



COMMUNITY UTILITY NEWS

WATER QUALITY REPORT

July 2011

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Water Is a Precious Resource

The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation wants to help you and the CNMI save water AND money. Over time, waterlines will break and leaks occur. To prevent wasting our water, our Water Operators repair about 120 leaks each month just on the CUC Saipan waterlines. Leaks also occur on the customer's waterlines or within homes and businesses.

The US EPA estimates that 10 percent of homes have a leak that wastes 90 gallons or more per day. For example, a toilet running constantly could waste over 20,000 gallons in just one month and cost you more than \$100! An overflowing storage tank spilling one gallon per minute wastes 43,000 gallons of water in one month, costing you approximately \$225 in water and over \$100 dollars in sewer fees if you are connected to the public sewer system.

How Do I Know If I Have Leaks?

You can estimate how much water your family should be using each month. The American Water Works Association estimates that the average person uses 70 gallons of water per day for flushing toilets, showering, washing dishes or clothes, brushing teeth and so on. Look at this table to see an estimate of how much water your family might use each month.

Number People in House	Typical # Gallons Used in Month
2	4,200
4	8,400
6	12,600
8	16,800

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COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION

2011 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from and the results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. It has been provided to educate you, our customer, about the quality of your drinking water. Many tests were conducted and only those constituents detected are listed in this report.

This CCR includes a comparison of the detected chemicals in the CUC water to the standards set by the CNMI Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 (1-800-426-4791) or via the internet at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the other people. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or via the internet at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In December 2010, the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation began operating a Slow Sand Filter to treat the rainwater collected from the Saipan Airport Rainwater Catchment. This rainwater supplements the groundwater that supplies Chalan Kanoa, Oleai, Susupe, and parts of As Perdido and Chalan Piao. However, the primary source of water for Saipan comes from 145 groundwater wells. One Maui-type well supplies all of the CUC Tinian water system. In Rota, the water primarily comes from two surface water sources that are occasionally supplemented with groundwater from three wells. To control bacterial contamination in our water, CUC water operators add chlorine to the water before it is distributed into the pipelines to you, our customers.



Abraham Igisaia and Fermin Castro prepare pipe for repair while Melvin Tudela and Greg Sablan coordinate supplies during a leak detection in Garapan

A Message from the CUC Deputy Executive Director

Continuing Our Commitment To Safe Clean Drinking Water...

CUC's is proud to present its 2010 Water Quality Report. Each year we conduct thousands of water quality and analytical tests in order provide our customer with clean safe drinking water. While CUC has faced many challenges over time, we are proud of our accomplishments in repairing and upgrading our delivery system and in providing quality drinking water to your homes and businesses. In 2010, we experienced only one total coliform water quality violation, this due to faulty sample equipment – an excellent record and a vast improvement over past years.

CUC has also worked to improve water service to its customers by increasing delivery of 24 hour per day service throughout Saipan. This achievement resulted from hard work by CUC's dedicated staff and its partnerships with the Water Task Force, Office of Insular Affairs, US EPA, and the US Public Health Service. We still have more to do in order to complete this goal and coupled with our work in water quality, we will continue our commitment to safe clean drinking water for all of the CNMI.

Alan Fletcher

Precious Water Continued From Page 1

If your monthly water usage is significantly higher than the estimate, you might have a leak somewhere on your side of the water meter.

If the color shows up in the bowl within 10 minutes without flushing the toilet, then your toilet has a leak and you are being billed for the wasted water.

How Do I Find the Leak? How Much Water Is Wasted?

Look for any faucet that drips just a little. Put a cup or bucket under the faucet and see how much is wasted in one hour. Does your shower valve drip? You can make the same measurement.

If you can hear or see water running in your toilet, it has a big leak! Toilet leaks can also be silent and you can detect this type of leak by placing a small amount of food coloring into the toilet tank (Do Not Flush the Toilet).

There may also be a leak in the waterlines under the ground. These are more difficult to locate and repair. But the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation can help you find them!

How Do I Fix the Leaks?

You can reduce leaky faucets by checking the faucet washers and gaskets for wear and replacing them if necessary. Leaky showerheads can be fixed by ensuring a tight connection using pipe tape and a wrench. If your toilet is leaking, the cause is most often an old, faulty toilet flapper or float valve.

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INFORMATION ABOUT HOW DRINKING WATER BECOMES CONTAMINATED

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include 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 septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and sewage treatment plants.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, farming, or industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring.

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.

INFORMATION ON BACTERIAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of microbial contamination in drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, total coliform is often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more persistent than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is free from microbial contaminants and safe for human consumption.

To control the presence of microbial contaminants in our water systems, the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation operates 33 chlorine treatment stations on Saipan, one in Tinian, and two stations in Rota. Violations occur when the treatment equipment fails, or when leaks occur in the CUC pipelines allowing ground contaminants to enter the pipes. As problems were detected in 2010, the CUC water operators repaired pipeline leaks, or when needed, added extra chlorine to the reservoirs and pumping stations; and therefore, the public did not have to use alternate water.

Fecal Coliform

Fecal coliform, in particular *E.coli*, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of the fecal coliform bacteria, *E.coli*, in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the water with fecal material. This may result when there is a problem with water treatment or the pipes that distribute the water and the water may be contaminated with organisms that cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water.

EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for fecal coliform and *E. coli* to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard, all drinking water must be free of these bacteria. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and is considered safe.

SECONDARY 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 Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ). These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Hardness is a measure of the amount of calcium and magnesium in the water while chlorides measure the amount of sodium chloride, or salt, 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 refer to the "Secondary Drinking Water Standards" section in the Tables of Data for your island for additional information.



Laboratory Specialist, Vinson F. Sablan, analyzes groundwater samples for chlorides as Laboratory Technician, Augustin K. Castro, prepares for a wastewater test

U.S. EPA TERMS TO UNDERSTANDING HEALTHY WATER = HEALTHY PEOPLE

ND: Not/None Detected - the substance was not found (not "zero" – just no detection)

NA: Not Applicable or Not Available

NE: None Established

NQ: Not Quantifiable

NYA: Not Yet Available

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

If a contaminant is found, the amount may not go over or exceed this "level." It is the maximum or highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

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. This 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.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process of 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.

Reporting Period

The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, is published every July. This report contains results from tests taken and received from January 1st through December 31st, 2010. If tests were not taken last year, we provide the most recent information available. DEQ allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppm: Parts Per Million or milligrams/Liter

ppb: Parts Per Billion or micrograms/Liter

ppt: Parts Per Trillion or nanograms/Liter

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter

CFU/100ml: Colony Forming Units per 100 milliliter

PCi/L: Pico curie per Liter (measurement of radioactivity)

**Think of one part per Million as:
1 minute in 2 years or 1 cent in \$10,000!**

**Think of one part per Billion as:
1 second in 32 years or 1 cent in \$10 Million!**

Think of one part per Trillion as: 10 cents in \$1 Billion!

2010 MONITORING VIOLATIONS

Violations result when test samples are not taken on time, during operational failures, lack of maintenance, lack of money, or because contaminants are detected. Many times, the public causes these pollution factors.

CUC is required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. During 2010, CUC had the following violations:

- Exceeding the allowable level for total coliform in Tinian. See below for details

Type of Violation	Location	Date of Violation	Possible Cause of Violation	Corrective Measures
Exceed Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - Total Coliform	Tinian	September 2010	Inappropriate sample taps	Installed new appropriate sample tap and discontinued use of improper sample taps

You may also call our Water Quality Laboratory at 322-5140 or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for more information. Remember that bottled water companies do not have to provide this data, so you should either ask for it or call the EPA.

Precious Water Continued From Page3

Over time, the inexpensive parts decay or minerals build up on the flapper or the float valve.

It's usually best to replace the whole rubber flapper or the float valve — both a relatively easy, inexpensive do-it-yourself project that pays for itself in no time.

The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation can assist you by inspecting your meter, and performing a water usage investigation. If you are unable to locate and fix the "easy" leaks within your home and your water usage is still much more than the estimates in the table on page 1, we invite you to call Greg, our Training Coordinator, at 235-7028 extension 152. Greg is ready to discuss your situation with you and see if the CUC can help you.

Does It Pay to Make Repairs?

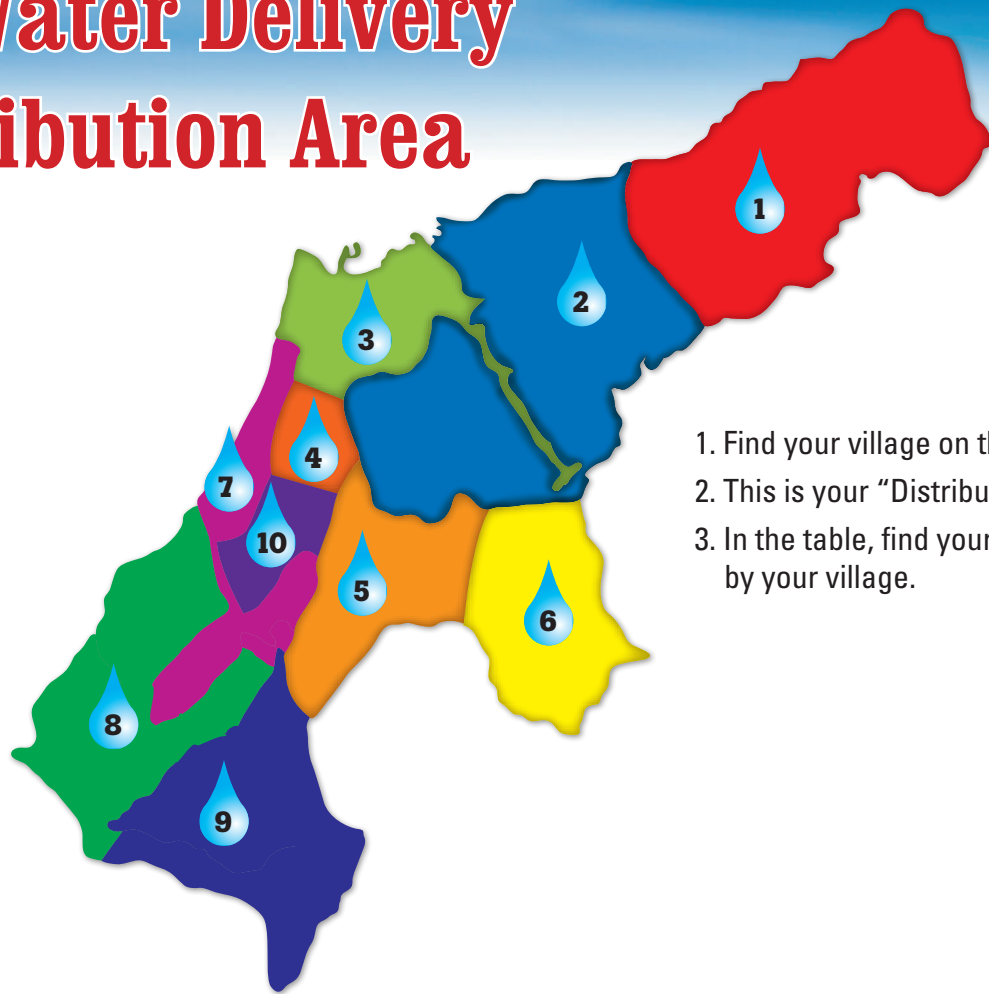
YES!! CUC customers who have repaired leaks and replaced worn toilet parts and faucets have experienced monthly savings on their water bills. One customer reports that after receiving a water bill for over \$300, he found a few leaks, including a toilet



that was running. After making the simple repairs, his water bill has been reduced more than \$250 per month. That's a savings of over \$3000 per year!

More importantly, we all benefit, as you and the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation are partners in maintaining our water systems as it contributes to protecting our environment and our island way of life.

Saipan Water Delivery by Distribution Area



1. Find your village on this map.
2. This is your "Distribution Area."
3. In the table, find your water hours by your village.

WATER DELIVERY PER DISTRIBUTION AREA

Region	Areas	Water Hours	Region	Areas	Water Hours
1	As Matuis Homestead, San Roque, Achugao, Upper Tanapag	24 hours	6	Kagman Subdivision	24 hours
2	Lower Base, Tanapag, As Mahetog Agag, As Teo	24 hours	7	Kannat Tabla, As Terlaje, Fina Sisu, As Perdido, As Lito Rd.	24 hours
3	Capitol Hill, Wireless, Talofofo, I Denni	5:30am-6:30pm	8	Monsignor Guerrero, Chalan Laulau	6:00am-3:00pm
4	Mt. Tapochao, Upper Chalan Galaide	7:00am-1:00pm	9	South Garapan, Quartermaster, Oleai Beach Road	
5	Garapan, Puerto Rico, Sadog Tasi, Lower MIHA, Lower Chalan Galaide	24 hours	10	Chalan Kanoa, Chalan Piao, Susupe,	24 hours
6	Upper Navy Hill, Rapagao	5:30am-8:30am		San Antonio, Koblerville	6:00am-8:00am
7	Lower Navy Hill, Chinatown, Upper MIHA	8:30am-12:00pm		Dandan, Obyan	24 hours
8	Upper Gualo Rai	24 hours		As Lito to Samba	10:00am-2:00pm
9	Lower Gualo Rai	6:00am-12:00pm		Airport Road	8:30am-12:00pm
10	Kagman, South San Vicente	24 hours		Chalan Kiya	24 hours
	Papago Mon./Fri.	6:00am-1:00pm			
	Upper San Vicente	5:30am-11:00am			

ROTA 2010 TEST RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Chromium	2010	ppb	100	100	1	1	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen	2010	ppm	10	10	0.71	0.27	1.2	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Sodium	2010	ppm	NE	NA	7.1	7.1	7.1	NA	Erosion from natural deposits and sea water
Disinfection By-products	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids	2010	ppb	NA	60	ND	ND	ND	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2010	ppb	NA	80	1.09	ND	0.61	NO	

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES										
Metals		Year Tested	Units	MCLG		AL	90th Percentile		Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Lead		2010	ppb		0	15		1.4	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper		2010	ppb		1300	1300		45	NO	
Disinfectants		Year Tested	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Chlorine		2010	ppm	4	4	1.82	0.48	1.84	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent	Year Tested	Units	Secondary Limit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Substance
Chlorides	2010	ppm	250	14	5	29	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as Calcium and Magnesium	2010	ppm	NA	170	140	212	Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
pH	2010	pH unit	6.5-8.5	8	7.9	8	Measure of acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductivity	2010	µs/cms	NA	315	303	442	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids	2010	ppm	500	200	197	288	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

TINIAN 2010 TEST RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Barium	2010	ppb	2000	2000	3	3	3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chromium	2010	ppb	100	100	1.6	1.6	1.6	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Flouride	2010	ppm	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen	2010	ppm	10	10	6	5.7	6.1	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Sodium	2010	ppm	NE	NA	100	100	100	NA	Erosion from natural deposits and sea water
Disinfection By-products	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Mothly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids	2009	ppb	NA	60	2.0	1.5	2.4	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2009	ppb	NA	80	7.6	4.4	9.9	NO	

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Metals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG		AL	90th Percentile		Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Lead	2010	ppb	0		15	2.4		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2010	ppb	1300		1300	58		NO	
Disinfectants	Year Tested	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Mothly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Chlorine	2010	ppm	4	4	1.26	0.2	2.0	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Bacteriological	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Date	# of Positive Samples	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance	
Total Coliform	2010	number of samples	0	not more than 1 positive sample	October	2	YES	Naturally present in the environment	

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent	Year Tested	Units	Secondary Limit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Substance
Chlorides	2010	ppm	250	195	190	200	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as Calcium and Magnesium	2010	ppm	NA	315	310	320	Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Specific Conductivity	2010	µs/cms	NA	1103	NA	NA	Substances that form ions when in water

SAIPAN 2010 TEST RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Radiological	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Area of Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Gross alpha particle	2010	Pci/L	15	0	0.7	ND	4.8	Koblerville	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals										
Arsenic	2010	ppb	0	10	2.6	ND	6.9	Chalan Kiya	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	2010	ppb	2000	2000	6.8	ND	21	San Vicente	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2010	ppb	100	100	3.4	ND	9.4	As Matuis San Roque	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2010	ppb	400	400	48.5	ND	120	Chalan Kiya	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	2010	ppb	NE	NA	0.19	ND	6.3	As Lito	NO	Corrosion of bronze
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen	2010	ppm	10	10	4.7	1.4	8.8	As Lito	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Selenium	2010	ppb	50	50	0.71	ND	7.1	Koblerville	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	2010	ppm	NE	NA	472	16	2100	Koblerville	NA	Erosion from natural deposits and sea water
Thallium	2010	ppb	0.5	2	0.08	ND	2.7	As Lito	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Organic Chemicals										
2,4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	2010	ppt	70000	70000	4.2	ND	140	As Lito As Gonno	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops or lawns
Endrin	2010	ppt	2000	2000	0.44	ND	29	Chalan Kanoa Oleai, Susupe	NO	Residue of banned insecticide
Dalapon	2010	ppb	200	200	0.017	ND	1.1	Koblerville	NO	Runoff from herbicide used to control grasses on crops and on right of ways
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2010	ppt	50000	50000	2.7	ND	180	Koblerville	NO	Discharge from chemical factories
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	2010	ppb	0	0.5	0.15	ND	10	Chalan Kanoa Oleai, Susupe	YES	Runoff from landfills, discharge of waste chemicals
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2010	ppb	0	5	0.06	ND	1.5	Koblerville	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	2010	ppb	1000	1000	0.02	ND	0.77	Rapagao Sadog Tasi	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories

Disinfection By-products	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Annual Ave	Min	Max	Area of Max	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids	2010	ppb	NA	60	1.7	ND	20	San Jose	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2010	ppb	NA	80	6.8	1.6	41	San Jose	NO	

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Metals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Lead	2008-2009	ppb	0	15	4.9	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2008-2009	ppb	1300	1300	55	NO	

Surface Water Turbidity	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Turbidity	2010	TT= 1 NTU	0	1.13 NTU	N/A	12/6/10	NO	Soil Runoff
		TT = PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES < 1NTU		99.14%	N/A			

Disinfectants	Year Tested	Units	MRDLG	MRCL	Highest Monthly Ave	Min	Max	Area of Max	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Chlorine	2010	ppm	4	4	2.25	0.22	7.75	Puerto Rico	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Bacteriological	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Date	Monthly Highest % Positive Sample	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Total Coliform	2010	% of positive samples	0	more than 5% monthly samples positive	May	3.49	NO	Naturally present in the environment

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Annual Ave	Min	Max	Area of Max	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Dieldrin	2010	ppt	NA	NA	2.5	ND	57	Chalan Kanoa, Oleai, Susupe	NA	Insecticide used to termite proof wood and plastic and rubber covering of electrical and telephone cables; banned for agriculture uses in 1974, banned for all uses 1987

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent	Year Tested	Units	Secondary Limit	Average	Min	Area of Min	Max	Area of Max	Source of Substance
Chlorides	2010	ppm	250	875	20	Capitol Hill	4099	As Matius	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as Calcium and Magnesium	2010	ppm	NA	592	250	Agag	1650	As Matius	Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
pH	2010	pH unit	6.5 to 8.5	7.2	6.6	Agag	8.7	Puerto Rico	Measure of acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductivity	2010	µs/cms	NA	3360	576	Agag	13706	As Matius	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids	2010	ppm	500	2250	374	Agag	5909	As Matius	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

What is a **CONSUMER** CONFIDENCE REPORT?

Here's your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). It's about your drinking water. In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It now requires that the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation, 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 people are informed, they become involved and make better decisions about our environment, money spent and options in water utility management.

Hafa I "Consumer Confidence Report?"

Estague I risuttan I Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) (Ripot Konfiánsan Kometsiánte), pot I un gigimen na hanóm. Gi mit nueve sientos nubentai-sais (1996), I Kongresun I Estádu Unidos ma'amenda I lai pot Sáfun Hanóm. Ha obliga I ofisinan hanom na kada sákan gi Julio na mes debi di u malaknos notisian pupbliku pot asuntón setbisiun hanom. Sen impotante esti na infotmasyon pot I hanom ni un gigimen. Transulada gi fino-mu, osino faisen otro ni ha komprendi.

En diseseha na un taitai pot guinahan I hanom-mu; kuánto na tutát masodda na gai applacha, háfa na gai difiriensiao I hanom kada sengsong pot sengsong, ya háfa machochogue para u makurihe pat adulanta I setbisiun hanóm gi hálom I CNMI.

Mientras ma'infotma I petsona siha, siempre man mañaonao ya u ma na lamáolek I disision para I uriyan I tano-ta, gástun salápe, yan manera siha para I Manehán Hanóm.

Meeta Ye Consumer Confidence Report?

Alongal ráagh nge eghal yoor kkapsal Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Aweewe reel yáami schaal Llól sangaras tiwabughuw tuweugh me oloow (1996). Sów Allégh (kkongreoso) mellól U.S. e ssiweli Alléghul Schaal (Safe Drinking Water Act.) Ighila nge Commonwealth Utilities Corporation ebwe mweiti ngáli yáami "Ammwelil schaal mellól sóóbw," iye ebwe ghal akkaté ótol Wuun (July). Eghi welepakk (pirisisu) ammataf yeel reel aweeweel schaal kka si ghal ilimi. Sáleti ngáli mwáliyomw, me ngáre ayeghi eschay ye emmwelil scheyilugh.

Ebwe ghi ghatch ngáre ów arághi uruwowul schaal; ammwelil schaal ye ekke bwáari ngári eyoor malúl schaal. Meeta bwulu ebwe ghi kkofsang (different) mereel eew sóóbw mwete ngáli bwal eew sóóbw; me meeta ye emmwelil sibwe féeru bwe sibwe aghatchú ammwelil schaal mellól CNMI.

Bwelle igha aramas raa mataf agheli, e ghatch rebwe toolong alillis me fféer aweewe reel kkapasal weleór yááyál salaapi, me meeta kka ammwelil Schaal.

Chinese Information

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。

Filipino Information

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.

Japanese Information

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るか、またはどなたか英語が分かる方にたずねてください。

Korean Information

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



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Heidi Yelin, CUC Water Laboratory Manager
at **322-5140**

Alan Fletcher, Deputy Executive Director or
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