

CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER TEST RESULTS

UNDERSTANDING TEST RESULTS:

This report contains results of water quality monitoring performed in 2009. The EPA sets national standards for tap water to protect public health. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water agencies to meet these health-based water standards and send customers an annual water quality report.

The City's drinking water meets or surpasses all state and federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards. The following are a few additional facts to assist in reading this report:

- Read the table on pages 3-4 from left to right to learn which contaminants were found in the City's water, how they are measured, their detected quantities and how those findings compare to state and federal limits. You'll also see contaminants' possible sources.
- The EPA requires water agencies to monitor for approximately 90 (primary) regulated contaminants. Federal standards usually measure contaminant levels in extremely tiny quantities such as parts per million or parts per billion. Even small concentrations of certain constituents can be a health concern. That's why many regulatory standards are set at very low levels.
- This report shows results for the regulated contaminants detected in the City of North Las Vegas' water supply. If a contaminant was not detected, it is not reported.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Disinfection by-product (DBP): 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 MCL Goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 (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 microbial contamination.

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

Millirem (mrem): One-thousandth of a rem (roentgen-equivalent-man), which is a unit of absorbed radiation dose that is adjusted for the biological effects equal to one rad of 250 kilovolt roentgen rays (dental roentgen rays require less than 100 kilovolts).

N/A: Not applicable

N/D: Not detected. Does not equate to zero, but refers to an amount below analytical reporting limits.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measurement of water's clarity.

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.

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.

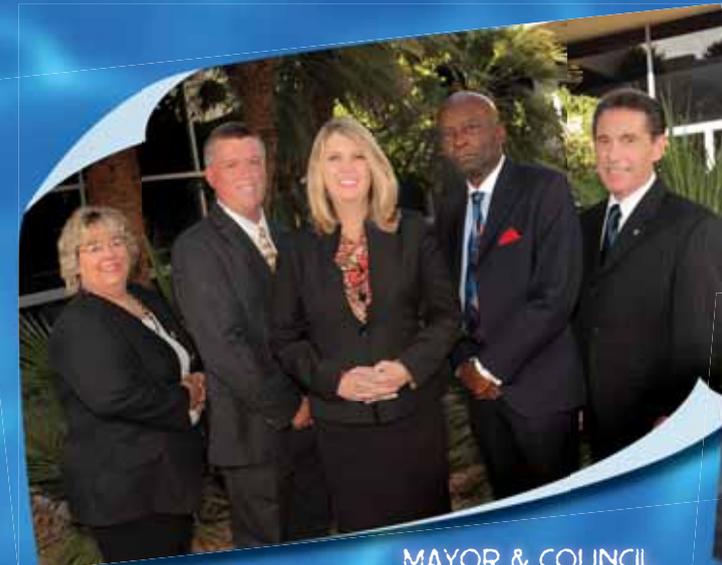
Running annual average: Based on the monitoring requirements, the average of 12 consecutive monthly averages or the average of four consecutive quarters.

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



BE WATER SMART

The City of North Las Vegas Utilities Department promotes "Water Smart" Programs to encourage water conservation. In this dry desert environment, water is the most precious resource. Lake Mead is the main drinking water source for the Las Vegas Valley and during the last 10 years, the surface elevation has decreased by more than 120 feet, which has reduced the storage capacity of Lake Mead more than 50%. Together we can learn to "Be Water Smart" and work to sustain our drinking water sources for the future. For information on water saving tips, visit the City of North Las Vegas Utility Department's Web site at: www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com/Departments/Utilities/Utilities.shtm



MAYOR & COUNCIL

Pictured from left to right: Councilwoman Anita G. Wood, Councilman Robert L. Eliason, Mayor Shari L. Buck, Councilman-Mayor Pro Tempore William E. Robinson, Councilman Richard J. Cherchio.



ACTING
CITY MANAGER
Maryann I. Ustick

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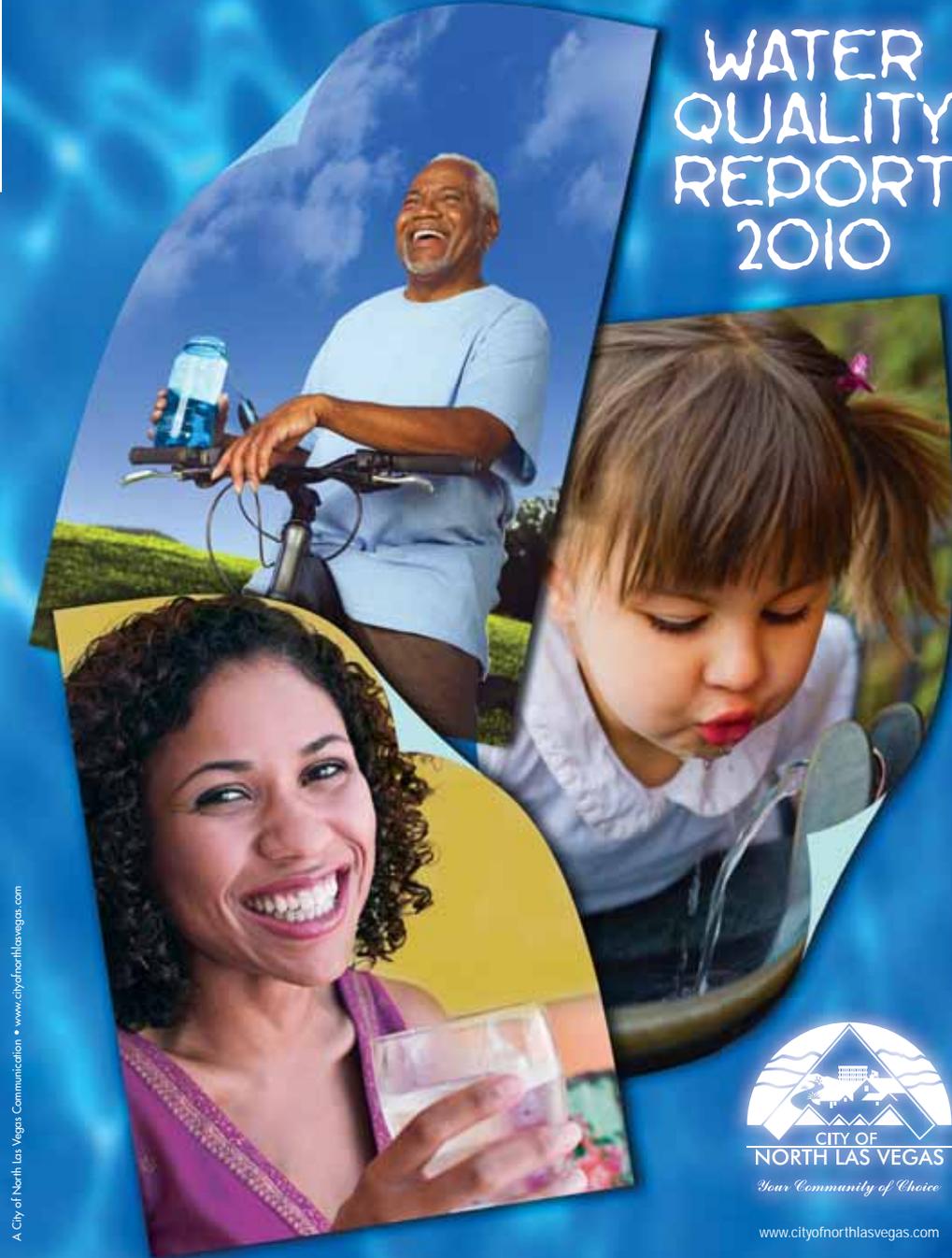
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WATER QUALITY REPORT 2010



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SNWA INFORMATION:

The Southern Nevada Water Authority: This agency is responsible for drawing nearly all municipal water from Lake Mead, treating it to drinking-water standards and delivering it to the distribution systems of local water agencies. The City of North Las Vegas is a member of the Southern Nevada Water Authority. The SNWA also is responsible for long-term water planning, which includes developing new water sources and managing conservation efforts. Each SNWA member agency is responsible for enforcing watering restrictions within its service area. To learn more, visit www.snwa.com.

DEAR VALUED WATER CUSTOMER

The 2010 Water Quality Report has been prepared and distributed to City of North Las Vegas customers in accordance with federal and state regulations of the Safe Drinking Act. I encourage you to take the time to become familiar with the information and know the bottom line:

"WATER DELIVERED BY THE CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS MEETS OR SURPASSES ALL STATE OF NEVADA AND FEDERAL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS."

The City of North Las Vegas' priority is to deliver our customers safe and reliable drinking water with quality customer service. City of North Las Vegas Utility employees work hard every day to ensure the water provided to our community meets the regulatory standards and is delivered at acceptable pressure for your use. We take pride in keeping you informed about the quality of our water and the service we provide.

Sincerely Yours,

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



WATER SOURCE:

Clean water begins at the source: Nearly 90 percent of the water supplied to North Las Vegas customers comes from Lake Mead, and virtually all of the water in Lake Mead originates as snowmelt in the Rocky Mountains and flows down the Colorado River.

The remainder of the water supplied to customers, about 10 percent, comes from wells that tap a deep groundwater aquifer beneath the valley. Groundwater is used primarily between May 1 and October 1 annually to meet peak water demands in the summer months. During these months, those customers who live in the northwest part of the City, have the potential to receive a blend of treated Lake Mead water and groundwater. Groundwater in the Las Vegas Valley aquifer is naturally recharged from precipitation in the Spring Mountains and the Sheep Mountain Range.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act was amended in 1996 and requires states to develop and implement source water assessment programs, which analyze existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water throughout the service area. 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 and now may be accessed online at www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com/Departments/Utilities/UtilitiesTechServices.shtm.

Detailed information pertaining to the findings of the source water assessment is available for viewing in person Monday through Thursday, by appointment at the City of North Las Vegas Utility Department office located at 2829 Fort Sumter Drive, North Las Vegas. Please call (702) 633-1275 for an appointment. Additional information about the Nevada Source Water Assessment Program may be found at www.ndep.nv.gov/

bsdw.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER:

If present, elevated levels of lead 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. The City of North Las Vegas Utilities Department 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 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 at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE (UNTREATED) WATER INCLUDE:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from urban runoff, septic systems, wildlife, agriculture and domestic wastewater discharges;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, septic systems and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of industrial activities.

To ensure tap-water safety, 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 (800) 928-3711.

CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER TEST RESULTS

City of North Las Vegas
 2009 Water Quality Monitoring Data

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLD (EPA Goal)	NORTH LAS VEGAS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ⁽¹⁾			NORTH LAS VEGAS GROUNDWATER (WELLS) ⁽¹⁾			ALFRED MERRITT SMITH WATER TREATMENT FACILITY ⁽¹⁾			RIVER MOUNTAINS WATER TREATMENT FACILITY ⁽¹⁾			POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
				MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	
Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D ⁽²⁾	8.3 ⁽²⁾	N/D	N/D	N/D	5.5	9.6	3.6	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D ⁽²⁾	4.9 ⁽²⁾	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	ppm	2	2	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.1 ⁽²⁾	0.1 ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes	
Beta Particles and Photon Emitters	pCi/L	50 ⁽²⁾	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D ⁽²⁾	N/D ⁽²⁾	N/D	N/D	N/D	4.9	4.9	4.9	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation	
Bromate	ppb	10	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/A	N/A	2.9	8.2	8.2 ⁽⁶⁾	2.1	7.3	3.8 ⁽⁶⁾	By-product of drinking-water disinfection	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D ⁽²⁾	2 ⁽²⁾	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper ⁽³⁾	ppm	1.3 ⁽⁴⁾ (Action Level)	1.3	0.03	0.7	0.83 (92th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits			
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2 ⁽⁵⁾	0.6 ⁽⁵⁾	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0 ⁽⁸⁾ (MRDL)	4.0 ⁽⁸⁾ (MRDL)	0	1.6	0.3 ⁽⁸⁾	Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Water additive used to control microbes			
Haloacetic Acids				Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection			
Stage 1 DBP Rule ⁽⁹⁾	ppb	80	N/A ⁽¹¹⁾	1	25	19 ⁽¹¹⁾	Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection			
Stage 2 DBP Rule (IDSE) ⁽⁹⁾	ppb	N/A	N/A	14	21	18	Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection			
Lead ⁽³⁾	ppb	15 ⁽⁴⁾ (Action Level)	0	N/D	3.2	N/D (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.2 ⁽²⁾	3.3 ⁽²⁾	0.5	1	0.7	0.5	1	0.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	pCi/L	5	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D ⁽²⁾	0.3 ⁽²⁾	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	ppb	50	50	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D ⁽²⁾	2.1 ⁽²⁾	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; discharge from petroleum refineries	
Total Coliforms	percent positive per month	5%	0	0%	2.8%	0.2%	Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Naturally present in the environment			
Total Trihalomethanes				Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection			
Stage 1 DBP Rule ⁽⁹⁾	ppb	80	N/A ⁽¹¹⁾	6	81 ⁽¹¹⁾	53 ⁽¹¹⁾	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			100% of the samples were below 0.3 NTU. The maximum NTU was 0.12 on 5/20/09.			
Stage 2 DBP Rule (IDSE) ⁽⁹⁾	ppb	N/A	N/A	37	84	50	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			100% of the samples were below 0.3 NTU. The maximum NTU was 0.05 on 7/25/09.			
Turbidity	NTU	95% of the samples <0.3 NTU or less	N/A	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			100% of the samples were below 0.3 NTU. The maximum NTU was 0.05 on 7/25/09.			
Uranium	ppb	30	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			1.9 ⁽²⁾	2.5 ⁽²⁾	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	Erosion of natural deposits	

FOOTNOTES:

(1) Some Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations require monitoring from the distribution system, while other SDWA regulations require monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system. (Alfred Merritt Smith WTr, River Mountains WTr, and North Las Vegas Wells) (2) Data from 2005 through 2009. (3) The actual MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. (4) This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2009. Reports are filed quarterly. (5) Samples are from the North Las Vegas customers' taps. (6) Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap-water samples

exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper the action level is 1.3 ppm, and for lead it is 15 ppb. (7) By state law, the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) is required to fluoridate the municipal water supply. This law is not applicable to groundwater. (8) Chlorine is regulated by MRDL with the goal stated as a MRDLG. (9) The Stage-1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products (DBP) Rule regulates current data collection and monitoring for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes in the distribution system. The Stage 2 DBP Rule was finalized on January 4, 2006 and collects Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) data designed to assist in selection of new, future sample locations for DBP testing. (10) 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). (11) Maximum levels greater than the MCL are allowable as long as the running annual average of all locations does not exceed the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems of the liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. (12) Turbidity is regulated by 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.