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 2010.**

Our goal is to provide you with safe and high quality drinking water. **UERWA’s drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.**

**Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.**
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 2010 Consumer Confidence Report, is available online atuerwa.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 in Edwards 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 0.130 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 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 water supply 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 formed by intergovernmental contract. The Authority, a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado, is organized pursuant to the Water Authority Act.

The Authority provides water service to its six Member Entities (the Metropolitan Districts of Arrowhead, Beaver Creek, Berry Creek, EagleVail, and Edwards, along with the town of Avon) and to Bachelor Gulch and Cordillera. Operation and maintenance of the water system is provided by Eagle River Water & Sanitation District through an Operations Agreement.

Each Member Entity appoints one Director to the six-member Board of Directors to set policy and oversee operations, which are provided by ERWSD. Board meetings are open to the public and are generally scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month. The board meeting schedule and other Authority information is available online at uerwa.org or by calling (970) 476-7480.

Your public water system delivers clean, filtered water straight to your tap!
Important Health Information

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.

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 located at: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/swswap.htm 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.
Water Quality Testing Results

The state of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants that may affect our water treatment processes. These contaminants are not expected to cause any significant health hazards to the public, but they need to be monitored to protect public health. This includes monitoring for various bacteria and other contaminants in our water supply.

**Microbiological Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL or TT</th>
<th>MCL or TT (ppb)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>February 1, 2020</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Sewerage discharge from sewers connected to the sewage system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia Coli O157</td>
<td>October 1, 2020</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Sewerage discharge from sewers connected to the sewage system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>April 1, 2020</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Surface or ground water system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Excessive Metals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL or TT (ppb)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>March 1, 2020</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>May 1, 2020</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organic and Inorganic Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL or TT (ppb)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>August 1, 2020</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>June 1, 2020</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>July 1, 2020</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent molybdenum</td>
<td>September 1, 2020</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>October 1, 2020</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection Byproducts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byproduct</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCL or TT (ppb)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>December 1, 2020</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetonitriles</td>
<td>November 1, 2020</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary**

- Monitoring for certain contaminants is required by law to ensure public health.
- These contaminants are not expected to cause significant health hazards.
- Monitoring helps protect public health by ensuring the quality of our water supply.

**Terms & Abbreviations**

**MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level): The maximum level of a contaminant, excluding radiochemical contaminants, in public water supplies as enforced by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

**TT** (Tools to Transform): Tools to transform our understanding of water. MCLs and TTs will be on the front lines in the fight against the climate crisis.
When Can I Water?

- Adhere to the odd/even watering schedule based upon the last digit in your street address.
- The irrigation day runs from midnight to midnight.
- Properties with both odd and even numbered street addresses should contact the Water Conservation Officer to determine the best watering schedule.
- 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 online at erwsd.org/water-wise.
- Swimming pools are limited to one filling per year, unless draining for repairs is necessary.
- Water shall be used for beneficial purposes only.

Prevent Water Waste

- Water for your landscaping makes up about half of your annual water use.
  - Much of your landscaping water is lost to evaporation.
  - Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.

Water conservation items are available to customers for free at the Vail office:

- **Outdoors**: 6 position garden hose nozzle, soil moisture probe, rain gauge
- **Shower**: massage showerhead, 5-minute timer
- **Sinks**: bathroom aerators, dual spray kitchen aerator
- **Toilets**: leak detection kit, tank bank, flapper valve, fill cycle diverter

For more information, please contact the Water Conservation Officer at 970-476-7480

Use Water Wisely

- **Blockages**: Regularly check for blockages and clean sprinkler heads.