Imported Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People in some vulnerable groups may need additional protection from contaminants. These groups may include:

- Pregnant women
- Infants and young children
- Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants
- People also may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection in drinking-water.

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

PREVENT WATER WASTE

Your landscaping choices are directly connected to local stream water quality. Reduce outdoor water waste to leave more flow in the streams and prevent runoff from carrying pollutants into waterways.

ARE YOU WATERSMART?

This free service is part of our commitment to provide our customers with the best tools to manage and understand water use and bills.

Get started today by logging on to the WaterSmart portal at erwsd.watersmart.com.
What’s in your water before we treat it?

The water supply for Eagle County runs through five shallow wells are located on the east side of Cordillera and two very small wells on the west side of Cordillera also supplemented with four wells in the area. The system is interconnected and dependent on seven wells which can produce approximately 450 gallons per minute. The wells are located in the Eagle River watershed, and to meet or surpass federal and state requirements.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be in drinking water. The EPA regulates safe levels of contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants may be in your water.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) come from a variety of places, such as salts and metals, which can be removed from surface water or ground water by treatment plants, systems, agricultural treatments, and wildlife.

The concentration of a contaminant is the amount of that contaminant present in water, in units such as parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). One part per million is equal to one in ten thousand, or one in $10^6$. One part per billion is equal to one in a million, or one in $10^9$. The concentrations of these contaminants are expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable. These contaminants that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural runoff, or natural deposits. Some contaminants may be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, erosion of natural deposits...

For more information about your drinking water, please contact our water utility. Please contact the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451 or emailing users@uerwa.org.
Protection

Source Water Assessment and Consumers can obtain a copy of the completed report to the agency and
Protection website at: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/col/swap-assessment-phase or by contacting the Customer Service
department at (970) 477-5451.

A source water assessment has been completed by the State of Colorado. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination threats. This can help us ensure that current water treatment capabilities to evaluate the need to improve our systems; and mixed forests.

Potential sources of contamination include: EPA superfund sites; EPA chemical abandoned contaminated sites; EPA hazardous waste generators; EPA existing/abandoned mine sites; EPA chemical leaking storage tank sites; EPA chemical permitted inventory/storage sites; permitted wastewater discharge sites; high and low intensity residential; commercial/industrial/transportation; urban facilities; and 11 groundwater wells.

Innovative-composted persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy treatment, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, seniors, and athletes are particularly at risk from infections. These people should work closely with their health care providers to receive Drive you to 30 seconds to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you may have higher levels of lead in your system. If you suspect your tap water. If your water into a container for at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels in water are affected by factors such as age of the plumbing system, presence of lead solder in the plumbing system, and presence of lead service lines. The best way to reduce lead exposure in drinking water is to flush your plumbing system. It is important to flush water systems before drinking water is used. Water systems should flush the water system for at least 15 minutes before filling a container for at least 15 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on making drinking water safe can be found at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Not all water systems are required to provide information for drinking water. However, you can minimize lead exposure or by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at the website of your local water utility.

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When Can I Water?

Adhere to the even/odd outdoor water use schedule based on the last digit in your street address. Water from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. or 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Prevent water waste are recognized to contain drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and U.S. Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection in drinking water than the general population.

Important Health Information

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For more information about your dependable supply of drinking water, our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The UERWA system is interconnected with the Eagle River Water & Sanitation District (ERWSD) public water system. For more information about your drinking water, please see both entities’ water quality data reports, available online at uerwa.org.

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**What’s in your water before we treat it?**

The tests listed above are conducted on raw water, which is water delivered to UERWA by our Member Entites. Raw water is distributed to the Company’s customers via 500, 230, and 90 gallons per minute (0.65 million gallons per day) to supplement that area. A 5 million-gallon-per-day (MGPD) treatment plant, which can produce up to 2.4 million gpd or 8.66 million gallons per day, is located to the west of Cordillera also provides water to the area. The system is supplemented with four wells in the Eagle River at Edwards, with capacities of 750, 220, and 350 gallons per minute (115,000 gallons per day) located to the west (Condit) and center (Center) of Cordillera. Edwards also provides water to the area. A 10 million-gallon-per-day (MGPD) treatment plant, which can produce up to 2.4 million gpd or 8.66 million gallons per day, is located to the west of Cordillera also provides water to the area.

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**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- **Microbiological contaminants:** Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from source-water treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural runoffs, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** Such as salts and metals, which can come from industrial production, fire extinguishers, or自然界 deposits.
- **Organic contaminants:** Including synthetic and natural organic contaminants. Organic contaminants can come from pesticides and food products, and also come from discharges from oil fields, surface mining, and natural deposits.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** That can be intentionally occurring or man-made and can occur naturally occurring or man-made.
- **In this report, the contaminant is listed either due to a treatment technique or a contamination under monitoring and analysis.**

It is important that our valued customers be informed of these contaminants and their occurrence at our facilities. The Colorado Water Quality Technical Center (303) 477-8441 has questions about this report or to schedule a tour.

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**2019 Water Quality Testing Results**

*The concentration of contaminants in your drinking water is regulated according to federal and state laws. The chart below illustrates the concentration of contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.*

http://www.uerwa.org/
Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Infants, some children, and others with compromised immune systems can have more severe health problems if infected with Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. These people should seek advice about necessary precautions from their health care providers. EPA and U.S. Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection through drinking-water.


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