Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority (UERWA) is pleased to present this year’s Consumer Confidence Report, which details the quality water and services we deliver every day. Our constant goal is to provide our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report, and the Eagle River Water & Sanitation District’s 2009 Consumer Confidence Report, is available online at www.erwsd.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 and recently received a state-of-the-art ozone system upgrade. A 5 million-gallon-per-day microfiltration treatment plant also provides water to the area. During the spring and summer, the system is supplemented with three wells in the Eagle River Alluvial Aquifer in the Edwards area, which can produce 500, 230, and 90 gallons per minute (the equivalent of 0.720, 0.331, and 0.110 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 Water Division Manager at (970) 949-5887 with questions about this report or to schedule a tour of our facilities.

**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 by-products 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.

Colorado has a statewide waiver for dioxin monitoring. UERWA has monitoring waivers for glyphosate, cyanide, and asbestos because our system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination.

Our facilities are designed to treat for known contaminants in our watershed, and to meet or exceed Federal and State requirements. Please contact the Water Division Manager at (970) 949-5887 to learn more about our system or with questions about any of the information presented.

**Operations & Management**

Your Public Water System is owned by Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority, a local government. The Authority, a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado, is organized pursuant to the Water Authority Act.

The Authority is comprised of six Member Entities (the Metropolitan Districts of Arrowhead, Beaver Creek, Berry Creek, Eagle-Vail, and Edwards, along with the town of Avon), each of which appoints one Director to the six-member Board of Directors. Board meetings are open to the public and are generally scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month. Operation and maintenance of the water system is provided by Eagle River Water & Sanitation District through an Operations Agreement. The board meeting schedule and other Authority information is available online at erwsd.org or by calling (970) 476-7480.
Health Information About Water Quality

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

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, 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. 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.

Plants need less water after July. Remember to reset irrigation system controls monthly to deliver the amount of water that plants really need.

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) Web site located at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the Water Division Manager at (970) 949-5887.

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.
AND THE RESULTS ARE IN...

UERRA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows all detections found in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2009, unless otherwise noted. All are below allowed levels, and there were no violations for the year 2009. Contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants, except those listed in the table.

The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to these types of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

### Microbiological Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL or TT</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>CCR Units</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>System collects &lt; 40 samples/ positive monthly sample.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Absent or Present</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform and E. Coli</td>
<td>On Positive Total Coliform</td>
<td>Sept. 2009</td>
<td>An MCL is not established. Testing is being done on source water to determine if additional treatments will be required in the future.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Spores</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>May 2009</td>
<td>TT Value is 0.3. A value less than 35% constitutes a TT violation unless approved by the State. Any measurements in excess of 1 is a violation.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.39</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>CCR Units</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beta/Photon Emitters</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/30/09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Emitters</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/30/09</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Copper and Lead Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>CCR Units</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># of Samples Exceeding AL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Jul - Sep 2009</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Jul - Sep 2009</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organic and Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL or MRL</th>
<th>MCLG or MRLG</th>
<th>CCR Units</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/21/09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.08 - 0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>MRL = 4</td>
<td>MRLG = 4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2 - 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.082 - 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexachloroethane</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/09</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>NO = 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/22/09</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.1 - 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate - Nitrite</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/4/06</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.0 - 3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>CCR Units</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Highest RAA</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>1.45 - 120</td>
<td>By product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>RDL = 9.1</td>
<td>By product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Compliance Description</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Likely Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection By-Product Contaminants</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>We used enhanced treatments to remove the required amounts of natural organic material and/or we demonstrated compliance with alternative criteria</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Natural organic material that is present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>SMCL</th>
<th>CCR Units</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6/2/09</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>4.6 - 9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microscopic Particulate Analysis</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7/11/09</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>Single Sample</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. The EPA recommends these standards, but does not require water systems to comply.

### Terms & Abbreviations

The following definitions explain the many terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar, which are used in this report.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements; a system must meet.

**Compliance Factor (CF):** Measurements should not be lower than the factor.

**High Solids (HS):** High Solids, repeat test was not taken.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The “maximum allowable” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The “goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Million fibers per liter (MFL):** A measure of the presence of silencer fibers in water larger than 10 micrometers.

**Milligrams per year (mg/yr):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of five NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**90th Percentile:** 90% of results are below this number.

**Non-Discrete (ND) or Below Detection Limit (BDL):** Any laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**RDL:** Runoff from leather. 

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMLC):** The highest recommended contaminant level.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Variance and Exemptions:** State permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Water Service:** State permission not to test for a specific contaminant.
When Should I Water?

**Monday:**
No Outdoor Water Use

**Tues/Thurs/Sat:**
Addresses ending in ODD numbers may water

**Wed/Fri/Sun:**
Addresses ending in EVEN numbers may water

Water Use Regulations

Adhere to the Odd/Even watering schedule as above.
Watering schedule based on last digit of street address.
Keep all outdoor water turned off on Mondays.
The irrigation day runs from midnight to midnight.
Watering must occur before 10 a.m. or after 4 p.m. on your watering day.
Hoses must have water saving shut off nozzles to prevent free running water.
Permits are required for consecutive day irrigation.
Permit applications are available at our office and at erwsd.org/wise-use. Permits allow
for irrigation on consecutive days excluding Mondays.
Requests should be submitted at least 2 business days in advance and permits are issued (free) for the following uses:
- **Newly-seeded areas:** Allows for 28 consecutive days excluding Mondays.
- **Newly-planted sod, annuals, perennials and woody plants:** Allows for 14 consecutive days excluding Mondays.
Swimming pools are limited to one filling per year, unless draining for repairs is necessary.
Water shall be used for beneficial purposes only.

Water Efficiency

Stop by the Vail office to pick up free water conservation items:

**Outdoors:** 6 position garden hose nozzle, soil moisture probe, rain gauge

**Shower:** massage showerhead, 5-minute timer

**Sink:** bathroom aerators, dual spray kitchen aerator

**Toilets:** leak detection kit, tank bank, flapper valve, fill cycle diverter

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

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Use Water Wisely

Prevent Water Waste

Water in the morning or evening. Check sprinkler heads for breaks, blockages, and over spraying onto pavement.

Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority
846 Forest Road
Vail, Colorado 81657

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