VIOLATIONS
The City of North Las Vegas has
NO Violations of Safe Drinking
Act as of 2002.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: What accounts for tap water taste?
A: When you "taste" tap water, what you're probably tasting is the chlorine. Chlorine is added at the treatment plant for disinfection purposes. Our tap water also contains naturally occurring calcium and magnesium which may contribute to the water's taste. These two harmless minerals are what cause "cloudy" ice.

Q: Can you make the water taste better?
A: Yes. The technology exists to make tap water taste better. Unfortunately, that treatment comes at a high price, considering that less than one percent of all water used in Southern Nevada homes is actually consumed. Keeping in mind that tap water meets all federal water quality standards, the public may not want to absorb the cost of additional treatment. That said, ozonation may improve the taste of tap water because less chlorine will be required for disinfection. Refrigerating tap water overnight in a glass pitcher or adding a slice of lemon should improve the water's flavor.

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DEFINITIONS

Action level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

A M S W T F - Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility

Disinfection by-product - A substance created by the chemicals or processes used to destroy potentially harmful microorganisms.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the maximum contaminant level goal as feasible using the best-available treatment technologies.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microorganisms.

N/A - Non-applicable.

ND - Not detected.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measurement of water’s clarity or turbidity. NTU results are reported in millionths of a meter. NTUs do not directly measure particles. NTUs account for changes in light scattering caused by natural and manufactured substances in water. NTU results are reported in millionths of a meter.

Non-radiological contaminants - These contaminants are not radioactive. They are typically organic or inorganic substances that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industries, and various other activities. Some of these contaminants can be harmful to human health and the environment. Non-radiological contaminants include nitrates, pesticides, and other substances that can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Radium-226 and Radium-228 (collectively called radium) - A group of radioactive elements that are found in nature. Radium is a germ cell mutagen and is also a carcinogen. It can cause cancer of the stomach and other organs, and it is also responsible for bone decay. Radium is dangerous because it can contamination that may come from sewage sludge, industrial activities, and natural sources.

The Southern Nevada Water System (SNWS) tests for more than 100 substances, but only those detected in the drinking water are listed on the Test Results on these pages. A complete analysis report is available through the SNWS.

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ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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.

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MORE INFORMATION

For more information on bottled–water quality, call the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health. For more information on bottled–water quality, call the International Bottled Water Association at 1-800-WATER11.
**Microbial Analyses**

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<th>SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
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<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physiological Attributes**

- Turbidity - 200/1000, 200/1000, 200/1000, 200/1000
- pH - 7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5
- Temperature - 20°C, 20°C, 20°C, 20°C

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**Monitored Substances**

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff and industrial activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can result from industrial processes and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of industrial activities.

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The City of North Las Vegas Utilities

2829 Fort Sumter Drive
North Las Vegas, NV 89030

City of North Las Vegas Utilities

VIOLATIONS

The City of North Las Vegas Utilities

NO VIOLATIONS OF WATER ACT AS OF 2002

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WATER CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN

From May 1 through October 1, 2003 ordinances prohibit the irrigation of landscaping between the hours of 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. To report water waste, please call the Conservation Hotline at (702) 633-1216 or the Southern Nevada Water Authority at (702) 258-SAVE. Let’s work together to save our most precious resource.

The City of North Las Vegas

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Important Contacts:
State Health Division:
Bureau of Health Protection Services: ……… (775) 687-4750
EPA Hotline: ……… (800) 426-4791
SNWA Conservation: …258-SAVE
Xeric Grass Conversion: …258-SAVE

City of North Las Vegas:
Report Water Waste: …633-1216
Water Quality Issues …633-2030

Noticia en español
Este reporte contiene información muy importante acerca de la calidad del agua. Para recibir una copia en español por favor hable a City of North Las Vegas Utilities Customer Service Division al 633-2288.

This Water Quality Report is published in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, which establishes drinking water standards and requires purveyors to provide water quality information to their customers.

The City of North Las Vegas believes it is essential that our customers know all the facts about Southern Nevada’s drinking water. This report, which is issued every year, includes test results, a source water analysis, an overview of the treatment process and other valuable information relating to the quality of our municipal water supply.

If you have any questions or concerns relating to this report, please call 633-1561, Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

CNLVC Source Water
Most of our drinking water comes from Lake Mead. Of that water, about 97 percent is from the Colorado River, which is one of the nation’s highest quality sources of drinking water. The Las Vegas Wash, which carries flood water and treated wastewater, accounts for only 1.45 percent of all the water in Lake Mead. Ground water is also blended with treated water from the lake to meet customer demands.

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2829 Fort Sumter Drive
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