



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

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Enclosed: Your 2019 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 2019 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, 2019. 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

Para obtener información en español, vaya a la página 3

[ND = Not Detected]

Microbiological	Result
No detected results were found during the calendar year of 2019 ☺	

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA*	Range**	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	CY 2019	1.2	n/a	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection *RAA = Running Annual Average **Single Sample = No Range
Total Trihalomethanes		9.69	n/a		80	0	

Lead & Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	09/18/2019	.27	mg/L	1.3	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	09/18/2019	.002	mg/L	.015	None	

Contaminants	Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	INORGANIC
Arsenic	03/29/2019	5	n/a	ppb	10	0	△ ₁	
Barium	06/05/2018	.06	n/a	ppm	2	2	△ ₂	
Flouride	12/19/2019	ND	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	

- △ 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/ccr2019/index.html

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	06/27/2019	ND	△	mg/L	.7	.7
Endothall Weed Killer Runoff	06/27/2019	ND	△	mg/L	.1	.1
Diquat Weed Killer Runoff	06/27/2019	ND	△	mg/L	.02	.02
Simazine Weed Killer Runoff	06/27/2019	ND	△	mg/L	.004	.004
Hexachlorobenzene Banned Fungicide	06/27/2019	ND	△	mg/L	.001	0

Secondary Contaminants (Selected, see reports for complete list)

Manganese	12/19/2019	.032	△	mg/L	.05
pH	12/19/2019	7.88	△	SU	6.5 - 8.5
Sulfate	12/19/2019	66	△	mg/L	250
Silver	12/19/2019	ND	△	mg/L	.1
TDS	12/19/2019	270	△	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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Read each complete report at www.coypw.com/ccr2019/index.html



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Monitoring Violations:

During 2019, The Following Monitoring Violations Took Place:

1: We are required to report the results of monitoring of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During **July 2019** we did not report the results in a timely manner. Our system failed to notify the state drinking water program as required by August 10th, 2019. Although public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right what happened and what we did to correct the situation. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. While we did not notify the state as quickly as we should have, we submitted the monitoring data on August 19th, 2019. We are no longer in violation. This problem was corrected by changing labs to one that electronically submits results to the state directly.

2: In December 2019 our water system violated a secondary drinking water standard. Although this was not an emergency as our customers, you have the right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did or are doing to correct this situation. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received in December 2019 showed that our water system exceeded the secondary or secondary maximum contaminate level (SMCL) for Odor. The standard for Odor is 3.0 Threshold Odor Number (TON). The level of Odor in the December sample was 35 TON. **You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.** However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. Odor is an aesthetic issue. Odor is a useful indicator of water quality even though odor free water is not necessarily safe to drink. Present methods of measuring odor are still fairly subjective and the task of identifying an unacceptable level for each chemical in different waters requires more study. Also, some contaminant odors are noticeable even when present in extremely small amounts. Secondary standards related to odor include: Chloride, Copper, Foaming Agents, Iron, Manganese, pH, Sulfate, Total Dissolved Solids and Zinc.

1: Estamos obligados a informar los resultados del monitoreo de su agua potable para detectar contaminantes específicos de forma regular. Los resultados del monitoreo regular son un indicador de si su agua potable cumple o no con los estándares de salud. Durante julio de 2019 no informamos los resultados de manera oportuna. Nuestro sistema no notificó al programa estatal de agua potable según lo exigido el 10 de agosto de 2019. Aunque la salud pública no se vio afectada, como nuestros clientes, tiene derecho a lo que sucedió y lo que hicimos para corregir la situación. No necesita hervir el agua ni tomar otras medidas. Si bien no notificamos al estado tan rápido como deberíamos, enviamos los datos de monitoreo el 19 de agosto de 2019. Ya no estamos en violación. Este problema se corrigió cambiando los laboratorios a uno que envíe los resultados directamente al estado de forma electrónica.

2: En diciembre de 2019, nuestro sistema de agua violó un estándar secundario de agua potable. Aunque esto no fue una emergencia como nuestros clientes, usted tiene derecho a saber qué sucedió, qué debe hacer y qué hicimos o estamos haciendo para corregir esta situación. Monitoreamos rutinariamente la presencia de contaminantes del agua potable. Los resultados de las pruebas que recibimos en diciembre de 2019 mostraron que nuestro sistema de agua excedió el nivel de contaminante máximo secundario o secundario (SMCL) para el olor. El estándar para Olor es 3.0 Umbral Olor Number (TON). El nivel de olor en la muestra de diciembre fue de 35 TON. No necesita usar un suministro de agua alternativo (por ejemplo, embotellado). Sin embargo, si tiene problemas de salud específicos, consulte a su médico. El olor es un problema estético. El olor es un indicador útil de la calidad del agua a pesar de que el agua sin olor no es necesariamente segura para beber. Los métodos actuales para medir el olor aún son bastante subjetivos y la tarea de identificar un nivel inaceptable para cada químico en diferentes aguas requiere más estudio. Además, algunos olores contaminantes son notables incluso cuando están presentes en cantidades extremadamente pequeñas. Los estándares secundarios relacionados con el olor incluyen: cloruro, cobre, agentes espumantes, hierro, manganeso, pH, sulfato, sólidos disueltos totales y zinc.

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>

