

JG SABLAN ICE & WATER  
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By  
Quality Water, Inc.



The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2014 gives a summary of the quality of water provided by JG Sablan Ice and Water for 2014. This contains relevant information on the water source, the levels of contaminants detected, and compliance with drinking water rules, as well as additional educational material. This CCR is prepared to: 1) inform the consumer of the quality of water, 2) help them better understand the significance of safe drinking water, and 3) encourage them to protect their drinking water sources.

### IMPORTANT

**This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.**

*Ang ulat na ito ay naglalahad ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong iniinom na tubig. Mangyaring ipasalin ito, o talakayin ito sa sinumang nakakaunawa.*

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人帮你翻译及解释清楚。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.  
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

この情報は重要です。  
翻訳を依頼してください。

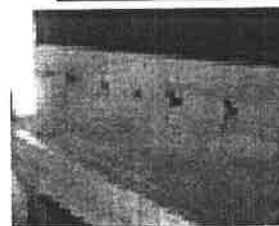
### WATER SOURCE INFORMATION



JG Sablan Ice and Water, is a bottled water company located in Garapan. Our company was established on March 4, 1991. We produce, refill and sell five gallon bottled water. We obtain water from our own deepwell in Gualo Rai with permit number WOP-131. The water is transported from Gualo Rai to Garapan by means of a trailer. Deep well water is stored in 65,000-gallon tank. The water undergoes filtration and reverse osmosis.

RO water is stored in two 3000-gallon tank followed by disinfection by ultraviolet lamp before reaching the distribution. Classified as a Public Water System (PWS), the water is tested monthly for Total Coliform bacteria to determine whether harmful bacteria are present and to assess the efficiency of the disinfection procedure. We are also required to submit water samples for chemical analysis based on the CNMI Drinking Water Regulations. These tests are done in order to determine the presence of contaminants and take treatment techniques where applicable, and to ensure that drinking water reaches the consumer in safe and acceptable quality.

### KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS



#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

- the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are as set as close to the MCLG's 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. This level allows 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 contaminants.

### Action Level (AL)

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

### None Detected (ND)

- means detected value is below reporting level.

### Total Coliform

- Coliforms are a family of bacteria, naturally present in the environment. They are used as indicator organisms. Their presence indicates that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present such as *E.coli*. This would indicate fecal contamination in water. When coliforms are detected more than the allowed limit, it is a warning or an indication of potential problems. Samples that turn out positive are required to be collected for four repeat samples within 24 hrs, and five routine samples the following month.



### Treatment Technique

-a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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## HEALTH INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

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JG Sablan Ice and Water is required to do Phase II/V (Inorganic & Organic Contaminants), Lead & Copper (Pb & Cu) and Total Trihalomethane & Haloacetic Acids (TTHM & HAA5) once

every three years. Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3$ ) is also required on an annual basis. Samples for these contaminants will be collected at sites designated and approved by the Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ).

Nitrate is usually obtained from leaching septic tanks, sewage, run-off from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate or nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and if left untreated, may die. Symptoms may include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Lead and copper are regulated in a Treatment Technique which requires systems to take tap water samples at sites with lead or copper pipes that have lead solder or are served by lead service lines.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal diseases or suffer kidney or liver damage after many years. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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.

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. JG Sablan Ice & Water 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

The Stage 1 DDBPR requires systems which use chemical disinfection procedures to collect samples from sites with the maximum residence time during the warmest months of the year. One sample was collected in 2004 to check for the presence of Trihalomethanes (THM) and Haloacetic acid (HAA). Some people who drink water containing HAA's in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer while some who drink water containing THM's in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER

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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).

Some people, however, 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).

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, radio-

active 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 and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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 tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits from contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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### VIOLATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014

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JG Sablan Ice and Water completed the required Coliform tests in 2014 and obtained no MCL violation. We failed to collect sample for Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) at the Entry Point last year. However, we will monitor all drinking water requirements this year 2015. Phase II/V (Inorganic & Organic Contaminants) and DBP (Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids or TTHM & HAA5) was last monitored on March 12, 2012 at sites designated and approved by BECQ. Data for these parameters show that no MCL was detected (see table 2 on page 8).

Table 1. 2014 Violation received by JG Sablan Ice & Water.

VIOLATION	PERIOD	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Failure to monitor for Nitrate (NO3)	January to December 2014	Posted Notice of Violation. We will comply all drinking water requirements this year 2015.

Table 2. Contaminants detected from JG Sablan Ice & Water.

CONTAMINANTS	Maximum Contaminant Level		Sample Collection Date	De- tected Levels	Was there a violation?		Probable Sources of Contaminants
	Goal	Al- lowed			Yes	No	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3/12/12	0.42		X	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Triha- lomethane (ppb)	N/A	100/80	3/12/12	ND		X	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**UNITS:**

ppb - parts per billion  
ppm - parts per million

**KEY:**

ND—None Detected.  
N/A—Not Applicable (MCLG's were not established before the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. Therefore, there is no MCLG for this contaminant.)

Copies of the CCR 2014 is available at JG Sablan Office in Garapan. For questions, comments and suggestions please feel free to contact us at 234-3165 and look for Mr. John Sablan or you may write to JG Sablan Ice & Water, P.O Box 500956, Saipan, MP 96950.