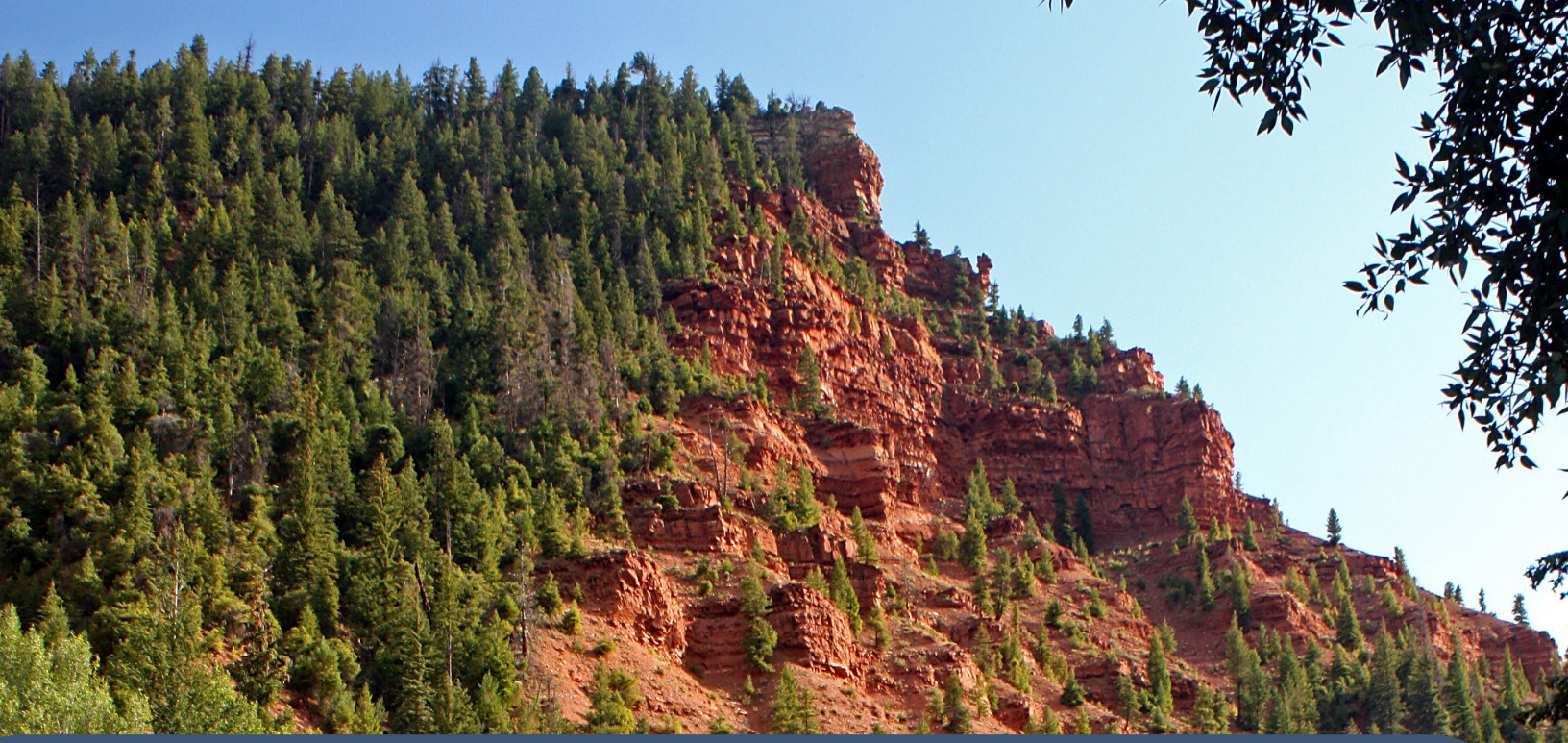
TOWN OF EAGLE 2025

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025
Public Water System ID: CO0119233

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



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 **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)** or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

The Town of Eagle is committed to providing its customers with safe, reliable drinking water. This 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report summarizes the results of water quality testing conducted throughout the 2025 calendar year and includes updated information about Eagle's water treatment facilities.

We remain dedicated to delivering a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact **Operator in Responsible Charge, Philip Rand, at 970-328-6678** with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. For more information about your drinking water and other utility services, visit townofeagle.org.

Where Does Eagle's Drinking Water Come From?

Eagle's drinking water primarily comes from snowmelt in the mountains above Yeoman Park and Sylvan Lake State Park. This snowmelt feeds Brush Creek and its tributaries, which serve as the town's main water source.

Surface water from Brush Creek is treated year-round at two facilities: the Upper Basin Water Treatment Plant (UBWTP) and the Lower Basin Water Treatment Plant (LBWTP), which have treatment capacities of 4.3 and 2.5 million gallons per day, respectively.

Water from the UBWTP travels 7.5 miles through a transmission main down the Brush Creek drainage into town. The LBWTP is located in Eagle at the confluence of Brush Creek and the Eagle River.

By operating two treatment plants, the town can balance water production between the upper and lower sections of the watershed. This approach allows Eagle to leave more water in lower Brush Creek, helping to protect aquatic habitat and minimize environmental impacts.

What Potential Contaminants May Be Found in Source Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves across land or filters through soil and rock, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, pick up substances from animal or human activity, and in some cases, absorb low levels of radioactive material.

As a result, all water sources may contain small amounts of certain contaminants. These are not necessarily harmful but must be monitored and treated to ensure water safety. The following types of contaminants may be present in source water:

- **Microbial contaminants:** Viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** Salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** Commonly originating from agriculture, residential use, or urban stormwater runoff.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** Can occur naturally or result from oil and gas operations and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** Including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. These can also come from gas stations, septic systems, or runoff.

To learn more about potential contaminants and their health effects, contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit **epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**.

How is Drinking Water Regulated and Who May Be at Greater Risk?

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) sets regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Similarly, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets standards for bottled water that offer the same level of public health protection.

We believe it is important for our customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you have questions about the information presented in this report, would like to learn more about Eagle's water supply system, or wish to schedule a tour of our facilities, **please contact the Town at 970-328-6678.**

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These include immunocompromised individuals such as those undergoing chemotherapy, people who have received organ transplants, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants. If you or someone in your household falls into one of these groups, please consult your health care provider for guidance regarding drinking water safety.

For more information about contaminants and their potential health effects, or to request a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on reducing the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

If you are concerned about the presence of lead in your drinking water or would like to have your water tested, contact **Operator in Responsible Charge, Philip Rand at 970-328-6678**. For more detailed information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to reduce exposure, visit epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead in Drinking Water: What You Can Do

Lead exposure poses serious health risks, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. In drinking water, lead typically comes not from the source water or treatment plant, but from materials used in household plumbing and service lines.

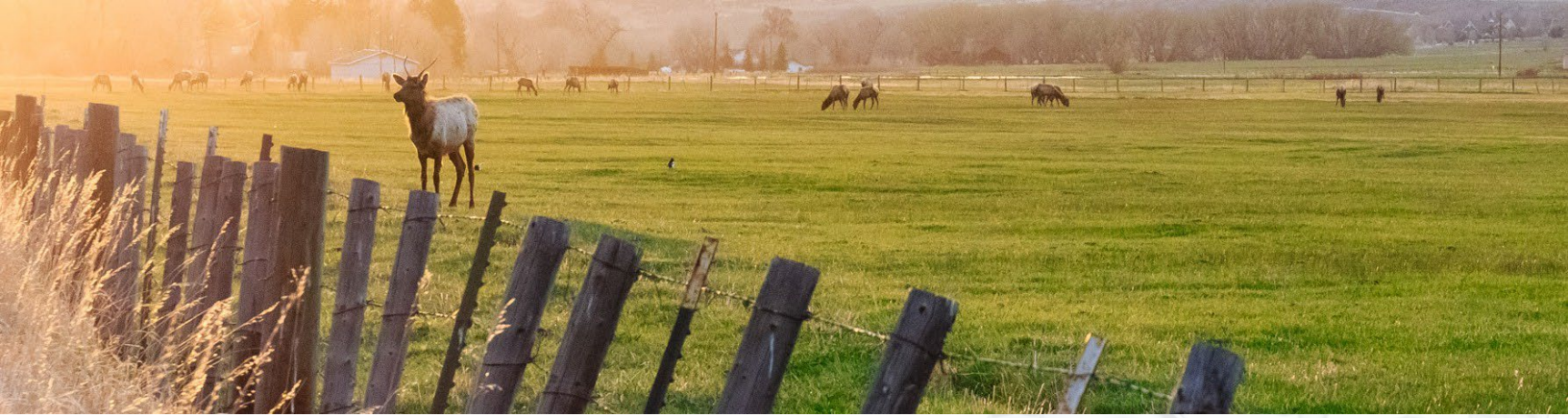
The Town of Eagle is committed to delivering high-quality drinking water and eliminating lead service lines from the public system. However, we cannot control the variety of materials used in individual homes and buildings. For this reason, property owners also play an important role in reducing potential exposure to lead.

To help protect your household:

- Identify and remove any lead pipes or plumbing materials within your home.
- Run only cold water for several minutes before using it for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula—especially if the water has been sitting in the pipes for several hours. Flushing the system can be done by taking a shower, doing laundry, or running the tap.
- Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI)-accredited certifier.

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact **Operator in Responsible Charge, Philip Rand at 970-328-6678**



How is Eagle's Source Water Protected?

The CDPHE has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Town of Eagle. Consumers can access this report through the CDPHE's Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) website at cdphe.colorado.gov/swap-assessment-phase. To locate Eagle's report, search the table using the code **119233EAGLETOWNOF**, or contact the Town directly for assistance.

Eagle routinely monitors its water sources at both treatment facilities and is committed to providing high-quality drinking water. Potential sources of contamination in the Brush Creek watershed, include:

- Leaking above-ground and underground storage tanks
- Existing and abandoned mine sites
- Agricultural lands
- Developed areas and road networks
- Septic systems
- A variety of forest types (deciduous, evergreen, and mixed)

It is important to note that the SWAP provides a screening-level evaluation. It does **not** indicate that contamination has occurred or will occur. Rather, this information helps inform decisions about whether additional treatment may be needed and how to proactively manage future risks. It also serves as a valuable foundation for developing a Source Water Protection Plan.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
LOWER BRUSH CREEK (Surface Water-Intake) BRUSH CREEK (Surface Water-Intake)	Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Road Miles

What Contaminants Have Been Detected?

The 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, 2025, unless otherwise noted.

The CDPHE 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. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. Any violations or formal enforcement actions, if applicable, are detailed in the following section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System
TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm OR If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	10	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System
Lead and Copper Individual Sample Results

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low-High	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/18/2025 to 07/25/2025	0 to 1.1	0.36	21	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/18/2025 to 07/25/2025	0 to 308.0	3	21	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	28.7	15.4 to 57.3	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	36.19	19.2 to 71.4	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: Nov	**Highest single** measurement: 0.114 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	**Lowest monthly** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2022	0.76	0 to 3.06	4	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2022	2.52	0.73 to 3.7	6	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	0.05	0.04 to 0.05	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.3	0 to 0.6	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.09	0.05 to 0.13	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	0.75	0 to 1.5	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2025	0.11	0 to 0.44	4	ppb	6	0	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Secondary Contaminants**
****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**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	23.04	3.29 to 42.8	2	ppm	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions Occurred in 2025

Terms and Abbreviations

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

Average (x-bar) – Typical value.

Compliance Value (No Abbreviation) – 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).

Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation) – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.

Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation) – 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.

Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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) – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.

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

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

Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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.

Variance and Exemptions (V/E) – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

Violation (No Abbreviation) – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Eagle's Historical Water Demand and 2026 Supply Outlook

Looking Back

The Town of Eagle currently relies on a single water source: Brush Creek. This makes it especially important for the community to manage water use responsibly.

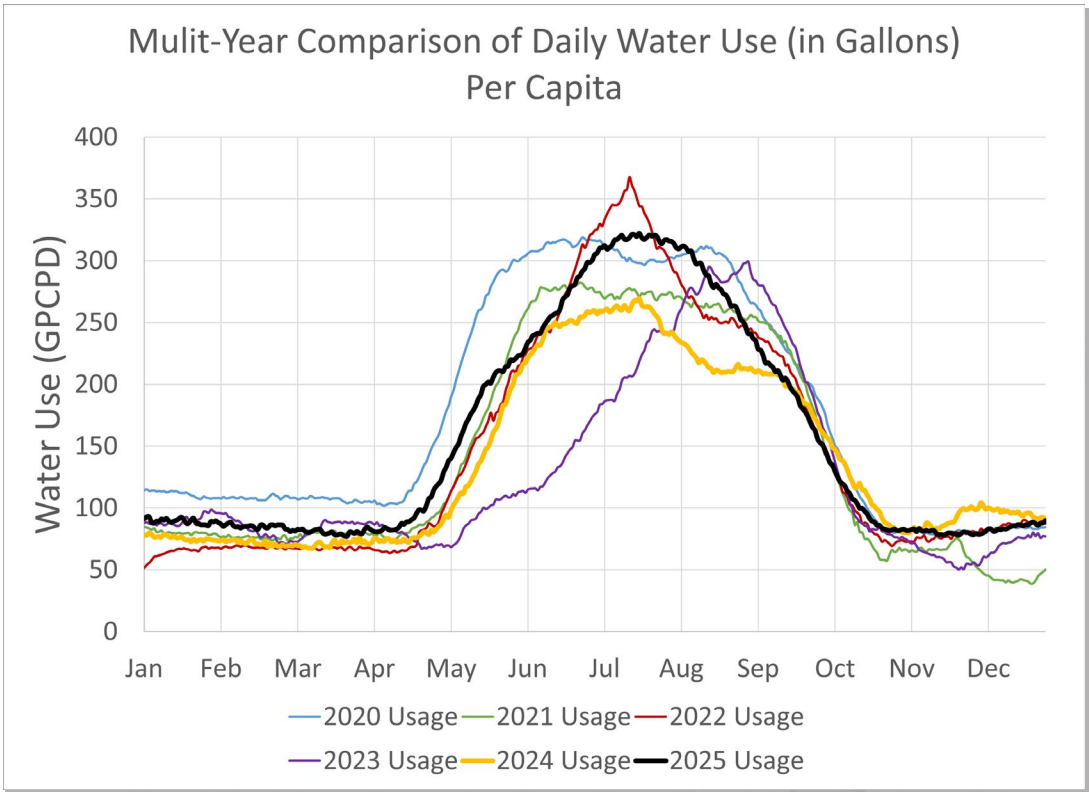
Over the past 20 years, water consumption in Eagle has steadily increased alongside population growth. Since 2003, total water diversions from Brush Creek have risen by approximately 30%, while the town's population has grown by more than 30%.

In 2025, average daily water use varied significantly by season, increasing from about 80 gallons per capita per day (GPCPD) in the winter to a peak of over 300 GPCPD during the summer irrigation months. A large portion of this seasonal increase is due to landscape irrigation.

To help ensure long-term water sustainability, the Town finalized its **Water Efficiency & Conservation Plan** in 2020. The plan sets goals to:

- Reduce total per capita outdoor water use by at least 10%
- Improve overall system-wide water efficiency by 10%

To learn more about the plan and how you can help conserve water, visit townofeagle.org/414/Town-Utilities.



Looking Forward

Eagle's water supply begins with snow accumulation in the high country. As of April 1, 2026, snowpack levels were measured at below 80% of normal at the Vail Mountain SNOTEL site and at the Fremont Pass site—both key indicators for Eagle's watershed.

Because the snowpack measured at each site was below 80% of normal, the Town is entering the summer season in Stage 2 Water Restrictions. This outlook may change as weather conditions shift from winter to summer. These restrictions are necessary because our streams are much lower than usual and we saw less snow than expected during this very dry year. We'll keep a close eye on conditions and adjust the restrictions as needed.

Here's what that means for all of us:

IRRIGATION HOURS

- All irrigation, including lawn watering, is only allowed between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.

RESIDENTIAL IRRIGATION SCHEDULE

To spread out usage, watering days will depend on your address:

- Even-numbered addresses: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday only
- Odd-numbered addresses: Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday only

Overall, Eagle's water supply remains sustainable—as long as we all continue to use it wisely.

What Can You Do To...

...Reduce My Water Use?

One of the most effective ways to conserve water is to limit outdoor irrigation to no more than three days per week, preferably between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. Be sure to promptly repair any leaks, both inside and outside of your home.

Worried about how much water your kids use? Here's something to consider: a leaky toilet can waste far more water than a few long showers. Even small, silent leaks can waste over 100 gallons per day. To check for a toilet leak:

- Add a few drops of food coloring to the toilet tank.
- Wait 15 minutes without flushing.
- If the color appears in the bowl, you have a leak that needs repair.

Simple steps like these can make a big difference in preserving Eagle's water supply.

...Protect Our Water Quality?

Eagle's storm drainage system collects stormwater (rain and snowmelt) and directs it untreated into Brush Creek. As this water moves across surfaces like roads, driveways, parking lots, and lawns, it can pick up pollutants such as fertilizers, pesticides, oil, and sediment.

These contaminants can degrade Brush Creek, which not only serves as our community's drinking water source but also supports vital fish and wildlife habitats. You can help protect water quality by following these simple, sustainable landscaping practices:

- Leave grass clippings on the lawn to naturally return nutrients to the soil.
- Test your soil to determine the actual nutrient needs of your yard before applying

For More Information

If you would like any additional information or have a question about this report, please contact:

Town of Eagle - Operator in Responsible Charge

Philip Rand
philip.rand@townofeagle.org
970-328-6678

Town of Eagle - Utility Manager

Stephan Wilson, PE
stephan.wilson@townofeagle.org
970-471-4486