

2022

Consumer Confidence Report



EAGLE RIVER
WATER & SANITATION
DISTRICT



UPPER EAGLE REGIONAL
WATER AUTHORITY

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ERWSD Public Water System ID #CO0119802
UERWA Public Water System ID #CO0119786

Clean Water. Quality Life.™

Eagle River Water & Sanitation District (ERWSD) and Upper Eagle Regional Water Authority (UERWA) are pleased to present this combined 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. ERWSD's and UERWA's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

ERWSD's water service area is Vail and Wolcott. ERWSD also operates and maintains, by contract, the UERWA public water system, which provides water service to Arrowhead, Avon, Bachelor Gulch, Beaver Creek, Berry Creek, Cordillera, EagleVail, and Edwards. There are 18 groundwater wells and three surface water treatment facilities in the ERWSD and UERWA public water systems that have a combined production capacity of nearly 28 million gallons of drinking water per day. The ERWSD and UERWA water systems are interconnected, which allows water to be produced from and delivered to either system. Because you may receive drinking water from either system, please review both water quality data tables within this report. This report is also available online at erwsd.org.

It is important that our valued customers be informed about their water utility. Please contact the Customer Service department at **(970) 477-5451** 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 byproducts 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) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Our facilities are designed to treat for known contaminants in our watershed and to meet or surpass federal and state requirements. Please contact the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451 to learn more about our water supply system or with questions about any of the information presented.

Important Health Information

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

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ERWSD and UERWA are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the district Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment & Protection

ERWSD and UERWA continuously monitor our water sources and are committed to delivering finished drinking water of the highest quality.

The **ERWSD** source water area includes one surface water treatment facility and seven groundwater wells, and the **UERWA** source water area includes two surface water treatment facilities and 11 groundwater wells. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area include: above ground, underground, and leaking storage tank sites; existing/abandoned mine sites; EPA hazardous waste generators; EPA superfund sites; EPA abandoned contaminated sites; EPA chemical inventory/storage sites, permitted wastewater discharge sites; high and low intensity residential; commercial/industrial/transportation; pasture/hay; septic systems; road miles; other facilities; row crops; urban recreational grasses; quarries/strip mines/gravel pits; and deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forests.

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 website at: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/swap-assessment-phase> or by contacting the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451. 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 2021, ERWSD and other community stakeholders completed the Gore Creek Watershed Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP). The SWPP identified a variety of best management practices that will be implemented by stakeholders to further protect the watershed and minimize potential contaminant threats to the source water. A copy of the SWPP can be obtained by going to www.erwsd.org or contacting the Customer Service department at (970) 477-5451.



2022 Water Quality Testing Results

ERWSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows all detections found in the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2022**, unless otherwise noted. All are below allowed levels and there were **no violations for the year 2022**. The table below only lists detected contaminants; those **that were tested for, but not detected**, include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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. Also, if only one sample was required then the range and level detected will be listed with only a single value.



TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must comply with.

Average (x-bar): Typical value.

Below Detection Level (BDL): See "Non-Detects."

Compliance Value: Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

Gross Alpha: Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.

Health-Based: A violation of either a MCL or TT.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "maximum allowed" 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 (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.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): 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-Detects (ND) or Below Detection Level (BDL): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present (" $<$ " Symbol for less than, the same as ND or BDL).

Non-Health-Based: A violation that is not a MCL or TT.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply or not available.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity in water.

Range (R): Lowest value to the highest value.

Running Annual Average (RAA): An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months. **LRAA** is a locational RAA specific to a monitoring site.

Sample Size (n): Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

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

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

Violation: Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	MCL OR TT REQUIREMENT	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED		UNITS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Monthly	System collects < 40 samples: 1 positive monthly sample.	0	0		Absent or Present	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli	No	On Positive Total Coliform	A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	0	0		Absent or Present	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity- Gore Valley Drinking Water Facility	No	Continuous	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement.	N/A	Highest single measurement 0.06 (Sept.)		NTU	Soil runoff
	No	Continuous	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be below 0.1 NTU.	N/A	100% TT requirement met		%	Soil runoff

TREATMENT DISINFECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	TT REQUIREMENT	MRDL	LEVEL DETECTED			UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	SOURCE
					SAMPLES BELOW TT LEVEL	RAA	RAA RANGE			
Chlorine in the distribution system	No	Monthly	No more than 1 sample below 0.2 ppm	4.0	0	1.36	1.35 - 1.36	ppm	280/year	Water additive used to control microbes

RADIONUCLIDE CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED		UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
					AVERAGE	RANGE			
Gross Alpha Emitters	No	Nov. 2018	15	0	1.07	BDL - 4.29	pCi/L	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	No	Nov. 2018	30	0	2.0	1.7 - 2.4	ppb	4	Erosion of natural deposits

COPPER & LEAD CONTAMINANTS	EXCEEDS AL	SAMPLE DATE	90TH PERCENTILE AL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED		UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
					90TH PERCENTILE	SAMPLE SITES ABOVE AL			
Copper	No	Jan. - Jun. 2022	1.3	1.3	0.53	0	ppm	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	Jan. - Jun. 2022	15	0	3.0	0	ppb	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit

ORGANIC & INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED		UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
					AVERAGE	RANGE			
Barium	No	Sept. 2022	2	2	0.035	0.035	ppm	1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	Sept. 2022	4	4	0.13	0.13	ppm	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	No	Sept. 2022	10	10	0.3	0.1 - 0.8	ppm	6	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N/A	Sept. 2022	N/A - Sodium has secondary standards which are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects, but no health effects.		6.3	6.3	ppm	1	Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water treatment chemicals; wastewater treatment effluents

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED			UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
					LRAA AVG.	LRAA RANGE	INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE AVG.			
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly	80	N/A	6.83	3.05 - 9.88	7.22	ppb	16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	60	N/A	0.75	BDL - 2.63	1.24	ppb	16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

2022 Water Quality Testing Results

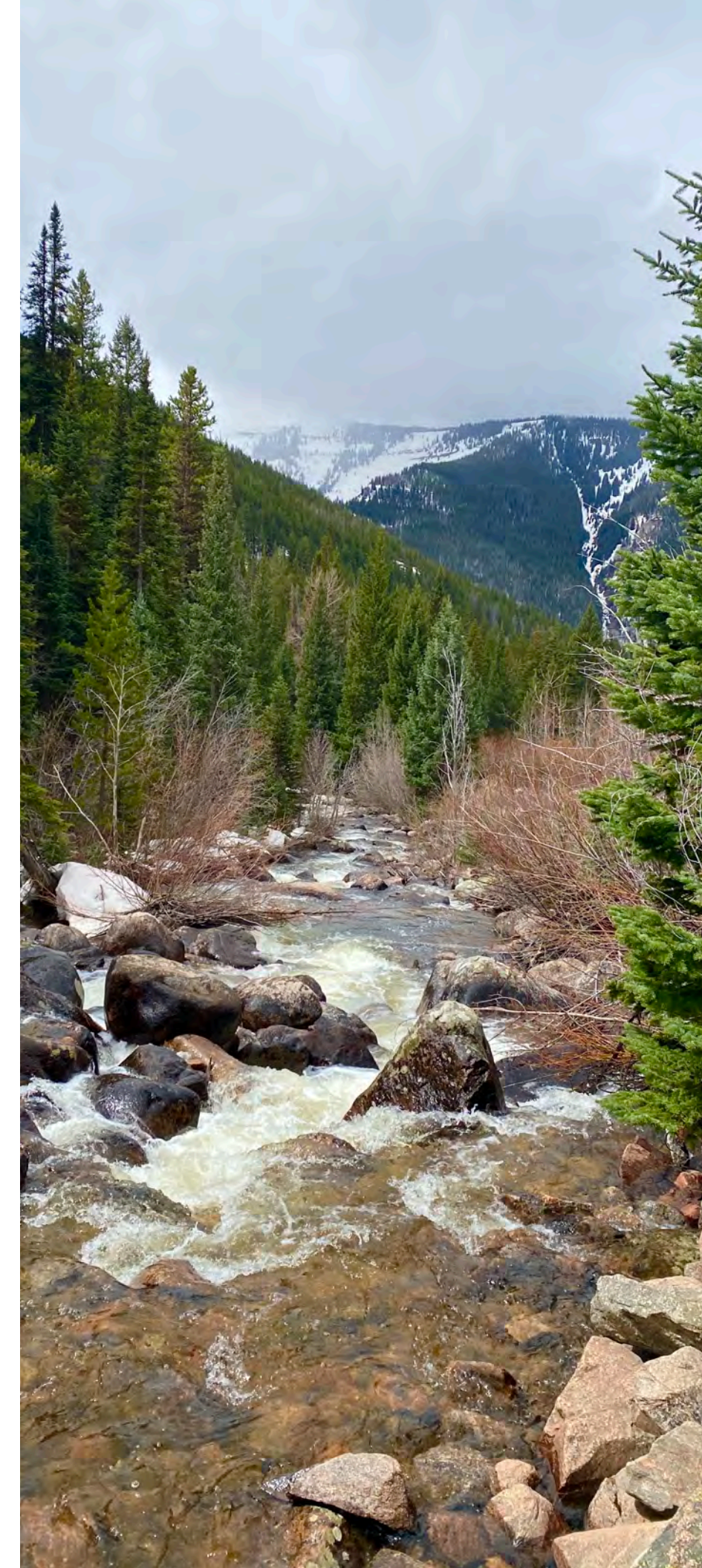
UERWA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below show all detections found in the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2022**, unless otherwise noted. All are below allowed levels and there were **no violations for the year 2022**. The table below only lists detected contaminants; those **that were tested for, but not detected**, include all synthetic organic, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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. Also, if only one sample was required then the range and level detected will be listed with only a single value.



MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	MCL OR TT REQUIREMENT		MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	UNITS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION			
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Monthly	System collects < 40 samples: 1 positive monthly sample.		0	0	Absent or Present	Naturally present in the environment			
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli	No	On Positive Total Coliform	A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.		0	0	Absent or Present	Human and animal fecal waste			
Turbidity- Avon Drinking Water Facility	No	Continuous	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement.		N/A	Highest single measurement 0.09 (Mar. & May)	NTU	Soil runoff			
	No	Continuous	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be below 0.3 NTU.		N/A	100% TT requirement met	%	Soil runoff			
Turbidity- Edwards Drinking Water Facility	No	Continuous	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement.		N/A	Highest single measurement 0.15 (Jan.)	NTU	Soil runoff			
	No	Continuous	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be below 0.1 NTU.		N/A	98% TT requirement met (Jan.)	%	Soil runoff			
TREATMENT DISINFECTION	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	TT REQUIREMENT	MRDL	LEVEL DETECTED			UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	SOURCE	
Chlorine in the distribution system	No	Monthly	No more than 1 sample below 0.2 ppm	4.0	0	1.13	1.13 - 1.15	ppm	360/year	Water additive used to control microbes	
COPPER & LEAD CONTAMINANTS	EXCEEDS AL	SAMPLE DATE	90TH PERCENTILE ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED			UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	
Copper	No	Jan. -Jun. 2022	1.3	1.3	0.45	0		ppm	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	No	Jan. -Jun. 2022	15	0	2.2	0		ppb	60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
ORGANIC & INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED			UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	
Barium	No	Aug. 2022	2	2	0.058	0.044 - 0.069		ppm	3	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	No	Aug. 2022	4	4	0.68	0.64 - 0.73		ppm	3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate	No	Aug. 2022	10	10	1.43	0.30 - 3.30		ppm	5	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	N/A	Aug. 2022	N/A - Sodium has secondary standards which are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects, but no health effects.		11.73	9.2 - 15		ppm	3	Erosion of natural deposits; road salt; water treatment chemicals; wastewater treatment effluents	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	MCL	MCLG	LRAA AVG.	LRAA RANGE	INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE AVG.	INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE	UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly	80	N/A	45.34	36.50 - 56.75	42.28	11-86	ppb	16	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly	60	N/A	26.73	19.45 - 41.08	24.32	4.1-63	ppb	16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSOR CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	TT REQUIREMENT	LEVEL DETECTED			UNITS	SAMPLE SIZE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION		
Total Organic Carbon	No	Quarterly	Ratio ≥ 1.0	1.08	1.00 - 1.27		Ratio	4	Naturally present in the environment		

Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.





EAGLE RIVER
WATER & SANITATION
 DISTRICT

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

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Operations & Management

ERWSD and UERWA are both local governments that are quasi-municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the state of Colorado. ERWSD is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act. UERWA was formed by intergovernmental contract and is organized pursuant to the Water Authority Act.

ERWSD owns the public water system that provides water service from East Vail to Intermountain. UERWA owns the public water system that 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. ERWSD operates and maintains both public water systems.

Each government has its own board of directors. A seven-member publicly elected board of directors is responsible for the overall management and administration of the affairs of ERWSD. Each UERWA Member Entity appoints one director to the six-member board of directors to set policy and oversee financial and legal matters. Board meetings are open to the public and are generally scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month. The board meeting schedule and other information is available at erwsd.org or by calling (970) 477-5451.

ESPAÑOL

Esta es información importante. Visite el sitio web ERWSD.org para obtener la **traducción al español**. Escanea el código QNR.



escanea aquí

Rivers Need Water Too.



Reduce your use.



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