



2021 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS*

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CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Average	Min	Max	Compliance	Major Sources
<u>Inorganic Chemicals</u>								
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2021	0.76	ND	2.3		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks. Sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2018,2019, 2020,2021	4.5	1.5	7.1		Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2016-2020	.042	ND	.08		Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2020	.02	ND	0.079		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	2019, 2020	.47	ND	1.1		Erosion of natural deposits
Lead, at consumer tap (ppb)	15	0	2020	1.3	ND	3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<u>Disinfection Byproducts</u>								
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	2021	5.8	ND	9.6		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	2021	2.4	ND	2.8		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<u>Radionuclides</u>								
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	2016,2018, 2019,2020	3.66	1.6	7		Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Gross Alpha, Adjusted, (pCi/L)	15	0	2016,2018, 2019,2020	3.64	0.1	7.5		Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta
Gross Beta, (pCi/L)	50	0	2020	6.52	2.6	13		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	-	2016,2018, 2019,2020	3.64	1.8	5.8		Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Combined Radium (226 & 228) (pCi/L)	5	0	2019, 2020	.68	0.4	0.8		Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radon (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	2016,2018, 2019,2020	655	455.4	1012.7	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<u>VOC'S</u>								
Butanone (ppb)	N/A	0	2021	1.7	ND	3.4	N/A	Liquid or solid chemicals that can easily evaporate into gases
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	0	2021	.15	ND	.29	N/A	Liquid or solid chemicals that can easily evaporate into gases
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	0	2021	.37	ND	.74	N/A	Liquid or solid chemicals that can easily evaporate into gases
Toluene (ppb)	1000	0	2021	.15	ND	.30		Liquid or solid chemicals that can easily evaporate into gases
<u>Secondary Drinking Water Standards</u>								
Sulfate (ppm)	500	500	2017, 2019, 2020	169	67	450		Naturally occurring in drinking water
<u>Unregulated Contaminants - See website for previous years results on UCMR3 testing</u>								
	MRL	Reference Concentration	Sample Year	Average	Highest Value			
HAA6Br (ppb)	-	N/A	2018	2.1	4.5			
HAA9 (ppb)	-	N/A	2018	2.39	5.03			
Manganese (ppb)	0.4	300	2018	.39	2.1			
Germanium (ppb)	0.3	N/A	2018	.52	1.8			
Bromide (ppb)	-	-	2018	76.69	180			
<u>Miscellaneous</u>								
Hardness (mg/L)	Range = 197 – 506 (11.59 – 29.76 grains)						Minerals in water	

- Indicates the contaminant amount is below the MCL and is in conformance with established state and federal water standards

*Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

TERMS: **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – Contaminant level in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
ND (None Detected) – Contaminant was not detected during water testing.
ppb (Parts per Billion)
ppm (Parts per Million)
pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter) – A measure of radio activity.
mg/L (Milligrams per liter) – Milligrams per liter are equal to parts per million.
MRL (Minimum Reporting Level)

Your Water The EPA requires us to report the highest recorded value for any constituent from the latest round of monitoring. Due to blending and multiple sources, the water you drink is likely a lower average of several readings.

Health Information About Water Quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include 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. It can also 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:

Arsenic, 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.

Fluoride, The State of Nevada has set forth a more stringent MCL of 2.0 mg/L for Fluoride than the federal limit of 4.0 mg/L assigned nationally. Your water did not exceed this stricter limit, but we are providing you with the following health information to keep you informed. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of the teeth of children, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Lead, While your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead, 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>.

Radon, Only about 1-2 percent of radon in the air comes from drinking water. However, breathing radon increases the risk of lung cancer over the course of your lifetime. Some radon stays in the water; drinking water containing radon also presents a risk of developing internal organ cancers, primarily stomach cancer. However, this risk is smaller than the risk of developing lung cancer from radon released to air from tap water. Although the EPA has previously proposed a standard of 4,000 pCi/L for radon in drinking water, there are currently no federal or state Maximum Contaminant Levels for radon.

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, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water runoff, agriculture & residential users.

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

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

Unregulated Contaminants, are those contaminants that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

More information on the Unregulated Contaminants Data Summary can be found at:

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/data.cfm#ucmr2013>

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

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.

Source Water Assessment Program

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act was amended in 1996 and requires states to develop and implement source water assessment programs to analyze existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water throughout the state. A summary of the Lyon County Utilities water systems susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was initially provided by the State of Nevada in 2004. The summary of this source water assessment (SWA) was first included in the Lyon County Utilities 2005 Water Quality Report and now may be obtained by contacting us at 775-246-6220.

Those who wish to view additional information pertaining to the initial findings of the source water assessment may do so in person at the offices of the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, 901 South Stewart St., Ste. 4001, Carson City, NV 89701. Appointments are suggested; call (775) 687-9520. Office hours are 8 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

Effective January 23, 2006, the Arsenic Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for public drinking water was reduced from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. Three of the wells have had previous readings of Arsenic at or near the new standard of 10ppb, when sampled at the well. However, water quality monitoring indicates the new standard has never been exceeded. Also the water from these wells is blended with water from other wells, and the drinking water that is provided to the consumer meets all Federal and State drinking water standards.

In 2017, a vulnerability assessment was completed with the following summary; "The Dayton Valley Water System is currently in compliance with all state and federal safe drinking water requirements. The water system operates nine wells to provide safe drinking water to the water users. The assessment has identified several potential contaminant sources within the 10-year capture zone for several wells; however, the aquifer is considered to have a low vulnerability for surface contamination. Portions of the distribution system have been constructed using asbestos cement pipe (ACP). The water system is considered to have a moderate vulnerability for asbestos fiber contamination in the areas where the ACP is installed."

How to Contact Us

Lyon County Utilities is located at 34 Lakes Blvd. in Dayton. We are open Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 1699, Dayton, NV 89403. Our phone number is (775) 246-6220. Our general question email address is lyonutilities@lyon-county.org

If you have an emergency after business hours, you can call our main phone number and be transferred to the on-call utility technician. Please be aware, that if you call after hours for a non-emergency purpose, you will be billed up to \$100 for the call. An example of a non-emergency is a billing question, trying to make a payment etc. An example of an actual emergency is a broken water line, possible frozen water lines, reporting extreme amounts of running water etc. If your call can possibly wait until regular business hours, please call then and we can schedule someone to come out or answer your calls. This will save everyone money.

The governing board for Lyon County Utilities is the Lyon County Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners meet the first and third Thursdays of each month. The Commissioners meet in Yerington at 27 S. Main St., Yerington, NV 89447. Their phone number is (775) 463-6531.

You may also visit our website at www.lyon-county.org/Departments/Utilities for up-to-date information. On our website you will find information on the following:

Odd Even Watering Schedule (June 1 through October 1)
Application for the Electronic Funds Transfer Option (Free Service)
A Link to Online Payments (Using a Credit Card – Fee Applies)

Water Conservation Tips
Previous Years Consumer Confidence Reports
Proposed Rate Increases