2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

846 FOREST RD. | VAIL, CO 81657 | (970) 476-7480 | UERWA.ORG
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID # CO019786

Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority (UERWA) 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 Eagle River Water & Sanitation District’s 2015 Consumer Confidence Report, is available online at uerwa.org.

For most of the year, we treat surface water from the Eagle River in our Avon treatment plant, which can produce 10 million gallons per day. A 5 million-gallon-per-day microfiltration treatment plant in Edwards also provides water to the area. The system is supplemented with four wells in the Eagle River Alluvial Aquifer in the Edwards area, which can produce 650, 500, 230, and 90 gallons per minute (the equivalent of 0.940, 0.720, 0.331, and 0.130 million gallons per day, respectively). The Ranch (west) side of Cordillera also runs seven small wells which can produce approximately 450 gallons per minute (0.65 million gallons per day) to supplement that area. A connection to the Vail well water system through Dowd Junction can supply up to 2.3 million gallons per day to the UERWA.

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.

Federal regulations require that this report be distributed to all of Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority’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. UERWA’s drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

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. UERWA 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.
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. UERWA 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 tanks, existing/abandoned mine sites, EPA hazardous waste generators, EPA abandoned contaminated sites, EPA superfund sites, EPA chemical inventory/storage sites, permitted wastewater discharge sites, high and low intensity residential, commercial/industrial/transportation, urban recreational grasses, quarries/strip mines/gravel pits, pasture/hay, septic systems, row crops, 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.
The Water Quality of Your Water System

The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants that do not have health effects. However, these contaminants could be present in your water system. We make every effort to provide you with safe and high-quality drinking water. UERWA drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

### Water Quality Testing Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>VIOLATION</th>
<th>SAMPLE DATE</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>CCR</th>
<th>UNITS LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>NOT TESTED</th>
<th>MRDLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>June - Sept. 2013</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlormazine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>June - Sept. 2013</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>April, June, Sept. 2015</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Analysis for radioactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mar., June, Sept. 2015</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>24 - 350</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>24 - 350</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mar., June, Sept. 2015</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Microconstituents

- **Chlorine**: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **Turbidity**: A measure of the clarity of water. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

### Definitions

- **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water which is allowed by EPA. A violation of these levels is a federal violation.
- **MRDLG**: Maximum Residual Level. The highest level of a drinking water contaminant which is allowed by EPA. A violation of these levels is a federal violation.
- **AL**: Action Level. The levels of a contaminant in drinking water which must be taken into account by water systems. The “maximum allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. There is no MCLG for this contaminant.
- **TT**: Treatment Technique. A measure of the clarity of water. The presence of radioactivity in water.
- **RAA**: Running Annual Average. For radioactivity in water.

### Noted Contaminants

- **Microconstituents**: A group of substances that may be present in source water. Inorganic, organic, and volatile organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes or the natural environment, and may come from gas leaks or landfill leaching. Long-term exposure to these substances might be harmful.

### Water Quality Management

- **Erosion of natural deposits**: The result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- **Microorganisms**: Such as salts and metals, which can be transported onto the soil through farming or irrigation. They may be harmful to humans or animals if ingested. Pathogens and elements that can come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, when stormwater runoff and residential uses.

### Water Quality Treatment

- **Organic chemicals**: Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes or the natural environment, and may come from gas leaks or landfill leaching. Long-term exposure to these substances might be harmful.

### Water Quality Testing

- **Total Coliform Bacteria**: The presence of living bacteria in the water supply. The presence of these bacteria indicates that the water may be contaminated with disease-causing agents. Total coliform bacteria are a group of bacteria found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals.

### Water Quality Monitoring

- **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**: The presence of organic material in the water supply. Organic material can cause water to become cloudy or discolored, and can also be harmful to humans or animals if ingested.

### Water Quality Analysis

- **Lead**: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.

### Water Quality Protection

- **Radioactive Material**: A measure of the clarity of water. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Addresses that may water</th>
<th>Times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONDAY - NO OUTDOOR WATER USE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>MIDNIGHT TO 10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Even</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>4 p.m. TO MIDNIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Even</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Even</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.