2016 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS*

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range	Compliance	Major Sources
Inorganic Chemicals						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.02	.11 – 2.4		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks. Sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	4.7	1.3 – 10		Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0498	.018 - .086		Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.12	0.00 - 0.43		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.165	0.1 - 0.43		Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.6	0.00 – 18		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.1	ND - 0.38		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from croplands
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	11.3	ND – 20		Disposal of cyanide wastes in landfills; use of cyanide-containing road salts; Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	2.6	0 – 5.2		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	5.7	0 – 11.4		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides						
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	15	0	4.54	1.8 – 7		Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radio active and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & Uranium, (pCi/L)	15	0	4.54	1.8 - 7		Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	-	2.4	.01 – 7		Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radio active and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Combined Radium (226 & 228) (pCi/L)	5	0	.59	.4 - .7		Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radio active and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Secondary Drinking Water Standards						
Sulfate (ppm)	500	500	165	74 – 430		Naturally occurring in drinking water
Unregulated Contaminants						

	MRL	Reference Concentration	Amount Detected	Range
Hexachrome (ppb)	0.03	NA	0.362	0.08 – 0.86
Chromium (ppb)	0.2	100	0.270	0 – 0.98
Cobalt (ppb)	1	70	0.129	0 – 1.2
Molybdenum (ppb)	1	40	3.329	0 – 9.3
Strontium (ppb)	0.3	4000	722	380 - 1000
Vanadium (ppb)	0.2	21	9.576	4.1 - 17

Miscellaneous			
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 háble con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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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 of 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. Due to an inter-connection with Carson City, users in the Mound House area may also receive a blending of water.

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.

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.

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 (UCMR3) 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) 426-4191.

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 State 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 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.

How to Contact Us

Lyon County Utilities is located at 34 Lakes Blvd. in Dayton. We are open Monday through Thursday from 7:30 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 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 during 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)
Special Meeting Notices
Application for the Electronic Funds Transfer Option (Free Service)
A Link to Online Payments (Using a Credit Card – Fee Applies)
Water Conservation Tips
Special Project Information
Previous Years Consumer Confidence Reports
Proposed Rate Increases

Water Softeners

During the winter months, one of the most common complaints we get is due to frozen water softeners causing no water or a massive leak in the home. The majority of water softeners are located in the garage where there is little insulation. During the cold winter months, when the temperatures gets below freezing, there are a few things you can do to help prevent the water softener from freezing. They are:

- Insulate water softener and any exposed piping.
- Make sure garage door and man doors are closed especially at night when temperatures are the coldest. Seal off any air gaps to help prevent cold air from getting in.
- If insulation is not present, a small space heater can help as well. Make Sure to follow fire safety precautions when using any type of heat source.

You can visit our website at www.lyon-county.org under Documents, Utilities and look for the document titled “Cold Weather/Freezing Pipe Tips” for more tips on how to prepare for the cold weather.