2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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 2017 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) 476-7480 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 2017. 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) 476-7480 to learn more about our water supply system or with questions about any of the information presented.
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) 476-7480.

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.

Our source water area includes two surface water treatment facilities and 11 groundwater wells. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area include: above ground, underground, and leaking storage tank sites; 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; and 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.

Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking 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 (tap, soft water, and bottled water) are typically treated to meet or exceed drinking water standards. As water flows over the surface of the land or through the ground, a variety of microorganisms, both plant and animal, can and do pick up substances resulting from these processes. Some of these substances can be beneficial, such as those from forest runoff, and others can be harmful, such as bacteria and viruses that may pose a risk to health. Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage and manure, livestock, agricultural livestock operators, and wildlife.

Inorganics contaminants such as salts and minerals, which can be naturally occurring or result from the alteration of the mineral resources, are present in drinking water. These inorganics can be harmful to health, such as those from ground water containing high levels of radium or other heavy metals. Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of fallout from nuclear plants and weapons testing activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the amount of certain contaminants in water provided to utility drinking water systems. This is a non-enforceable standard, however, that utilities must meet if they are to continue receiving federal funding. The facility is in the third phase of the four-phase program aimed at improving the quality of water delivered to customers by optimizing water system operations.

The Avon Drinking Water Facility (ADWF) is committed to the Partnership for Safe Water (PSW) because it is an effective way of demonstrating a commitment to the improvement of drinking water quality. The Partnership is supported by a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is a national program administered by the American Water Works Association (AWWA). The Partnership is open to all water utilities, large or small, that wish to improve their drinking water programs. It is an effective way of demonstrating a commitment to the improvement of drinking water quality.
Providing efficient, effective, and reliable water utility services in a manner that respects the natural environment

For more information, contact Customer Service at (970) 476-7480 or go to uerwa.org. @VailCOwater

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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<th>DAY</th>
<th>ADDRESSES THAT MAY WATER</th>
<th>TIMES</th>
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<td>Monday</td>
<td>— NO OUTDOOR WATER USE</td>
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<td>Before 10am or After 4pm</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
- **Toilet**: dye tablets to detect leaks, 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.