We Treat It?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Eagle Regional Water Authority (ERWSD), as a public water system, complies with federal and state regulations that prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided to you by this system. The ERWSD uses the most current monitoring data to test water that must provide the same protection for public health. ERWSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table to the right shows all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008, unless otherwise noted. All are below federal limits, and there were no violations for the year 2008.

Contaminants that must provide the same protection for public health. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Compliance Factor (CF): the percentage of the system’s users who must meet an established standard. Not Tested (NT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Such processes are not required by Federal or State law to be in effect in all systems, but must be in effect in systems where the contaminant is present in drinking water. The concentration of a contaminant, if not tested, is considered not to be present in water according to Federal or State law. The results of these tests provide information about water quality and with questions about any of the information presented.

**Waiver:** State permission not to test for a specific contaminant in drinking water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Such processes are not required by Federal or State law to be in effect in all systems, but must be in effect in systems where the contaminant is present in drinking water. The concentration of a contaminant, if not tested, is considered not to be present in water according to Federal or State law. The results of these tests provide information about water quality and with questions about any of the information presented.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that levels of lead in your home may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of material used in your building. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and people with HIV/AIDS or other disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider.

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 in other homes in the community as a result of material used in your building. Infants and young children are more vulnerable to lead as their bodies absorb lead more efficiently than the bodies of older children and adults. For more information, call the Water Conservation Office at (970) 476-7480.

Treatment of Water for Contaminants

Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the infection within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and people with HIV/AIDS or other disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider.

Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The presence of certain 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. Infection 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, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidiosis 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’s (EPA) Health Information, call (800) 426-4791.

When Should I Water?

Monday: No Outdoor Water Use

Tuesday/Saturday:

Addressess ending in ODD numbers may water

Wednesday:

Addressess ending in EVEN numbers may water

Year-Round Water Use Regulations

• Adhere to the Odd/Even watering schedule as above.
• Watering schedule based on the last digit of street address.
• Keep all outdoor water turned off on Mondays.
• The irrigation day is from midnight to midnight and watering must occur before 10 a.m. or after 4 p.m.
• Homes must have water saving shut off nozzles to prevent free running water.
• Special permits are required and are available from our offices for the following uses that allow consecutive day irrigation including: Mondays.
• Newly-seeded areas: 28 consecutive days excluding Mondays.
• Newly-planted sod, trees, perennials and woody plants: 14 consecutive days excluding Mondays.
• Flatirons are limited to one pouring per week, unless drainage for repairs is necessary.
• School shall be used for beneficial purposes only.

Use Water Wisely...

For more information, call the Water Conservation Office at (970) 476-7480.

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

About Water Quality

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from above ground, underground and leaking storage tank sites, EPA hazardous waste generators, existing/abandoned mines, commercial/industrial/transportation, high and low intensity residential, pasture/natural vegetation, secure systems, road sides, rocks, after a fire, debris, landfills and mined forests.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination 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 necessary equipment will be available to provide a safe and reliable water supply for your future needs. This information will provide a starting point for designing finished drinking water of the highest quality.

Public Water System is owned, operated, and managed by Eagle River Water & Sanitation District, a local government. The District, a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado, is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act.

A seven member publicly elected Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management and administration of the affairs of the District. Board meetings are scheduled for the first Tuesday of each month and open to the public. District information is available online at erwsd.org or by calling (970) 476-7480.