2018 Consumer Confidence Report


846 FOREST ROAD . VAIL, CO 81657 . 970.476.7480 . ERWSD.ORG
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID # CO0119802

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 2018 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, and two wells in the Matterhorn area of West Vail, each approximately 60 feet deep, can produce 0.749 million gallons per day. Also, a microfiltration plant that is supplied by surface water from Gore Creek upstream of the confluence with Black Gore Creek, can produce 1 million gallons per day. 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. This water exchange typically occurs in the spring and the fall.

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 Eagle River Water & Sanitation District’s water customers. There were no violations in the calendar year 2018. 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.

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.
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.

Our source water area includes one surface water treatment facility and seven 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 internal 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.
Consumer Confidence Report, which is pleased to present this Quality Life.

Clean Water.

erwsd.org.

drinking water. This report, and the a safe and dependable supply of drinking water standards.

Our goal is to provide you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water customers.

Federal regulations require that the report be distributed to all of Eagle County customers within 60 days of the submission of the annual monitoring results.

What’s in your water before we treat it?

The sources of drinking water (sink tap water and bottled water) include private wells, public water systems, and springs.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made chemicals. Upon entering the water system, some contamination may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may be present in source water include:
  - Bacteriological contaminants
  - Fecal Coliform & E. Coli

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of industrial processes or mining activities, including synthetic and volatile Pesticides and herbicides or farming.

Organic contaminants, such as and state laws. The table below shows all contaminants that were tested for, but not detected include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants.

finalized the Ski Valley Water & Sanitation District, Colorado, is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act.

Your Public Water System is owned, operated, and maintained by the Town of Vail and the River Water & Sanitation District, and serves over 200 customers.

WATER TREATMENT RULE: SOURCE WATER MONITORING

Microliter (µL) = one thousandth of a milliliter

WATER MONITORING

Pesticides and herbicides, which are byproducts of industrial processes including synthetic and volatile pesticides and herbicides, which are byproducts of industrial processes.

Not tested.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of nuclear testing or the use of radioactive materials.

lead to the average person.

Nuisance Level (NL): The level of a contaminant that is not likely to cause public health concerns, but there may be a reason to build community water systems. There is convincing evidence that disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Non-Detects (ND) or Below Detection Limit: The concentration of a contaminant that was not detected during analysis, and with, or by calling (970) 477-5451.

The level of a drinking water standard, and state laws. The table below shows all contaminants that were tested for, but not detected include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants.

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a drinking water standard, and state laws. The table below shows all contaminants that were tested for, but not detected include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants.

Lead (Pb): Lead is a poisonous metal that can be harmful to the nervous system of humans. Lead can enter drinking water supply system.

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The board meeting schedule, which is a locational RAA specific to a monitoring site.

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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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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>ADDRESSES THAT MAY WATER</th>
<th>TIMES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>NO OUTDOOR WATER USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>Before 10 a.m. or After 4 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Even</td>
<td>(MIDNIGHT TO 10 A.M. OR 4 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
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<td>Friday</td>
<td>Even</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Odd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Even</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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