

City of Yerington

Consumer Confidence Report – 2014

Covering Calendar Year – 2013

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems.

For more information please contact: Bruce Gordon at (775) 302-1139.

Your water comes from these sources (the residents of Mason Valley are served from the Mason Rd Well and the residents of Yerington are served from Well 6 Mountain View and Well 3 Broadway).

Source Name	Source Water Type
Mason Rd Well - Mason	Ground Water
Well 6 Mountain View Replacement - Yerington	Ground Water
Well 3 Broadway - Yerington	Ground Water
Well California	Ground Water

We treat your water to remove several contaminants and we add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact us.

Message from EPA

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

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, which 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or farming.

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

Radioactive contaminants, which 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, and 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 2013 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, 2013. 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 that the water that is provided to you is safe.

Terms & Abbreviations

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 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. 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.

Water Quality Data

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Testing Results for CITY OF YERINGTON

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR) - Yerington	0	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
COLIFORM (TCR) – Mason	0	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC – Yerington	Quarterly	3	2-3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
ARSENIC - Mason	Quarterly	6	5-6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium – Yerington	3/27/2012-12/12/2012	0.064	0.055-0.064	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium – Mason	6/30/2010	0.062	0.062	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM - Yerington	8/09/2012	0.001	0.001	mg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM - Mason	5/20/2010	0.001	0.001	mg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE – Mason	05/07/2013	ND	3.0	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE – Yerington	02/13/2013	0.6	0.6	mg/L	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
FLUORIDE – Mason	09/17/2013	0.3	0.3	mg/L	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL - Yerington	5/20/2011	0.048	0.048	mg/L	0.1	0.1	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys
NICKEL – Mason	08/22/2013	0.003	0.003	mg/L	0.1	0.1	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys
NITRATE-N – Yerington	01/10/2013	0.18	0.18	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-N – Mason	09/17/2013	0.7	0.7	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
ETHYLBENZENE	02/13/2013	0.11	0.11	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
XYLENES, TOTAL	02/13/2013	0.0005	0.0005	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
NO DETECTED RESULTS - Yerington	2013						By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) – Mason	09/17/2013	5.0	5.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) – Mason	09/17/2013	ND			60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) – Crystal Clear	09/17/2013	14	14	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) – Crystal Clear	09/17/2013	2.1	2.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Date	90 TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER - Yerington	8/9/2012	0.012		mg/L	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
COPPER - Mason	2007	0.0		mg/L	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD - Yerington	8/9/2012	0.002		mg/L	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD - Mason	2007	0.006		mg/L	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
RADIUM -226 - Yerington	12/12/2012	0.755	0.755	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM – 226 – Mason	Quarterly 2006	0.681	0.102 – 0.681	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM -228 - Yerington	12/12/2012	0.713	0.713	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM- 228 – Mason	Quarterly 2006	0.360	0.168 – 0.360	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM - Yerington	3/27/2012	0.015	0.015	ppb	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM - Mason	12/20/2012	0.014	0.014	ppb	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM - Yerington	4/28/2010	10	10	ppb	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA - Yerington	12/12/2012	2.95	2.95	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA – Mason	12/20/2012	0.931	0.265 – 0.931	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA - Yerington	12/12/2012	1.41	1.41	pCi/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
GROSS BETA – Mason	12/12/2012	0.557	0.495 – 0.557	pCi/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMC L	SMCLG	Typical Source
CHLORIDE – Yerington	02/13/2013	16	16	mg/L	400		
CHLORIDE – Mason	09/17/2013	34	34	mg/L	400		
COPPER FREE – Yerington	02/13/2013	0.068	0.068	mg/L	1.0		
COPPER FREE – Mason	09/17/2013	ND	ND	mg/L	1.0		
IRON – Yerington	02/13/2013	0.05	0.05	mg/L	0.6		
IRON – Mason	09/17/2013	ND	ND	mg/L	0.6		
MAGNESIUM – Yerington	02/13/2013	8.2	8.2	mg/L	150		
MAGNESIUM - Mason	09/17/2013	12	12	mg/L	150		
MANGANESE – Yerington	02/13/2013	0.001	0.001	mg/L	0.1		
MANGANESE – Mason	09/17/2013	0.018	0.018	mg/L	0.1		
pH – Yerington	02/13/2013	7.76	7.76	pH	8.5		
pH – Mason	09/17/2013	7.90	7.90	pH	8.5		
pH Temp – Mason	09/17/2013	21.7 C	21.7 C	C			
SODIUM – Yerington	02/02/2011	34	34	mg/L	200	20	
SODIUM – Mason	02/02/2011	25	25	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE – Yerington	02/13/2013	56	56	mg/L	500		
SULFATE – Mason	09/17/2013	91	91	mg/L	500		
TDS – Yerington	02/13/2013	260	260	mg/L	1000		
TDS – Mason	09/17/2013	340	340	mg/L	1000		

Health Information About Water Quality

Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present, if coliform were found in more samples than allowed and this could be a warning of a potential problem..

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violations

During the 2013 calendar year, City of Yerington is required to include an explanation of any violation(s) in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
03	Monitoring – Yerington California Well	SODIUM	01/01/2011-12/31/2013

The scheduled water quality sample for sodium was not collected during 2013. A sodium sample has since been collected to bring the monitoring back up to date and the water system has made procedural changes to avoid this issue in the future. Sodium is a secondary contaminant which is in a group that involves aesthetic qualities of water and do not pose a risk to health. Though this sample was not collected during 2013, there has been no indication that the water was unsafe.

Additional Health Information

If present, elevated levels of 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. City of Yerington 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 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>.

How can I get involved?

Monthly City Council board meetings, where water issues discussed, are held the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at City Hall at 7:00 p.m. Please attend to find out about your water system.

Additional Information

How can I get involved?

Water Conservation is everybody's responsibility.

Water Conservation Tips:

Did you know that the average U.S. household used approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.'
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/water for more information.