

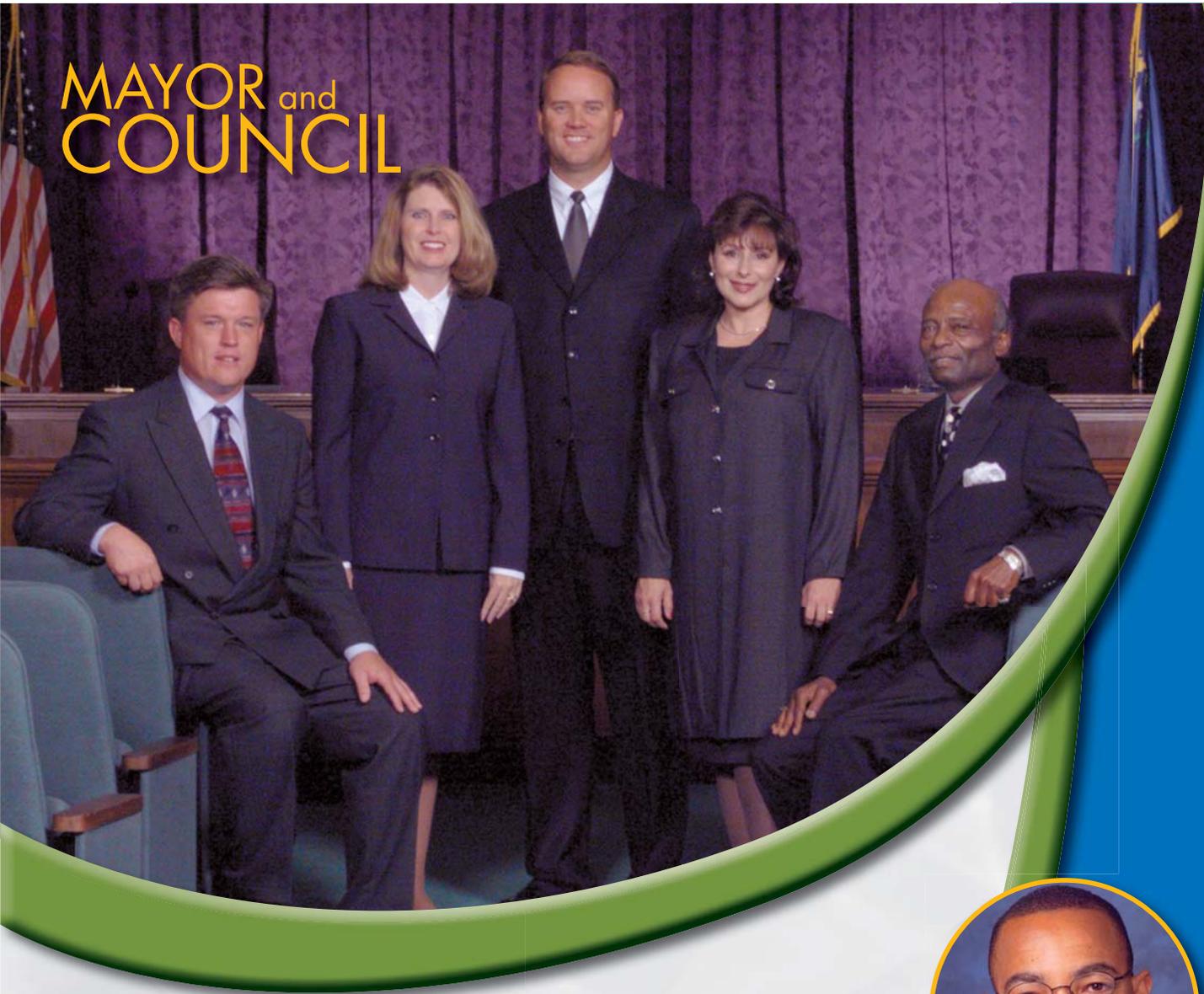
WATER QUALITY REPORT 2008



Your Community of Choice

Para una versión en Español acerca del informe sobre la calidad del agua, póngase en contacto con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos al 633-1484 o visite el portal electrónico www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com.

MAYOR and COUNCIL



Pictured from left to right: Councilman Robert L. Eliason, Councilwoman Shari Buck, Mayor Michael L. Montandon, Councilwoman Stephanie S. Smith, Councilman-Mayor Pro Tempore William E. Robinson.

Water Quality & Conservation:

Bureau of Health Protection Services
(775) 687-4750
www.health2k.state.nv.us

EPA Hotline
(800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

SNWA Conservation
(702) 258-SAVE
www.snwa.com

Xeriscape Conversion
(702) 258-SAVE
www.snwa.com

City of North Las Vegas:

Report Water Waste
(702) 633-1216

Water Quality Issues
(702) 633-1484

Water Customer Service
(702) 633-1484

Español
(702) 633-1484



Gregory E. Rose
City Manager

CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

2829 Fort Sumter Drive
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
(702) 633-1484
www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com

ADA ACCOMMODATIONS (702) 633-1510
TDD (800) 326-6868



-  CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY BOUNDARY
-  CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER SERVICE BOUNDARY
-  CITY OF LAS VEGAS AREA

Letter from the DIRECTOR

Dear Valued Water Customer,

Every year through our annual water quality report, the City of North Las Vegas Utilities Department provides essential details about how North Las Vegas meets compliance with state and federal drinking water standards. We are pleased to report that this year is no exception.

Once again, North Las Vegas has delivered quality and safe drinking water to the residents and businesses of North Las Vegas and continues to remain free of any violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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. This annual report informs our customers of the programs implemented to maintain the quality of the water, the water analyses undertaken to ensure that the water delivered to our customers is safe and of the highest quality, and

other valuable information relating to the quality of our municipal water supply.

It is important to us to help you understand the process that it takes for high quality water to reach your homes and businesses. Knowledgeable citizens are more likely to protect their drinking water and follow safety and conservation guidelines regarding our water system. Water in Southern Nevada continues to be a limited resource and mandatory conservation measures must be taken seriously.

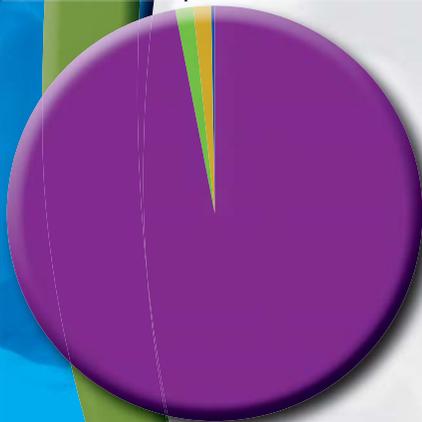
Our priority is bringing you safe drinking water with quality customer service. The City of North Las Vegas employees are constantly working hard every day to ensure that the water provided to our community meets compliance with EPA standards and expectations. We take pride in keeping you informed about the quality of our water and the service we provide. Please take a few minutes to review the content in this report and you will definitely feel more confident about the safety and quality of our drinking water.

Sincerely yours,

David H. Bereskin, P.E.
Director of Utilities



1.50%
1.45%
0.05%
97.00%



Due to its very dry, desert climate, Southern Nevada experiences relatively little precipitation. Thanks to the marvels of technology, dam builders harnessed the Colorado River with the help of the Hoover Dam and created Lake Mead, the source of nearly 90 percent of our water. The four inflows to Lake Mead include:

<i>Colorado River</i>	<i>97 %</i>
<i>Las Vegas Wash</i>	<i>1.5 %</i>
<i>Virgin River</i>	<i>1.45%</i>
<i>Muddy River</i>	<i>0.05 %</i>

The remaining 10% of water delivered comes from a deep groundwater aquifer beneath the Las Vegas Valley, which is used primarily during summer months to meet peak water demand. Water in the Las Vegas Valley groundwater aquifer is naturally recharged from precipitation in the Spring Mountains and the Sheep Range; treated water from Lake Mead is also used to supplement the natural recharge and keep groundwater levels stable.

Although we have these water sources available to us, they are limited sources that must be protected. It is for this reason that we ask our citizens to follow watering restrictions and help the community by conserving water.

Due to these limited resources, the Southern Nevada Water Authority, of which the City of North Las Vegas is a member agency, is continuing to explore alternative water resources for the Las Vegas valley. One prospective source is the numerous groundwater aquifers found within neighboring counties. Studies indicate that within these aquifers there is enough water to serve rural communities and existing water rights holders, maintain the hydrologic needs of the environment and supplement Southern Nevada's water resources. In-state, non-Colorado River water resources have represented a key part of the Southern Nevada Water Authority's water resource portfolio. In fact, work on projects such as the acquisition of groundwater rights from northern Clark County's Coyote Spring Valley has been active for several years. Special care is taken to ensure that the development of these resources does not come at the expense of rural lifestyles or the environment.

Frequently Asked Questions

What can I do about chlorine odors?

The odor is just chlorine doing its job. The simplest way to get rid of the odor is to pour a container of water and let it sit in the refrigerator. Overnight, the chlorine will have dissipated and the odor will be gone. For a quick solution, adding a slice of lemon will counteract some of the chlorine taste.

Can you make the water taste better?

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, and keeping in mind that tap water is compliant with all federal water quality standards, the public may not want to absorb the cost of additional treatment.

What about security of water sources?

Security has become even more important for our water system since the events of September 11, 2001. Each site is routinely visited and is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Is our water hard or soft?

The City of North Las Vegas water sources are considered to be "hard water." "Hard water" is caused by higher than ordinary levels of dissolved, harmless minerals, such as magnesium and calcium. The average hardness of the water in North Las Vegas is approximately 290 parts per million. Water is considered "hard" if the hardness is 100 parts per million or more and is considered "soft" if the hardness is less than 100 parts per million.

Is bottled water safer than tap water?

The safety of bottled water depends on its source and the treatment it has undergone. Bottled water is considered a food product, so it is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), whereas the Environmental Protection Agency regulates water utilities. Using bottled water is a personal preference. However, if you are using bottled water for health reasons, we suggest that you thoroughly research the product that you are considering to use to assure that it offers the level of protection that you are seeking.

Do I need to use a home water treatment device?

As this water quality report shows, your water supply is carefully managed and your tap water is compliant with all of the standards established by the EPA for safe drinking water. Therefore, a home water treatment device is not necessary to make your water safe to drink, and usually just affects the aesthetic qualities of your tap water. If you wish to use a treatment device, be sure to select a unit approved by the National Sanitation Foundation International (NSF), an independent, nonprofit organization that evaluates these units and can provide more information on these devices. Consumers can reach NSF International at 800-673-6275 or at www.nsf.org on the Internet.

Water QUALITY

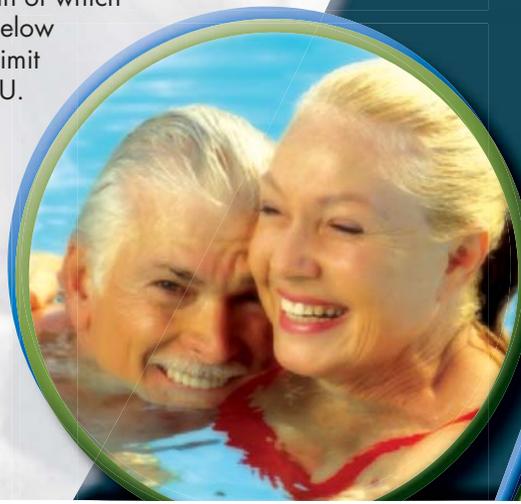
Source Water Assessment

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 City of North Las Vegas' susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was initially provided by the State of Nevada in 2003. The summary of this source water assessment was first included in the City's 2004 Water Quality Report.

Information pertaining to the initial findings of the source water assessment is available for viewing 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; please call (775) 687-9520. Office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Protecting the Public from Disease

Microbiological testing of water helps protect the public from waterborne diseases such as polio, diphtheria, typhoid, and cholera. Chlorine is very effective at killing or disinfecting most of these organisms in drinking water. However, *Cryptosporidium*, a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S., is resistant to chlorine. Optimized water treatment, including filtration, provides an effective barrier against passage of *Cryptosporidium* into drinking water. One commonly used measure of this treatment effectiveness is turbidity removal. The maximum turbidity found in the water quality test results for 2007 was 0.081 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) at the Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility on January 27, 2007, and 0.052 NTU at the River Mountains Water Treatment Facility on September 15, 2007, both of which are well below the EPA's limit of 0.3 NTU.





Important Health Note for “At Risk” Populations

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, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly vulnerable to infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at(800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Facts:

- City of North Las Vegas water is safe & secure**
 The water we drink in the City of North Las Vegas comes from Lake Mead and groundwater, which is thoroughly tested and protected by various government organizations. *City of North Las Vegas had no violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2007.*
 Furthermore, the water treatment facilities that serve our community are kept secure and are accessible only to authorized water treatment personnel.
- City of North Las Vegas drinking water meets or surpasses all water quality standards**
 Our drinking water meets or surpasses all state and federal requirements for drinking water as outlined in the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
- City of North Las Vegas keeps you informed**
 Besides sending you the annual water quality report that provides you with how the City of North Las Vegas water is meeting and surpassing water quality standards, the City and the Nevada Bureau of Health Protection Services closely monitor the results of hundreds of water quality tests performed on our drinking water each month. In the event of a violation of any health standards or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the City is required by law to notify the public.



City of North Las Vegas WATER TEST RESULTS

(These results represent levels in the treated water supply, based on 2007 data.)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MCL	MCLG	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Arsenic⁽¹⁾						
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	N/D	2.0 ppb	1.3 ppb	10.0 ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits
River Mountains WTF	1.7 ppb	2.5 ppb	2.1 ppb	10.0 ppb	0	
Barium⁽¹⁾						
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	0.12 ppm	0.13 ppm	0.12 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes
River Mountains WTF	0.12 ppm	0.13 ppm	0.12 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	
Bromate⁽¹⁾						
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	4.7 ppb	16.0 ppb ⁽²⁾	8.7 ppb ⁽³⁾	10.0 ppb	0	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
River Mountains WTF	1.4 ppb	10.0 ppb ⁽²⁾	7.6 ppb ⁽³⁾	10.0 ppb	0	
Copper⁽⁴⁾						
	0.01 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.64 ppm*	1.3 ppm ⁽⁵⁾	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride⁽⁶⁾						
	0.78 ppm	0.86 ppm	0.82 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁷⁾
Free Chlorine Residual⁽⁶⁾						
	N/D	2.9 ppm	1.12 ppm ⁽³⁾	4.0 ppm ⁽⁸⁾	4.0 ppm ⁽⁸⁾	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids⁽⁶⁾						
	12.0 ppb	28.0 ppb	20.1 ppb ⁽³⁾	60.0 ppb	N/A ⁽⁹⁾	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Lead⁽⁴⁾						
	N/D	6.1 ppb	N/D*	15.0 ppb ⁽⁵⁾	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury⁽¹⁾						
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	N/D	0.6 ppb	0.2 ppb	2.0 ppb	2.0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
River Mountains WTF	N/D	0.2 ppb	N/D	2.0 ppb	2.0 ppb	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)⁽¹⁾						
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	0.53 ppm	0.60 ppm	0.56 ppm	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
River Mountains WTF	0.54 ppm	0.67 ppm	0.60 ppm	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	
Selenium⁽¹⁾						
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	N/D	3.9 ppb	2.6 ppb	50.0 ppb	50.0 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
River Mountains WTF	N/D	4.1 ppb	2.8 ppb	50.0 ppb	50.0 ppb	
Total Coliforms⁽⁶⁾						
	0.0% +	1.2% +	0.2% +	5.0% +	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes⁽⁶⁾						
	33.0 ppb	64.0 ppb	45.4 ppb ⁽³⁾	80.0 ppb	N/A ⁽⁹⁾	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Uranium⁽¹⁾						
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	4.8 ppb	4.8 ppb	4.8 ppb	30.0 ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits
River Mountains WTF	4.7 ppb	4.7 ppb	4.7 ppb	30.0 ppb	0	

TURBIDITY

Turbidity has a Treatment Technique (TT) requirement - 95% of all samples taken after filtration each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Maximum turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU.

	% SAMPLES LESS THAN 0.3 NTU	MAXIMUM TURBIDITY (IN NTU) AND DATE FOUND	POSSIBLE SOURCES
AMSWTF	100%	0.081 NTU on January 27, 2007	Soil Runoff
RMWTF	100%	0.052 NTU on September 15, 2007	Soil Runoff

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE
Perchlorate			
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	1.8 ppb	4.8 ppb	2.8 ppb
River Mountains WTF	2.0 ppb	5.9 ppb	3.0 ppb
Sulfate			
Alfred Merritt Smith WTF	250.0 ppm	260.0 ppm	252.0 ppm
River Mountains WTF	250.0 ppm	260.0 ppm	255.0 ppm

DEFINITIONS

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the maximum contaminant level goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology. (EPA Limit)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. (EPA Goal)

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microorganisms.

N/A - Not applicable

N/D - Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of water's clarity.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) - A measure of the radioactivity in water. Low levels of radiation occur naturally in many water systems, including the Colorado River.

Part Per Billion (ppb) - A unit used to describe the levels of detected contaminants. Equivalent to 1 cent in \$10 million.

Part Per Million (ppm) - A unit used to describe the levels of detected contaminants. Equivalent to 1 cent in \$10,000.

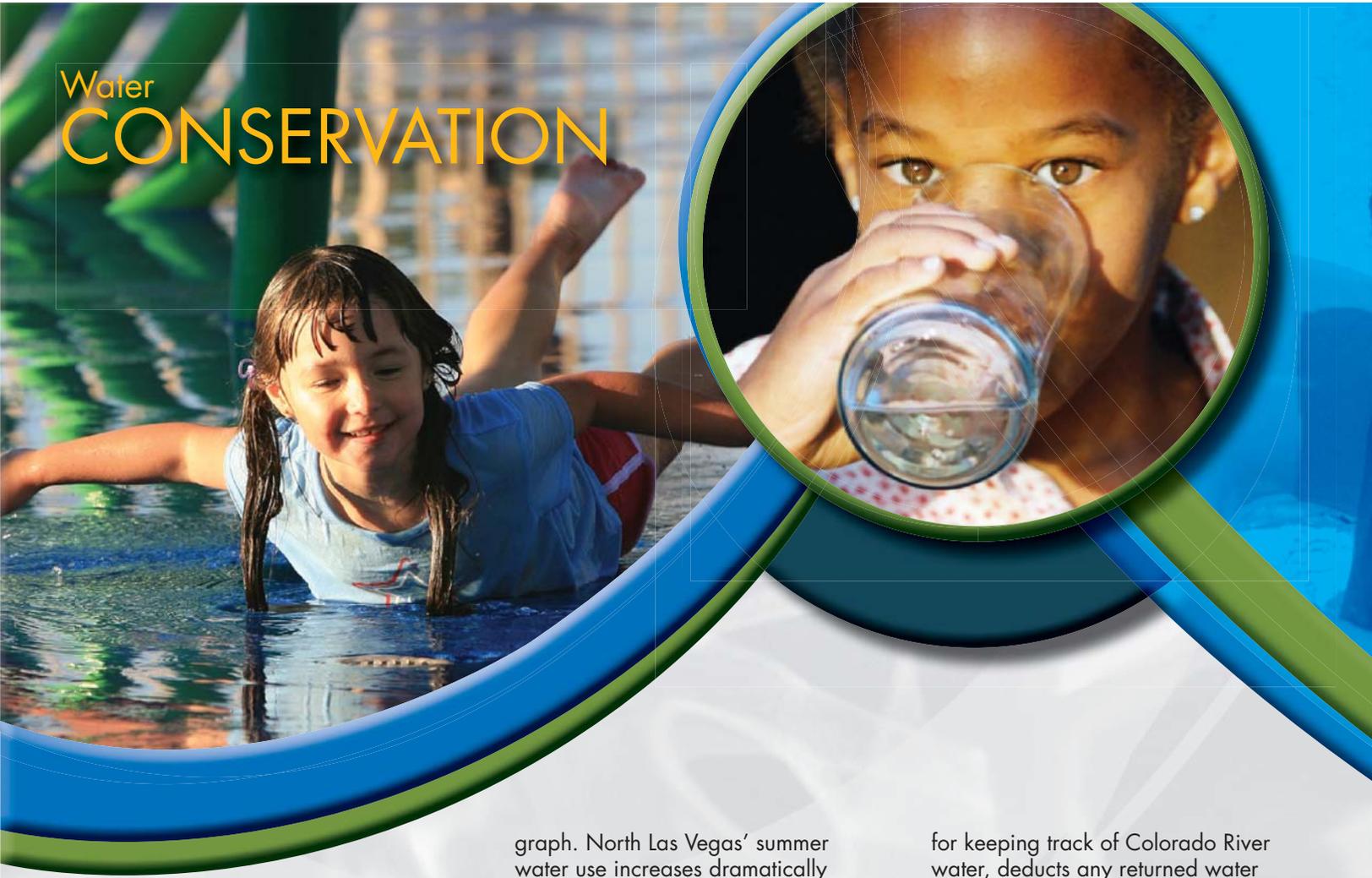
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity - A measure of water clarity, which serves as an indicator of the treatment facility's performance.

WTF - Water Treatment Facility.

1. This data is from the entry points to the City's distribution system (AMSWTF & RMWTF).
 2. Maximum levels equal to or greater than the MCL are allowable as long as the running annual average of all locations does not exceed the MCL.
 3. This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2007. Reports are filed quarterly.
 4. Samples are from North Las Vegas customers' taps. Annual testing not required. Data from 2006.
 5. Action Level: 90 percent of samples must be below this level.
 6. This data is from the City's distribution system.
 7. By state law, the Southern Nevada Water Authority is required to fluoridate the municipal water supply.
 8. Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with a goal stated as MRDLG.
 9. No collective MCLG, but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants: Haloacetic Acids: dichloroacetic acid (0), trichloroacetic acid (300 ppb) Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (0), bromoform (0), dibromochloromethane (60 ppb).
- * 90th% Value: The value of the sample at the 90th percentile out of all samples collected and analyzed.
- + % Positive per Month: The total % of bacteriological samples that upon analysis were total coliform positive for a given month.

Water CONSERVATION



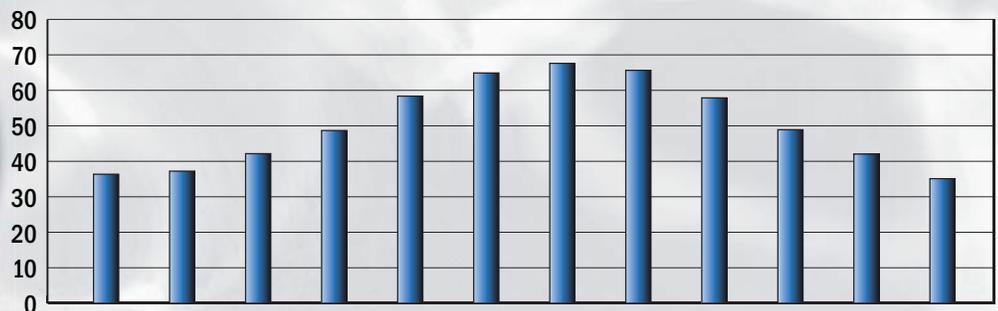
Water Demands

Water conservation is essential in our desert. To better understand how to conserve water, it is first important to understand how water is used and recycled in Southern Nevada. The greatest demand for water occurs during the summer, as seen below on our Daily Water Demands

graph. North Las Vegas' summer water use increases dramatically due to outdoor watering demands. While nearly all water used indoors usually cannot be reused because of evaporation. This is also known as "consumptive use."

Consumptive use is the water that is actually consumed and not returned to the immediate water environment. It is the portion of water that evaporates, is used in products or crops, or consumed by humans or livestock. The Bureau of Reclamation, which is responsible

for keeping track of Colorado River water, deducts any returned water (return-flow credits) from Nevada's river withdrawals. Consumptive use water, such as landscape watering, does not earn the valley any return-flow credits because the water is not returned to the system. With return-flow credits Nevada is able to extend its allocation of Colorado River water, but wasted landscape water extremely hinders the ability to extend this allocation.

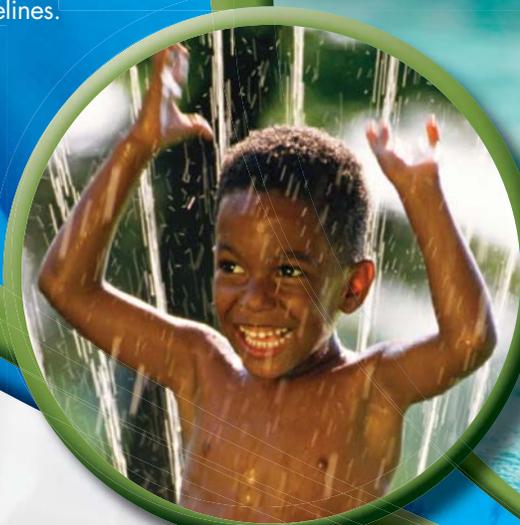


2007	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
MGallons	1121.4	1040.4	1302.1	1456.6	1804.7	1940.0	2093.1	2029.9	1728.5	1516.1	1256.8	1088.3
MGD	36.2	37.2	42.0	48.6	58.2	64.7	67.5	65.5	57.6	48.9	41.9	35.1

Water Smart Tips

Everyone in the family can help save water by following these tips:

1. Turn off the water while you brush your teeth.
2. Only fill the bathtub halfway.
3. Shower in 5 minutes or less.
4. Use a broom, not a hose, to clean the driveway.
5. Put a nozzle on the garden hose.
6. Repair broken sprinkler heads.
7. Abide by the watering restriction guidelines.



IF YOUR STREET ADDRESS ENDS IN:	WATERING GROUP	WINTER November - February	SPRING/FALL March - April / September - October	SUMMER May - August
1 or 3	A	Monday	Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Any day
2 or 4	B	Tuesday	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Any day
5 or 7	C	Wednesday	Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Any day
6 or 8	D	Thursday	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Any day
9 & HOA LANDSCAPE MEDIANS	E	Friday	Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Any day
0 & BUSINESSES/MULTIPLE ADDRESSES	F	Saturday	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Any day

Watering with sprinklers is prohibited on Sunday, September through April.

For more information on mandatory watering restrictions and ways to conserve water, visit www.snwa.org/html/drought_watering.html.

Water Smart PROGRAMS



In our desert climate, water-smart living is the standard, inside and outside the home. An extensive range of voluntary incentive programs, many established through partnerships with private industry, are making a significant difference in the conservation of water in Southern Nevada. More information on the following programs can be found at www.snwa.com.

Water Smart Homes: Builders construct homes that are more efficient than required by code, saving as much as 75,000 gallons of water per home per year.

Water Smart Landscapes: Since 1999, residents and businesses have earned rebates for replacing tens of millions of square feet of thirsty grass with water-smart landscaping, saving several billion gallons of water per year. SNWA also offers residents a free interactive CD-ROM to help with design and installation of water-smart vegetation.

Water Smart Car Wash:

Residents can save at participating commercial car washes, where water is captured and reused or recycled.

Water Smart Coupons: Instant online coupons help consumers save up to 50 percent instantly at retailers on water-efficient pool covers, rain sensors and smart irrigation controllers – and save up to tens of thousands of gallons of water a year per home.

Water Efficient Technologies (W.E.T.): Businesses earn rebates when they implement water-saving technologies that save 500,000 gallons or more a year. Current W.E.T. program participants save an estimated 300 million gallons of water annually, and that number continues to rise.

Water Smart Contractor:

Provides water-efficiency training in English and Spanish to professionals in the landscape industry. Online resources allow customers to search for contractors who have completed Water Smart training.

Water Conservation Coalition:

Industry leaders advocate conservation through programs such as Water Upon Request, in which hundreds of local restaurants support conservation by serving water only when requested. The coalition also initiated a broad-based hotel linen-exchange program to reduce the amount of linens washed daily at local resorts, saving up to 50 gallons per room, per day.

SNWA Improvement PROJECTS

Lake Mead Intake No. 3

Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) is constructing a third intake that will protect municipal water customers from water quality issues and reduced water system capacity associated with declining lake levels. Intake No. 3 will maintain the SNWA's ability to draw upon Colorado River water at lake elevations as low as 1,000 feet above sea level, assuring water system capacity if lake levels fell low enough to put Intake No. 1 out of service. Components include an intake tunnel, underground pumping forebay, pumping station, electrical power connections and a discharge pipeline to the Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility. This project is scheduled for completion in 2012.

Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties Groundwater Development Project

With the intention to combat the drought and low water levels by developing and conveying up to 200,000 acre-feet per year of groundwater from northern Clark, central Lincoln and eastern White Pine Counties, the SNWA in August 2004 applied to the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the right to build wells and pipelines across federal lands.

If water rights and rights-of-way are granted by the appropriate state and federal agencies, SNWA will build a number of groundwater production wells, pipelines and other facilities to pump water from groundwater wells. The water will be used to serve SNWA purveyor members in the Las Vegas Valley and customers of the Lincoln County Water District in Coyote Spring Valley. SNWA will build monitoring facilities to evaluate the impact of pumping on the groundwater basins. It is not currently anticipated that this project will be completed prior to 2014.



City of North Las Vegas PROJECTS

Water Reclamation Facility

Although water returned to our sewer system via pipes and drains is called wastewater, it is not wasted at all. We reclaim every drop of this valuable resource by treating it to very high levels until it is suitable for reuse: for golf courses, soccer fields, industrial cooling and, most importantly, for return to Lake Mead and the Colorado River system for Return Flow Credits.

In order to treat our wastewater locally, the City is designing a Water Reclamation Facility (WRF). This project will eliminate the need to discharge and have the wastewater treated at the City of Las Vegas' water pollution control facility. This project will also provide an alternative to using potable (drinking) water for irrigation of large turf areas (e.g. golf courses, parks and common areas), and industrial uses (e.g. concrete batch plants and cogeneration facilities). Operation of the Water Reclamation Facility is projected to be ready in early 2011.

Automatic Water Meter Reading

The City of North Las Vegas Utilities Department is more than 72% complete with the Automated Meter Reading (AMR) conversion. This project is drastically changing meter reading. Instead of manually checking and entering data from each water meter box, meter service technicians will be able to simply drive by water meters in a City vehicle, which will detect and receive radio signals emitted from the meters. These radio signals will provide a more accurate reading of water usage. With these more accurate reads, customers will be able to determine how best to conserve water. This change will greatly improve the efficiency of meter reading, saving time and money.

The City is striving to complete this project by December 31, 2008. Once completed, the City expects the savings from the efficiencies achieved to pay for the entire \$10,000,000 project within 10 years.

Visit <http://www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com/Departments/Utilities/Videos/AMRAnimation.mpg> for more information on Automatic Meter Reading.



Future site of the North Las Vegas water reclamation facility

New Reservoir

The City of North Las Vegas continues to improve its storage capacity by building new water reservoirs in an effort to provide reliability of service to our customers. With our fast growing population, an additional reservoir was brought on line in May of this year. The newest reservoir is located near Decatur Boulevard and Moccasin Road, and it will provide water service to residents and businesses in the area.

Educational Outreach

Water conservation is an essential skill to learn, especially when living in a dry desert like ours. Because of this, the Utilities Department provides informative water presentations to third graders in elementary schools throughout North Las Vegas. These presentations briefly explain Southern Nevada's water system and provide students with tips on how to save water. Recently, the Utilities Department expanded the presentations to include information on the Pain in the Drain program, a valley-wide campaign to encourage residents and businesses to properly dispose of fat, oil, grease, and grit rather than dumping these substances into the sewer system. By encouraging proper disposal of these clog-inducing substances, the City hopes to prevent sewers from clogging and overflowing into streets and homes. Although these presentations are aimed at a young audience, this is an important stage where children learn important habits. We also hope that these presentations will have a peripheral effect with children encouraging friends and family to protect their water system.



Inside view of a water reservoir



WANTED

The Supervillain Team Known As FOGG Has Struck Again.
Made up of fat, oil, grease, and grit, these villains have been wreaking havoc on sewer lines and pipes.

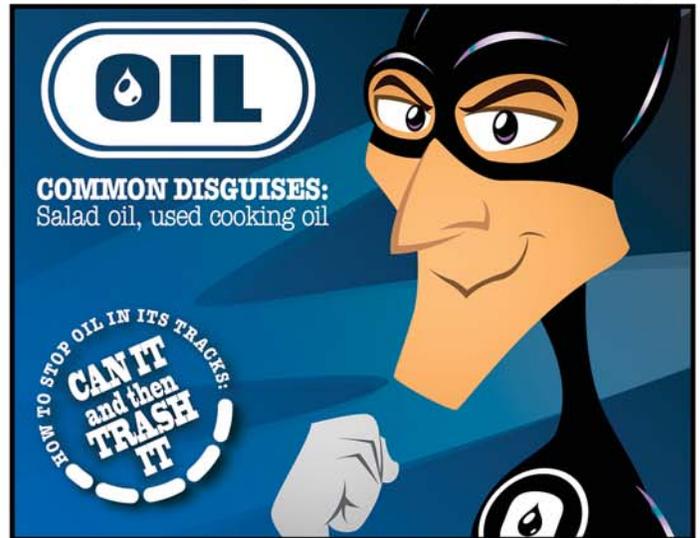


FAT

COMMON DISGUISES:
Meat trimmings, uncooked chicken and turkey skin, butter, cheese, peanut butter

HOW TO STOP FAT IN ITS TRACKS:
TRASH IT

F



OIL

COMMON DISGUISES:
Salad oil, used cooking oil

HOW TO STOP OIL IN ITS TRACKS:
CAN IT and then TRASH IT



GREASE

COMMON DISGUISES:
Bacon residue, cooked or melted fat from meat and poultry, gravy, mayonnaise, salad dressings

HOW TO STOP GREASE IN ITS TRACKS:
CAN IT and then TRASH IT



GRIT

COMMON DISGUISES:
Egg shells, coffee grounds, sand, kitty litter, disposable diapers, Q-tips, Kleenex, dental floss

HOW TO STOP GRIT IN ITS TRACKS:
TRASH IT



CAPTAIN CAN IT

Help our superhero stop these villains by properly disposing of **FOGG**

Pain in the Drain

For More Information Call 633-1261

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