City of Yerington
Consumer Confidence Report – 2011
Covering Calendar Year – 2010

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 out best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings, on the first Monday of each month at the Walker Lake Community Center. Your attendance and participation is appreciated

For more information please contact: Jacqueline B. Edwards at (775) 463-2729

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
Rio Vista Well	Ground Water
Mason Rd Well	Ground Water
Well 6 Mountain View	Ground Water
Well 3 Broadway	Ground Water

We treat your water to remove several contaminates 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 contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer under going 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 contaminates, 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 contaminates in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 sample 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 following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate your water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2010. 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

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2010 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2010. 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.**

Testing Results for CITY OF YERINGTON

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of July, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. COLI	In the month of July, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	12/7/2010	33	5 - 33	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	5/20/2010	0.07	.04-.07	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	5/20/2010	1	1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	6/30/2010	3.7	3.7	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	3/8/2010	0.9	0.2-0.9	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRITE-N	5/20/2010	0.23	0.23	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-N	5/20/2010	0.44	0.25-0.44	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
NO DECTECED RESULTS 2009	2009						

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2007	0.098		ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2007	6		ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclide's	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
RADIUM -226	9/16/2009	0.746	0.746	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM -228	9/16/2009	0.631	0.631	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	9/16/2009	0.025	0.025	mg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA	9/16/2009	1.35	1.35	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA	9/16/2009	1.37	1.37	pCi/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
CHLORIDE	8/30/2010	27	6.6-27	MG/L	400		
COPPER	5/20/2010	0.005	0.005	MG/L	1.0		
IRON	3/8/2010	0.06	0.06	MG/L	0.6		
MAGNESIUM	8/30/2010	12	3.8-12	MG/L	150		
MANGANESE	8/30/2010	0.048	.012-0.048	MG/L	0.1		
PH	8/30/2010	8.04	7.95-8.04	PH	8.5		
SODIUM	3/8/2010	39	39	MG/L	200	20	
SULFATE	8/30/2010	79	38-79	MG/L	500		
TDS	8/30/2010	290	130-290	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.
The City of Yerington Water System has an Arsenic level that exceeds the new standard of 10 ppb set down by the EPA in January 2006. Your System has been granted an exemption and extension in our efforts to meet the revised lower limits for Arsenic. This extension is in effect till January 23, 2013. Under the terms of the extension, we are required to monitor for Arsenic on a quarterly basis.

We have started the construction of the Water treatment Plant, along with the installation of new water lined and general system improvements at its completion this will bring the City in to compliance with the Arsenic rule of 2006.

Violations

During the 2010 calendar year, City of Yerington is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
Major (TCR)	Positive result	CHLORINE	7/1/2010-7/31/2010

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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

On the 7th of July the routine total coliform samples were taken, we were informed on the 8th that 2 were positive.
A **precautionary** "Boil water order" was issued, the system was flushed and extra chlorine was added and flushed again. The System was retested in the State prescribed manner and the results returned absent, The State rescinded the" Boil water order" on 12th of July. We have increased the minimum chlorine residual and resumed our regular Monthly testing schedule.

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.