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

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 contain low levels of contaminants. Some examples are disinfection by-products, which may be formed if the water is disinfected with chlorine. Some contaminants can occur naturally in source water. These include radionuclides, asbestos, and some chemicals. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Immuno-compromised persons such as patients with cancer, transplant recipients, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to contact their doctor regarding appropriate means to lessen the risk.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4777.

When Can I Water?

Adhere to the 2-week watering schedule based on the last digit in your street address.

The watering day is from midnight to 10 a.m. Properties with both odd and even numbered street addresses should contact Customer Service to determine the best watering schedule.

M哨 must have water saving shut off nozzles to prevent free running water.

Permits are required for commercial day watering. Please check our posted limits at any time per year; unless restoring for emergencies, water usage cannot be restored for any purpose other than as permitted.

Water Efficiency Items are Available to Customers for Free at the Vail Office

- Toddypots: Suction garden hose nozzle
- Soil moisture probe
- Rain gauge
- Ultra-high efficiency showerhead
- Filter system
- Ultra high efficiency toilet
- Low flow kitchen faucets
- Basket strainer

PREVENT WATER WASTE

Water for your landscaping makes up about half of your annual water use.

Landscaping benefits most from slow, thorough, infrequent watering. Test sprinkler heads regularly for breaks and blockages; check for leaks. Landscaping runoff wastes water and carries pollutants into waterways.

For more information, contact Customer Service at (970) 477-6451 or go to uwروا.org.

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What's in your water before we treat it?

For most of the year, we treat raw surface water from the Eagle River and our Industrial Treatment plant, which can produce 1 million gallons per day (mgd) to supply the area. Our freshwater treatment plant is located on the west side of the Eagle River. Water from both sources is treated at the facility located at the confluence of the Eagle and Edwards Rivers.

This water contains:

- Macroscopically visible solids: a significant amount of material that is larger than a human hair
- Microscopic visible solids: a significant amount of material that is smaller than a human hair
- Dissolved solids: A significant amount of material that is too small to be visible
- Inorganic chemical contaminants: material that is naturally occurring or results from the presence of industrial activities, agricultural activities, or domestic wastewater discharges, and oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- Organic chemical contaminants: material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of industrial activities, agricultural activities, or domestic wastewater discharges
- Radionuclides: Naturally occurring radioactivity in water
- Radioactive contaminants: Radioactivity that can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- Pathogenic organisms: Bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

The following table lists the contaminants that have been detected in our water, their sources, and the action limits set by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). The table includes any violations reported by the Water Authority.

### Contaminants Detected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Action Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>Directly from the treatment plant</td>
<td>0.1 CFU/100 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Industrial processes</td>
<td>0.01 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Industrial processes</td>
<td>0.01 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Oil</td>
<td>Oil and gas production</td>
<td>0.01 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Contaminants</td>
<td>Nuclear power plants, fuel reprocessing</td>
<td>0.1 Bq/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>Natural occurring or anthropogenic</td>
<td>5,000 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</td>
<td>Natural occurring or anthropogenic</td>
<td>5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate</td>
<td>Natural occurring or anthropogenic</td>
<td>1 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Drinking water disinfection</td>
<td>0.2 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>Byproducts of disinfection</td>
<td>0.1 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Phosphorus</td>
<td>Natural occurring or anthropogenic</td>
<td>0.1 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Nitrogen</td>
<td>Natural occurring or anthropogenic</td>
<td>0.5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organics (TOC)</td>
<td>Natural occurring or anthropogenic</td>
<td>5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Chemicals</td>
<td>Natural occurring or anthropogenic</td>
<td>0.1 mg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reporting Requirements

- The UErWA maintains detailed logs of all contaminants detected in our water. We report on a monthly basis to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). The reports are available online or by calling 970-645-4848.
- We report any exceedances of action limits to the State Health Department.
- The State Health Department reviews our reports and notifies us of any violations.
- If violations are found, we must work with the State Health Department to implement corrective actions and ensure that the violations do not recur.

### 2013 Water Quality Testing Results

- **Total Coliforms**: The UErWA uses the most advanced methods for detecting pathogens in our water. We use a combination of filtration and chemical tests to identify any contamination. The results show that our water is safe to drink.
- **Lead and Copper**: The UErWA tests for these contaminants to ensure that our water is safe to drink. The results show that our water meets all state and federal standards.
- **Chlorine**: The UErWA uses chlorine to disinfect our water and ensure that it is safe to drink. The results show that our water meets all state and federal standards.
- **Haloacetic Acids**: These are byproducts of disinfection. The UErWA tests for these contaminants to ensure that they are not present in our water. The results show that our water meets all state and federal standards.

### Terms and Definitions

- **Action Limit**: The concentration of a contaminant in water that the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) considers harmful or toxic. If a contaminant is found at a level exceeding the action limit, the UErWA must develop a treatment method to remove the contaminant.
- **Below Detection Limit (BDL)**: A value below the detection limit set by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). This means that the contaminant was not detected in our water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is based on health risks and benefits of treatment.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: 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.
- **Residual Disinfectant Level (RDL)**: The level of a disinfectant in water at the point of use that does not exceed the residual disinfectant level.
- **Non-Disinfectant Residual Level (NDL)**: A measure of residual activity in water. Non-Disinfectant Residual Levels (NDRL) are not regulated by the EPA or the State of Colorado.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: The chemical and physical techniques used to treat water. The TT includes the use of disinfectants to control bacterial and viral organisms.
- **Disinfection by Product (DBP)**: Byproducts of disinfection that can form in drinking water.

### OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

The Authority provides service to four local governments: the City of Avon (includes Beaver Creek, Beaver Creek, and Avon Creek), the Town of Eagle-Vail, the Town of Vail, and the Town of Beaver Creek. The Authority is managed by a six-member board of directors, who are elected by the residents of the four local governments.

### Contact Information

For more information, contact the Vail Valley Water & Sanitation District at (970) 479-0987. Email: info@vvwrd.org. Website: www.vvwrd.org

**Celebrating 40 Years**

The Vail Valley Water & Sanitation District (VVWSD) was established on January 1, 1973, to provide water and wastewater services to the residents of the four local governments. The VVWSD is a local government formed by intergovernmental contract. The Authority is managed by a six-member board of directors, who are elected by the residents of the four local governments.

### Water Quality

The Vail Valley Water & Sanitation District (VVWSD) is committed to providing safe and dependable drinking water to its customers. The Authority is managed by a six-member board of directors, who are elected by the residents of the four local governments. The Authority is managed by a six-member board of directors, who are elected by the residents of the four local governments.

### Important Notice

Please note that the UErWA maintains detailed logs of all contaminants detected in our water. We report on a monthly basis to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). The reports are available online or by calling 970-645-4848.

### Voluntary Public Water System

The Vail Valley Water & Sanitation District (VVWSD) is a voluntary public water system. The VVWSD is managed by a six-member board of directors, who are elected by the residents of the four local governments. The Authority is managed by a six-member board of directors, who are elected by the residents of the four local governments.
When Can I Water? 

Adhere to the odd/even watering schedule based on the last digit in your street address. 

The watering day is from midnight to 10 a.m. Properties with both odd and even numbered street addresses should contact Customer Service to determine the best watering schedule. 

Even addresses must have water saving shut off nozzles to prevent free running water. Permits are required for consecutive day watering. 

Watering must be limited to one filling per year, unless draining for repairs is necessary. The following addresses should contact Customer Service to determine the best watering schedule for the community as a result of information from a current drought plan. 

Your property is part of a program to reduce water use and preserve water supplies. You are encouraged to consult a soil conservationist for tips on how to reduce your water use. 

If you are uncertain about the soil type in your yard, water your tips for six weeks, then your tips for six weeks in the summer. 

At least half of your annual water use is used for beneficial purposes only. 

To water your landscaping makes up about half of your annual water use. 

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

Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority (UERWA) is pleased to present this Consumer Report, which details the quality and water services we deliver to every day. Our mission is to provide safe and dependable drinking water to our customers. Our non-chlorinative treatment plant is located next to a seasonal river to the west. During the spring and summer months, we draw water from the seasonal river in the Eagle River Valley. Our seasonal river can produce 3,500, 1,500, and 800 gallons per minute at 1,000, 300, and 200 feet per day, respectively. The Ranch (well) side of Geddes also runs seasonally through the spring and summer at 150 gallons per minute and 450 gallons per day, respectively. The seasonal river is used as a backup source of water when the seasonal river is not available.

Our seasonal river contains river water and treated water from four different sources: a microfiltration treatment plant, wells, a rural treatment system, and six other treatment plants.

Inorganic contaminants such as metals and salts, which can be naturally occurring or result from human or agricultural processes, have the potential to be toxic or corrosive and can affect our water quality.

Fluoride

There is convincing evidence that fluoridation of drinking water can reduce tooth decay by 25-40%. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the concentration of fluoride in public water supplies. This regulation is based on the scientific evidence that fluoride has a significant positive effect on oral health. The maximum contamination level (MCL) for fluoride in drinking water is 4 parts per million (ppm). The concentration of fluoride in our drinking water is less than 1 ppm. Any increase in the concentration of fluoride in drinking water is below 1 ppm. This level is above the MCL of 1 ppm, but is below the MCL of 4 ppm. This concentration of fluoride in drinking water is beneficial to oral health.

Radioactive contaminants such as radioactive materials, which are by-products of industrial processes and nuclear reactors, can contaminate drinking water. These materials, and can be radioactive or result from natural processes and human activities. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may include all natural and man-made sources. The table below shows all detections found in drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows all detections found in drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows all detections found in drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

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