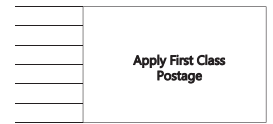




City of Yerington
102 S. Main Street
Yerington, NV 89447



[First] [Last]
[Address Line 1]
[Address Line 2]
[City], [St]. [ZIP]

Enclosed: Your 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Open to learn about the safety of your drinking water!

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Contact: Jay Flakus, Public Works Director
jayf@yerington.net 775-463-3511



Learn More About Your Water System

The City of Yerington serves both City residents and residents of the Mason Valley with safe, clean drinking water. The Public Works Department operates four (4) water wells, five (5) water storage tanks and three (3) pressure boosting stations. Your input is always welcome at Yerington City Council Meetings, held the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 10 AM. The meetings are held at the Yerington City Hall, 102 S Main Street.

Questions about your drinking water or this report may be directed to Jay Flakus at 775-463-3511.

Sources of Water for the System

The City operates the following wells:

Name	Source Water Type
Mason Road (W05)	Ground Water
Mountain View (TP07)	Ground Water
California Well (W07)	Ground Water
Broadway Well (TP07)	Ground Water

A Message from the EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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).

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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 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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Our water system tested a minimum of 7 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

Water Quality Data

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2018. The state 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The bottom line is: the water that is provided to you is safe.

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 human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm): or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb): or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

Para obtener información en español, vaya a la página 3
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[ND = Not Detected]

Drinking Water Testing Results

[ND = Not Detected]

Para obtener información en español, vaya a la página 3

Microbiological	Result
No detected results were found during the calendar year of 2018 ☺	

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA*	Range**	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	CY 2018	ND	n/a	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes		10	n/a		80	0	

*RAA = Running Annual Average
**Single Sample = No Range

Lead & Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	12/27/2017	.35	mg/L	1.3	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	12/27/2017	.007	mg/L	.015	None	

Contaminants	Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	10/30/2018	5	n/a	ppb	10	0	1
Barium	06/05/2018	.06	n/a	ppm	2	2	2
Flouride	11/14/2018	.2	n/a	ppm	4	4	3
Nitrate	09/06/2018	.5	.05 - .5	ppm	10	10	4
Chromium	09/06/2018	.5	.05 - .5	ppm	10	10	5

INORGANIC

- △ Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
- △ Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
- △ Natural deposits, additive that which promotes strong teeth.
- △ Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
- △ Discharge from steel or pulp mills.

Contaminants	Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	06/20/2018	1.445	n/a	pCi/L	5	0	6
Combined Uranium	11/14/2018	.027	.014-.027	mg/L	.03	0	6
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	11/14/2018	2.74	n/a	pCi/L	15	0	6
Gross Beta Particle Activity	11/14/2018	2.08	n/a	pCi/L	30	0	7

- △ Erosion of natural deposits.
- △ Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Read each complete report at www.coypw.com/ccr2018/index.html

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A comprehensive list of sample results, including many more organics, is available online

Selected Organic Contaminants	Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Glyphosate Consumer & AG Weed Killer	11/14/2018	ND	/	mg/L	.7	.7
Endothall Weed Killer Runoff	11/14/2018	ND	/	mg/L	.1	.1
Diquat Weed Killer Runoff	11/14/2018	ND	/	mg/L	.02	.02
Simazine Weed Killer Runoff	11/14/2018	ND	/	mg/L	.004	.004
Hexachlorobenzene Banned Fungicide	11/14/2018	ND	/	mg/L	.001	0

Secondary Contaminants (Selected, see reports for complete list)

Manganese	12/27/2018	.048	/	mg/L	.05
pH	12/27/2018	8.0	/	SU	6.5 - 8.5
Sulfate	12/27/2018	59	/	mg/L	250
Silver	12/27/2018	.002	/	mg/L	.1
TDS	12/27/2018	280	/	mg/L	500

Health Information About Water Quality

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Your water meets EPA's standard for Lead, but if present at elevated levels, this contaminant 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. Your Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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Monitoring Violations:

During 2018, The Following Monitoring Violations Took Place:

The City took the required Lead and Copper samples in the wrong season. The samples should have been taken during the months of June through July, but were taken in December. This sample will be retaken during the correct months of 2019.

(ref: NDEP BSDW letter (Ross Cooper, M.S., 06/11/2018)

In February 2018 the City failed to submit 1 of 7 required samples for the month. Even though this was not an emergency, **as our customers you have the right to know what we did to correct the situation.** In this case, we enacted an automated sampling system where sample bottles are pre-labeled to eliminate confusion and missed samples. In addition, when bacteriological samples are taken the City also samples the free chlorine level in the water. Since the bacteriological sample was not taken, the free chlorine sample was also not taken at that time, resulting in another violation of NAC 445A.454.

(ref: NDEP BSDW letter (Bert Bellows, Facility Manager, 03/27/2018)

The City of Yerington currently does not have a compliant **cross-connection program** in place. A **cross-connection program** is used to ensure that improper or dangerous physical connections are not made to the system that may result in contamination of drinking water. The Public Works Department, Building Department and Administration will be working to develop and implement a fully compliant **cross-connection program** that will be in place no later than December 1st, 2019.

(ref: Phone and email conversations with NDEP Facility Manager David Shaw, 2019)

Una nota para nuestros clientes que hablan español:

Si necesita ayuda para leer y comprender este Informe de confianza del consumidor, infórmenos. Nuestro personal podrá reunirse con usted y explicarle el informe.

Comuníquese con la Ciudad de Yerington al 775-463-3511 para obtener más información sobre cómo obtener su agua potable y las pruebas que se realizan para garantizar que sea segura para usted y su familia.

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More Information About Water:

United States Environmental Protection Agency:

The EPA is tasked with enforcing the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) at the Federal Level. Learn more:

<https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>

Nevada Department of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

In Nevada, the Department of Environmental Protection is charged with enforcing rules and regulations. NDEP is the Primacy Agency and directly administers the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) over communities, including the City of Yerington. Learn more:

<https://ndep.nv.gov/water/drinking-water>

City of Yerington Public Works

The City of Yerington provides safe drinking water to the City and four additional areas of Lyon County, Nevada. These include the Town of Mason, the Willow Creek Subdivision, the Crystal Clear area and the Sunset Hills area. Learn More:

<http://www.yerington.net/index.aspx?nid=879>

