



# COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION

## 2019 SAIPAN WATER QUALITY REPORT

June 1, 2020

Brilliant Star Montessori students, Piper Raho and Ella Hall, collect a water sample following a presentation by CUC Laboratory staff on water quality science.

*Call Your CNMI  
Water Regulators  
and Operators*

*BECQ - DEQ Director  
Jonathan Arriola •  
(670) 664-8500*

*CUC Water Division Manager  
Randy Blackcloud •  
(670) 322-5030*

*CUC Laboratory Manager  
Heidi Yelin •  
(670) 322-5140*

**To Report a Leak or Water Theft, Call the  
24-Hour CUC Call Center at (670) 664-4282**

# 2019 CUC SAIPAN WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is designed to inform you about the water CUC delivers to you, our customer. Our goal is to provide you and your family a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The CUC Saipan water team of operators and engineers continue working on leak detection and repairing leaks to bring all Saipan customers 24-hour water. Recent improvements, such as the new tanks in Papago and As Terlaje, allow the water operators to move the water from one area to another.

To ensure the safety of your water, CUC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to CNMI Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) laws, rules, and regulations.

Each year, trained laboratory and water treatment specialists conduct or supervise more than 13,000 tests on Saipan water samples. Water quality samples are collected throughout the CUC Saipan water systems and tested regularly. Samples include untreated and treated water taken from our facilities, sample sites throughout the service areas, and at customers' homes.

Except where indicated otherwise, this water quality report is based on the results of CUC's monitoring for the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. Any results reported before January 1, 2019, and presented here, are from the most recent monitoring period.



Jose Rubuenog and Oscar Stefano work to repair a leak on a six inch main water line on Airport Road.

## *A Message from the CUC Executive Director*

Welcome to Commonwealth Utilities Corporation's (CUC's) Annual Water Quality Report. This year is an unusual year for all of the CNMI and CUC is doing everything it can to follow the CDC and other expert sources to manage and provide safe, quality drinking water services during this pandemic. Always be at a safe distance, wear a mask, and wash your hands frequently.

Each year we produce this report to update our customers and the community on the quality of the drinking water we supply throughout our service areas. Due to the low levels of some chemical elements, CUC is allowed to monitor for these compounds on a less frequent basis; for example, we test for lead and copper once every three years.

Our corporate strategy is to be an exceptional service provider offering 24-hour water that puts customers first and benefits the community. Safe, high quality drinking water is a life-giving resource; its provision contributes to community health and hygiene. We strive to deliver our services in a reliable and affordable way that is accessible to everyone in our community. Our service area is growing and encompasses Saipan, Tinian, and Rota.

We supply water to our customers via an extensive, largely underground network of over 400 miles of water mains, as well as associated valves, holding tanks, pumping stations, and secondary disinfection plants. Our priority as an exceptional service provider is to manage and operate this network so that our customers continue to reliably receive the quality, safe drinking water they expect.

The information presented in this report explains the sources of our drinking water, how it is treated so that it is safe to consume without further treatment, and demonstrates if the quality meets primary drinking water standards such as bacterial contaminants. We verify the quality of the drinking water supply via a comprehensive monitoring program that also allows us to identify potential improvements to benefit our customers and community. Details of the testing and the results form a major part of this report.

In addition to monitoring the supplied water quality, we also rely upon feedback from customers to advise us of local issues that may arise. Such feedback is recorded as water quality related customer complaints.

Our drinking water quality management processes are endorsed through an uninterrupted history of successfully retaining drinking water certification and compliance as required by the SDWA.

CUC is committed to continue to providing high quality, safe drinking water to all our customers and community. I am confident that you will find the information contained in this report helpful to better understanding the quality of our drinking water supply.

*Gary P. Camacho, Executive Director*

## The Sources of CUC Saipan Water

The primary source of water for the island of Saipan comes from 135 groundwater wells, the Donni Spring, and two Maui-type wells. To control bacterial contamination in our water, the CUC operates 19 chlorine treatment stations on Saipan.

Every day, CUC water operators measure and adjust the trace amounts of chlorine added to the water before it goes into the water lines to you, our customer.



Forbidden Island, Saipan

Photo Courtesy of [OptimImagery.com](http://OptimImagery.com)

## How Drinking Water Becomes Contaminated

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ▶ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ▶ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- ▶ Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

- ▶ Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.
- ▶ Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the US 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 the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **(800) 426-4791** or on the internet at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

## For People with Sensitive Immune Systems

**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 transplant, 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 health care providers. The US EPA and the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available at the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **(800) 426-4791** or via the internet at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

## Information About Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. CUC tests the water in Tinian at least once per year. The amount of nitrates in all CUC water is below the health effect level.

For more information about your water quality, please call our Water Laboratory at (670) 322-5140.

# Bacterial Violations in Drinking Water

**Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. We conducted and completed the Level 1 assessment in November 2019. In addition, we were required to take 13 corrective actions and we completed four of these actions. CUC must correct many long-standing problems with some of the water storage tanks and wells.

**E. coli** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

On October 4, 2019, we had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample. The public was notified by radio announcements until the morning of October 5, 2019 when additional samples showed that no further *E. coli* bacteria were in the water. We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred. In addition, we were required to take five corrective actions and we completed four of these actions. CUC must still correct several long-standing problems with some of the water storage tanks and wells.

## Information About Lead

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 Commonwealth Utilities Corporation 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 two minutes before using the 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 from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **(800) 426-4791** or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

EPA requires testing for lead and copper at customers' taps that are most likely to contain lead and copper. **We thank our customers for their help in collecting these samples!**

None of the sites tested exceeded the action level for lead or copper.

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

In 2015 and 2019, the CUC Saipan water system monitored for 48 unregulated contaminants of concern. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA.

The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Listed below are the results of the unregulated contaminants detected.

Unregulated Contaminant	Year Tested	Average Result	Range	Unregulated Contaminant	Year Tested	Average Result	Range
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	3.4	ND - 86	2,4-Dinitrotoluene (ppt)	2019	4	ND - 140
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppt)	2015	3	ND - 130	Dieldrin (ppt)	2019	3	ND - 130
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	0.9	ND - 7	Germanium (ppb)	2019	0.04	ND - 0.4
Strontium (ppb)	2015	434	83 - 820	Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.08	ND - 1
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	1.9	0.8 - 5.3				



# Commonwealth Utilities Corporation

## SUMMARY OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2019



PWS ID: MP0000001

Microbiological Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Year Tested	Highest Monthly Percentage of Samples With Coliform Present	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant	
Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	2019	8.6% in October	YES	Naturally present in the environment	
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	0	0	2019	2	YES	Human or animal fecal waste	
Disinfectant Residual	MRDL	MRDLG	Year Tested	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2019	1.3	0.01 - 3.5	NO	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products at Taps	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA3) Locational Running Annual Average (ppb)	40	NA	2019	3.5	ND - 6.4	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Locational Running Annual Average (ppb)	80	NA	2019	23	ND - 36	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic and Radiological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2019	1.6	ND - 1.6	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	2019	14	2.2 - 14	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	100	100	2019	1.5	ND - 1.5	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2019	0.12	ND - 0.12	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	2019	6	1.3 - 6	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaking septic tanks; sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2019	7.8	ND - 7.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NE	NE	2019	950	15 - 950	NA	Erosion from natural deposits; Sea water
<b>Radiological</b>							
Gross alpha particle (pCi/L)	15	0	2019	6.3	ND - 6.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	2019	5.9	ND - 5.9	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper at Customer Taps	Action Level	Action Level Goal	Year Tested	Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	90th Percentile	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2017	0 / 30	2.8	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2017	0 / 30	0.059	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## MEASUREMENTS

**Contaminants are measured in:**

- ppm:** Parts Per Million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
- ppb:** Parts Per Billion or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
- ppt:** Parts Per Trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L)
- pCi/L:** Pico Curie Per Liter - a measurement of radioactivity in water
- µS/cm:** micro Siemens per centimeter—a measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity

## DEFINITIONS

- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to your health. The MCLG amount allows for a margin of safety.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** - 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.

- TT: Treatment Technique** - A required process or method intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- AL: Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the utility must follow.
- Level 1 Assessment** - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment** - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and why total coliform have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

## HOW MUCH IS ONE PART PER MILLION? ONE PART PER MILLION IS THE SAME AS:

1 second in 12 days  
1 penny in \$10,000  
7 drops of water in a  
bathtub



## HOW MUCH IS ONE PART PER BILLION? ONE PART PER BILLION IS THE SAME AS:



1 second in 32 years  
1 penny in \$10 Million  
1 drop of water in a  
swimming pool

### *Water Hours to Repair Lines*

Unscheduled service interruptions occur when operators need to make adjustments or repairs to the water system.

For an update about when your water service will be restored, please call the **CUC Call Center at (670) 664-4282** or visit our [website](#) for the most recent information.

## PAY YOUR CUC BILL ONLINE OR BY PHONE

Save time and money by paying your CUC bill online or by phone! You can pay with your Visa or MasterCard debit or credit card. Register your account for online payments at [www.cucgov.org](http://www.cucgov.org) For payment by phone, please call (855) 729-2282.

## QUESTIONS? Call CUC at (670) 664-4282

For information about your water quality or to find out about opportunities to participate in public meetings, please contact our 24-hour Call Center at (670) 664-4282.

Visit CUC online at [www.cucgov.org](http://www.cucgov.org) or email us at [cucadmin@cucgov.org](mailto:cucadmin@cucgov.org)

Follow us on [Facebook](#) to get the latest news about CUC.



## Per- and Poly- Fluoroalkyl Substances - PFOS, PFOA, and Other PFAS

In 2019, CUC Saipan detected levels of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) that exceeded the EPA health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt). PFOS is one of several per- and poly-fluoroalkyl acids substances (PFAS), used extensively in commercial goods such as carpets, furniture, clothing, and non-stick cookware as well as in fire-fighting foams. As of 2019, CUC turned off eight wells with high levels of PFOS and we have tested the water from four sites in the Isley, Obyan, and Koblerville areas for PFAS once every three months. During 2019, one site exceeded the 70 ppt EPA health advisory level for PFOS and PFOA. We have advised consumers in the villages of Chalan Kiya, Chalan Laulau, Iliying, As Terlaje, Kannat Tabla, Fina Sisu, San Jose, and parts of southern Garapan, Gualo Rai, Susupe, As Lito, and As Perdido areas to avoid ingesting the water until the concentrations of PFOS and PFOA are below the EPA health advisory level. Below are the results from tests performed during 2019.

For more information about PFOS and PFOA visit EPA's webpage at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>.

Perfluoroalkyl Substance (ppt)	Year Tested	Average Result	Range
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	2019	48	15 - 130
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	2019	3	ND - 8
Perfluoro-1-butanesulfonic acid - PFBS	2019	4	ND- 20
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	2019	5	ND - 13
Perfluorohexanoic acid	2017	9	ND - 20
Perfluoro-1-hexanesulfonic acid - PFHxS	2019	21	9 - 48

## SECONDARY WATER CONSTITUENTS

### NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

Many constituents, such as calcium or chlorides, which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are not regulated by the US EPA or the CNMI Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ). **These constituents are not causes for health concern.** While secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. Hardness is a measure of the amount of calcium and magnesium compounds in the water. Chlorides measure the amount of salts in the water. In the CUC Saipan water system, the level of the hardness and chlorides in the water varies greatly depending on the source of the water. This is why the water may taste salty in some areas of Saipan but not in other areas. Please see the table below.

Secondary Water Constituent	Standard	Year Tested	Average Result	Range	What This Constituent Measures
Alkalinity, Total as Calcium Carbonate (ppm)	NE	2016	265	209 - 305	Measures the ability of water to resist changes in pH
Chloride (ppm)	250	2019	621	25 - 1,951	Salts and their ions from erosion of natural minerals in the water
Hardness, Total as Calcium & Magnesium (ppm)	NE	2019	502	264 - 1,096	Hardness is the sum of many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium compounds
pH	6.5 to 8.5	2019	7.3	6.9 - 7.8	Measures the acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	NE	2019	2,713	566 - 7,200	Measures how well water conducts electricity depending on amount of dissolved ions



# What is a Water Quality Report?

Here is your annual Water Quality Report. It is about the water supplied by the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation. In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act and now requires that the CUC, your "Community Water System," publish this report each July. **This report contains important**

**information about your drinking water. Speak with someone who understands it or who can translate it.**

We hope you read about the source of your water, the levels of detected contaminants, why our water is so different from village to village, and what is being done to correct or improve water services in the CNMI.

As consumers become better informed, they become involved and make better decisions about our environment, how money is spent, and our options in water utility management.

**If you need the report translated, wish to speak with someone about the report, or would like a paper copy delivered or emailed to you, please call CUC at (670) 664-4282.**

Estagui iyon-miyu ripot gi sáakkan nu i Kuálidát i Hånum. Put atyu i hånum ni ginin i Commonwealth Utilities Corporation ni mu nâná'i hamyu, iyon-mâmi customer. Gi 1996 (mit nuebi sientu nubentai sais) na sáakkan, i U.S. Congress ha amenda i Áktun Sináfu Magimin Hånum ya pá'gu manisisita atyu i CUC, iyon-miyu "Sisteman Hånum Kumunidát" para u pupblika esti na ripot ántis di Hului 1. **Esti na ripot ha sasagan siha manimpottáti na infotmasion put i un gigimin na hånum. Kuentus yan otu na taotao ni mu kumprendi pat háyi siña mu transláda para hágu.**

In espiránsa na un taitai put source i hånum-mu, i levels ni masodda' i binenu siha, háfa na i hånum-ta na ti pumarehu gi kada songsong esta otu songsong, ya háfa machochó'gui para u manadinanchi pat manake'maolik i setbision hånum siha gi hálum i CNMI.

Kumu consumers manma'infotma máolik, mañáonáo yan manma'tinas la'máolik na disision siha put i uriyáta, taimanu magásta i saláppi', yan inayek-ta siha gi minanehan water utility.

**Kumu un nisisita i ripot matransláda, ya malagu' háo kumuentusi háyi put i ripot pat malagu' háo kopian páppit u ma'entrega pat mana'hánáo guatu para hágu, put fabot hágan i CUC gi (670) 664-4282.**

Iyeel yóómw arongorong reel Water Quality ghal ráagh. Mileel nge reel schaal iye Commonwealth Utilities Corporation re ayoorai ngálúgh, lemám customer. Liól 1996, U. S. Congress re liiweli mille Safe Drinking Water Act nge ighila re tipáli bwe CUC, yóómw "Community Water System," bwe ebwe ghommwal akkatééwow arongoorng yeel mmwalil Uliyo 1. **Eyoor impotantil arongorong yeel reel schaal iye si ghal úlúmi. Kkapas ngáli iyo mwu e metaff me ebwe bwal affata ngálúgh reel mileel.**

Ai ghal tettengágh ngáli ghámi bwe ów bwe árághi milikka e toowow bwe arongorong reel schaal iye yáámi, level reel milikka re schúngi bwe mil nngaw, meta bwulul bwe schaal ese weewe me schaalil sóóbw ikka akkáv, me meta iye emmwel sibwe fééru ngáre siiweli bwe ebwe ghatchúló aar alilis reel schaal liól CNMI.

Ngáre re aronga ghatchúr consumers, emmwel rebwe schuu bwe rebwe ppwol fengál reel mwóghutughut ikka e lo weleórosch, efaisúl re yááli selaapi, me sibwe áfilihatch reel mwóghutughutúl mille water utility management.

**Ngare eyoor arongorong iye u mwuschel rebwe seleti, ngare u mwuschel kkapas ngáli escháy reel arongorong yeel, me ngare u mwuschel rebwe afanga ngare email ngalúgh pappid yeel, fafailó CUC reel (670) 664-4282.**

Naglalaman ang report na ito ng importanteng impormasyon tungkol sa iyong iniinom na tubig. Magkaroon ng isang tao na isasalin ito sa iyong wika para sa iyo, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na nakakaintindi dito.

このレポートには飲料水に関する重要な情報が記載されています。この英文を訳してもらおうか、またはどなたか英語が分かる方にたずねてください。

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

이 보고서에는 귀하의 식수에 대한 중요한 내용이 실려있습니다. 그러므로 이 보고서를 이해할 수 있는 사람한테 번역해 달라고 부탁드립니다.



# Commonwealth Utilities Corporation

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**For Updates on Water Service Interruptions  
Call the CUC 24-Hour Call Center  
at (670) 664-4282**

CUC Water Operator Allen Teliu repairs a leak on a six inch water line.