



***2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Devils Gate GID District #2
PWS NV0002573
PO Box 714
Eureka, NV 89316***

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of 1 well.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the **Director of Public Works, Ronald Damele at (775) 237-5372**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. **The agendas are posted with dates and times.**

Devil's Gate GID routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2010**. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the laboratory does not detect the constituent.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Testing Results for Devil's Gate GID District #2

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2010				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2008 - 2010	2	1.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2008 - 2010	4	8.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2009	0.03	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	6/24/10	8.1	8.1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
FLUORIDE	6/24/10	0.27	0.27	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE/	6/24/10	1.6	1.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	6/29/2006	8	2 - 8	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, ADJUSTED	6/29/2006	5	2 - 5	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA	6/29/2006	10.2	3.4 - 10.2	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
CHLORIDE	6/24/2010	29	29	mg/L	400		
COLOR	6/24/2010	10	10	CU	15		
MAGNESIUM	6/24/2010	16	16	mg/L	150		
pH	6/24/2010	7.92	7.92	pH	8.5		
SODIUM	6/24/2010	18	18	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	6/24/2010	35	35	mg/L	500		
TDS	6/24/2010	300	300	mg/L	1000		
ZINC	6/24/2010	0.012	0.012	mg/L	5		

Health Information About Water Quality

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.

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no Maximum Contaminant Level Violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. Although your drinking water meets EPA's standards, Arsenic was detected. Some people who drink water, containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The Devils Gate GID System has Arsenic levels which exceed of the new standard of 10 ppb set down by the EPA in January of 2006. Your system has been granted an exemption and extension, in effect until January 23, 2011, in our efforts to meet the revised lower limits for Arsenic. We have employed Day Engineering to determine the best way to reduce this naturally occurring contaminant, and treatment proposals are already under investigation.

We test for a total of 76 contaminants. Those of which were undetected, are not included in the table. A list is available upon request.

Some of our data in the tables is more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA drinking water regulations.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. The water can also pick up substances such as:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, which can come from industrial processes, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink a half gallon of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or EPA (800-227-8917).

We at Devil's Gate GID work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	8/5/08	2.3±0.4	2-4	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	8/5/08	1.7±1.1	1-1.1	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	8/5/08	3.8±1.1	3.8-1.1	pCi/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
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MAGNESIUM	6/24/10	16	16	mg/l	150		
PH	6/24/10	7.92	7.92	ph	8.5		
SODIUM	6/24/10	18	18	mg/l	200	20	
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