2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

846 FOREST RD.  |  VAIL, CO  81657  |  (970) 476-7480  |  UERWA.ORG
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID # CO0119786

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.
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 2016 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. 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 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) 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.

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.

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What’s in your water before we treat it?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include water from rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and wells. At water bodies on the surface of the land or through the ground, it is exposed to a variety of natural or human influences. Depending on a number of factors, water supplied to UERWA’s customers may contain levels of contaminants resulting from these processes. Additions to the water in the treatment process may occur as a result of the processes needed to make the water safe for human consumption.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operators, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from human activity such as mining, oil and gas production, and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, oil refineries, and chemical manufacturing plants.

Organic chemical contaminants that may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural runoff, manufacturing, and petroleum industries.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of past or present radioactive contamination activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) enforces regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The EPAs standards for contaminants, established to protect public health, are periodically reviewed and strengthened by the Agency as necessary. UERWA’s treatment processes are designed to meet all EPA regulatory requirements.

In 2000, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) added fluoride to Eagle River Water & Sanitation District’s drinking water. Fluoride is added to the water system to prevent the formation of cavities and enhance the health of teeth. For most of the year, we treat our water with fluoride to provide the health benefits of drinking water containing fluoride. However, treating drinking water with fluoride is not required to meet the health-based drinking water standard for fluoride. UERWA monitors the fluoride levels in our drinking water to ensure that these levels remain consistent with the health-based drinking water standard for fluoride. The fluoride levels in our drinking water are monitored by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment as part of the routine laboratory testing of drinking water to ensure that this contaminant is not exceeding the health-based drinking water standard for fluoride.

In 2016, UERWA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows all contaminants that were tested for, but not detected in any samples collected by UERWA from January 1 to December 31, 2016. Our customers can feel confident knowing that our drinking water is high quality drinking water.

For more information, please call (970) 476-7480.

A connection to the well water systems through Dowd Junction (the equivalent of 0.940,000,000 gallons per day, respectively). The Ranch (west) side of the Vail watershed, and to meet or surpass Federal and State requirements. Our facilities are designed to treat for known contaminants in our drinking water, and high quality drinking water. (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture livestock operators, and wildlife. Natural processes, such as rocks and minerals, can add certain substances to drinking water. Industrial processes may also add substances to water as it passes through manufacturing processes. Some of these processes may release substances into drinking water that need to provide the same protection for public health as treatment processes. Additions to the water in the treatment process may occur as a result of the processes needed to make the water safe for human consumption.

COPPER & LEAD CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDS

Dechlorination of water provided to control microbes. 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. Water additive used to control microbes. The facility is in the third phase of the four-phase program aimed at improving water service to its six Member Entities (the metropolitan districts of Arrowhead, Beaver Creek, Berry Creek, Edwards, and Edwards, along with the town of Avon). To know more about your water utility system or ask questions about any of the information provided.

OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

The Eagle River Water & Sanitation District is operated under Eagle County Regional Water Authority, a local governing board formed by intergovernmental contract. The Authority, a partnership of the City of Avon, the Town of Avon, and the nine Eagle County districts of Arrowhead, Beaver Creek, Berry Creek, Edwards, and Edwards, along with the town of Avon, operates water systems throughout the District through the execution of agreements. The Authority was established by Eagle River Water & Sanitation District and the Partnership for Safe Water.

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

846 FOREST ROAD
VAIL, CO 81657
UERWA.ORG

When Can I Water?

- Adhere to the odd/even outdoor water use schedule based on the last digit in your street address.
- 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 shutoff 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.

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<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>ADDRESSES THAT MAY WATER</th>
<th>TIMES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>— NO OUTDOOR WATER USE</td>
<td>Before 10am or After 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>(MIDNIGHT TO 10AM OR 4PM TO MIDNIGHT)</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
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<td>Sunday</td>
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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.

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