2014 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pacific Islands Club

Village of San Antonio
Island of Saipan
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)

PWS I.D. Number: MP0000012

"This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it."

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.

В этом сообщении содержится важная информация о воде, которую вы пьёте. Попросите кого-шибудь перевести для вас это сообщснис или поговоритс с чловском, который понимаст сго содержание.

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

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。

Q: Is our water safe?

A: Pacific Islands Club (PIC) is pleased to report that our tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and CNMI Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) drinking water health standards during year 2014.

Q: Where does our water come from?

A: PIC's water supply is generated from two ground water production wells located on the eastern side of the property along Beach Road. The production pumps located within each of the wells are screened at approximately 40 feet below ground surface. The brackish water pumped from both wells is combined into a single source pipe and treated by our reverse osmosis system and secondary carbon adsorption system. The treated water is then supplied to our hotel guests, on-site workers, and water park facilities.

General Educational Information:

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

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. PIC 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 from the Safe

Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Need Additional Information?

If you have any questions about this consumer confidence report (CCR) or concerning our water supply, please contact Paulo Bea of PIC at 670-237-5141. We want our valued workers and guests to be fully informed about our water utility system.

DEFINITIONS

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is below laboratory method detection limit.

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 out of $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 that a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level - (SMCL) Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Water Quality Data

In accordance with our sampling schedule, water sample was collected from the water distribution system entry point on October 16, 2014 and analyzed for total ***nitrates*** (nitrate plus nitrite);

As part of additional water monitoring activities, one discrete water sample was collected per month during 2014 from various points throughout the water distribution system for analysis of total coliform and fecal coliform/E. Coli. Laboratory analytical results indicated that all of the samples taken *were* ***bacteriologically safe***. As per regulation we are required to submit four (4) routine samples within 48 hours should there be positive results that should be taken from different locations to identify the area of contamination.

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The USEPA or the DEQ requires us to monitor for certain other

contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2014 calendar year sampling events.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL/AL	Units	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects Language
Total Nitrate + Nitrite	0	10	ppm	0.10	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Lead	0	0.015	ppm	0.0015	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	ppm	0.33	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	0	6	ppm	0.0048	2012	No	By-product from epoxy paint used for water storage tank #1	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Units Description:

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, USEPA National Primary Drinking Water Standards

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level, USEPA National Primary Drinking Water Standards

ND – Not Detected at the laboratory method detection limit

NE - Not Established

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

AL - Action Level

* Analytical result is the 90th Sampling Percentile Level, as based on 10 discrete sampling location points as outlined in the *MWH Laboratories Report #225680*

** The MCGL and MCL is 10 ppm for Nitrates and 1 ppm for Nitrites. The MCGL and MCL are based on USEPA National Primary Drinking Water Standards.

*** There is no MCLG or MCL USEPA National Primary Drinking Water Standards; therefore USEPA Region Nine Screening Level (SL) for tap water is referenced (8.5 µg/L)

Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of the collected tap water samples exceed the action level during a discrete sampling event, water systems must take additional steps to control the corrosiveness. For copper, the action level is 1300 ppb, and for lead is 15 ppb.

PIC is pleased to report that our tap water met all USEPA and DEQ standards during year 2014.

Q: Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

A: In the Year 2005 DEQ requires that operators of Public Water System shall be certified, PIC Public Water System which is considered as Transient and Non -Transient Community Water system is operated by certified operators a) Maurice Pineda, WT2 & WD1 (Water Treatment Level 2 &Water Distribution Level 1), and b) Paulo Bea, WT2 & WD1 (Water Treatment Level 2 and Water Distribution Level 1).

The DEQ and USEPA require us to test our water for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

Q: Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

A: 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.
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. This means the water 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and 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 can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

To request a copy of this report, visit the PIC Engineering Office and ask for assistance. For more information please contact:

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