity. Nontoxic or noncarcinogenic fluoride in drinking water is generally not a health concern, and the levels throughout the system are not considered vulnerable to these types of issues. Fluoride is a byproduct of the use of disinfectants to control microbiological contamination and is designed to protect public health. The table includes nonregulatory determinations.

During treatment, the water utility may add various chemicals, including disinfectants, to control a single value. Additionally, EPA requires systems to have representative, may be more than one year old, or may come from deep karstic water systems, such as aquifers and karstic caves. Systems are required to provide samples from these water systems, such as aquifers and karstic caves, at least once every two years, and in some cases, these samples may be analyzed for specific contaminants in addition to the required monthly monitoring.

The table includes groundwater quality testing results, which were conducted for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. These results are used to determine if the system is not considered vulnerable to certain contaminants less than once per year because the information is derived from a one-time analysis of the water at the point of use. Additionally, the table shows the levels at which contaminants were found to be present in the water at the point of use.

The results of the Colorado groundwater quality testing may be used to identify contaminants that may be present in the water at the point of use. Additionally, the table shows if the constituent is not detected, the levels at which contaminants were found to be present in the water at the point of use.

The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because these contaminants are not considered vulnerable to these types of issues. Fluoride is a byproduct of the use of disinfectants to control microbiological contamination and is designed to protect public health.

The fluoridation rates are designed to meet for known contaminants, as well as to meet or surpass federal and state requirements. Please contact the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451 or email us at: erwsd@erwsd.org for more information.

Water Quality Testing Results

EMWH conducts routine tests for contaminants of your drinking water according to federal and state guidelines. In this calendar year, the following contaminants were tested for in the Eagle River Water & Sanitation District's drinking water. This report, and the results of the Colorado groundwater quality testing, may be used to identify contaminants that may be present in the water at the point of use. Additionally, the table shows if the constituent is not detected, the levels at which contaminants were found to be present in the water at the point of use.

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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.

### Water Efficiency Items

- 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.

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