TOWN OF EAGLE
P.O. BOX 609
EAGLE, CO 81631

ECRWSS
POSTAL CUSTOMER

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

2006

General Information on Town of Eagle Water System

The Town of Eagle's water treatment system is a public water system consisting of modern multi-stage pressure filters. It is identified by the State and EPA by the # CO0119233. The plant is located approximately 8 miles up Brush Creek and operates 365 days a year. The service area is 8 miles of the Lower Brush Creek Valley, the Upper Kaibab and Eby Creek subdivisions and everything within the City limits. It produced approximately 503 million gallons of water in 2006.

Public and Education Tours of the Town of Eagle Water Treatment Plant may be arranged by calling 328-6678.

Going the Extra Mile:

We are proud to report that the Town of Eagle has met or exceeded all federal and state standards for drinking water during this testing period, January 1st - December 31st 2006.

Origin of Our Water

The source of the Town of Eagle's drinking water originates from high in the east and west Brush Creek drainages located in the Sawatch Mountain range up the Brush Creek Valley. The surface water is diverted from Brush Creek and treated at the Water Treatment Plant.

This report is brought to you by the Town of Eagle Public Works Department
1050 Chambers Avenue, Eagle, Colorado 81631
970-328-6678 - Public Works
970-328-6354 - Town Hall

TOWN OF EAGLE
2007 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2006

Public Water System ID # CO0119233

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

General Information About Drinking Water

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. 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 of 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

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 storm water 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 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Our Water Source(s)

Source	Water Type
BRUSH CREEK	Surface Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting DUSTY WALLS at 970-328-6678 Ext: 3

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from:

- Traffic Accidents
- Terrorism
- Forest Fire

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.

Please contact DUSTY WALLS at 970-328-6678 Ext: 3 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you,

our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Terms and Abbreviations

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- ***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)*** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single 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 a single penny in $10,000,000.
- ***Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)*** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
- ***Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)*** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
- ***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- ***Action Level*** **(AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ***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 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 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.
- ***Running Annual Average (RAA):*** An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- ***Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U:*** This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
- ***Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA):*** An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine performance of a surface water treatment plant or to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.

Detected Contaminants

TOWN OF EAGLE routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006 unless otherwise noted. 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 this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. The "Range" column in the table(s) below will show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. Violations, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.
Note: Only detected contaminants appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means that TOWN OF EAGLE did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 Positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	Absent	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	A routine sample & a repeat sample are total coliform positive, & one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	Absent or Present	0	No		Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon	100	N/A	ppm	5.00		09/16/04	Naturally present in the environment

Radio nuclides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	Trigger Level =50	0	pCi/l	<8	No	07/30/01	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	15	0	pCi/l	<3	No	07/30/01	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	5	0	pCi/l	0.84	No	02/24/04	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30	0	ug/l	NT			Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL	MCLG	CCR Unit	90th Percentile	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1..3	1.3	ppm	.35	No	2002-2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	5	No	2002-2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	6	6	ppb	BDL<1	No	08/13/03	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic * Effective January 23, 2006 (Until then, the MCL is 0.05 g/l (50ppb) and there is no MCLG.)	10*	0*	ppb	1.20	No	09/16/04	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	7	7	MFL				Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Organics and Inorganics	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	07/27/06	.049	.049	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Range	Highest Value	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Beryllium	4	4	ppb		BDL	No	08/13/03	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace , and defense industries
Cadmium	5	5	ppb		BDL	No	08/13/03	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100	100	ppb	1.5	1.5	No	**07/27/06**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	200	200	ppb		NT	No		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.34	0.34	No	**07/27/06**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2	2	ppb		BDL	No	08/13/03	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Combined Nitrate/Nitrite	10	10	ppm	.05	.05	No	09/16/04	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.13	0.13	No	**01/18/06**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Selenium	50	50	ppb		BDL	No	08/13/03	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2	.5	ppb		BDL	No	08/13/03	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Nickel	0.1	N/A	ppm	0.0003	No	09/16/04	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4 - D	70	70	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5, - TP (Silvex)	50	50	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	TT	0		BDL	No	05/06/03	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor	2	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff herbicide used on row ropes
Atrazine	3	3	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff herbicide used on row ropes
Benzo (a) pyrene(PAH)	200	0	ppt	BDL	No	05/06/03	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	40	40	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	200	200	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	400	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	200	0	ppt	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff /leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	7	7	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans vegetables
Diquat	20	20	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff herbicide use
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	30	0	ppq	BDL	No	05/06/03	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	100	100	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2	2	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Residue of banned insecticide
Epicholorohydrin	TT	0		BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	50	0	ppt	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	700	700	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	400	0	ppt	BDL	No	05/06/03	Residue of banned temiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	200	0	ppt	BDL	No	05/06/03	Breakdown of Heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzenne	1	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	50	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	200	200	ppt	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff /leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	40	40	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl (Vydate)	200	200	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyles)	500	0	ppt	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	1	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	500	500	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Herbicide Runoff
Simazine	4	4	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Herbicide Runoff

Toxaphene	3	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene	5	0	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	10	0	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	5	0	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chloride dioxide	MRDL =800	MRDLG =800	ppb	BDL	No		Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorobenzen	100	100	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	600	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	75	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 Dichloroethane	5	0	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 Dichloroethylene	7	7	ppb	BDL	No	06/05/00	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2Dichloroethylene	70	70	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	100	100	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	5	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2 Dichloropropane	5	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylebenzene	700	700	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	100	100	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	5	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4, Trichlorobenzene	70	70	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from textile - finishing factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	5	3	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	5	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	1	1	ppm	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	2	0	ppb	BDL	No	05/06/03	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes	10	10	ppm	BDL	No	05/06/03	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Unregulated Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform		N/A	ppm	.0007 ppm	No	06/05/00	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Turbidity	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirements	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	Date: **05/09/06**	Highest single measurement: .28	Maximum 5.0 NTU for any single measurement	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: N/A	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT standard for our technology:	In any Month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.5 NTU	**Soil Runoff**

Disinfection By-Products	Date	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	**2006**	21.575	16.2-31	20	ppb	60	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	**2006**	22.8825	13.4 – 40	30	ppb	80	N/A	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants / Other Monitoring	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary Standard
Sodium	**07/27/06**	2.7	2.7	MG/L	10000
Sulfate	07/25//02	150	150	MG/L	250

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. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Health Information About Water Quality

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. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Violations

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violation Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2006			

TOWN OF EAGLE is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the above table and the steps taken to resolve the violation (s) with this report.

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.