

Water and Irrigation

- a. Only potable (drinking) water may be used for irrigation.
- b. Ensure water meets Department of Environmental Protection Drinking Water Program requirements and is not compromised by cross-contamination.
 - i. If unable to use water from an approved and permitted public water source , a water test must be obtained from a reputable lab facility for private wells. Water tests must indicate total coliforms present, which must not exceed 126 Colony Forming Units (CFU).
 - ii. Rain water collection must not be used for irrigating edible crops. Rain water may directly contact surfaces that contain harmful metals, chemicals, bacteria, etc.
 - iii. Information on local resources available for water testing can be found under the Resources tab.
 - iv. Contact the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension program for more information.
- c. Be sure that irrigation water is accessible during the entire growing season. Some schools may turn off irrigation water before the growing season is over.
 - i. Hoses/irrigation systems must have backflow preventers or air gaps. Irrigation hoses should be made of material that won't contaminate the water running through the hose.
- d. Gray water, waste water, recycled water or runoff water from any source must not be used.
- e. If transporting water, only food grade containers are to be used.

