



# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2014

MARIANAS WATER

MP0000163

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**SUMMARY:**

CONTAMINANTS	GOAL	ALLOWED	DETECTED LEVELS (mg/L)	WAS THERE A VIOLATION		PROBABLE SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
				YES	NO	
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
NITRATE (NO3), (ppm)	10	10	0.26		X	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2014 gives a summary of the quality of water provided by **MARIANAS 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 Consumer Confidence Report (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 source.

**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 inpormasyon 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,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

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。



## **MARIANAS WATER**

was established on October 2003 and situated in Isa Drive, Papago, Saipan is a bottled water company engaged in refilling and selling of five (5) gallon drinking water.

Classified as a PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM (PWS), we are required to submit water samples for microbiological (Total and Fecal Coliform) and chemical analysis based on the CNMI Drinking Water Regulations. Samples for routine microbiological testing are submitted monthly to monitor whether harmful bacteria are present in the water and to determine whether proper disinfection procedure is met. Chemical test are done to monitor for chemical contaminants (Inorganic and organic) and take treatment techniques where applicable, and to ensure that drinking water reaches the consumer in safe and acceptable quality.

## **WATER SOURCE INFORMATION**

**MARIANAS WATER** obtains water from Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (CUC). CUC chlorinated water is being stored in 10,000 gallons fiberglass water tanks. From this tanks, chlorinated water is filtered using a spun type sedimentation and granular activated carbon (GAC) and passes thru the Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane where contaminants are filtered and removed. Disinfection is achieved thru Ultraviolet Lamp. We do monitoring the microbiological contaminant on a monthly basis as required under the Total Coliform Rule (TCR).

**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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug administration regulations established limits from contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for Public Health. These some regulations also apply to local bottled water companies considered community public water systems in the CNMI.

## **VIOLATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014**



**MARIANAS WATER** did the requirements for monthly Total Coliform testing in 2014 and obtains no MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) violation. **MARIANAS WATER** did monitor for the Phase II/V (Inorganic and Organic contaminants) on December 16, 2013, Lead and Copper Rule on December 19, 2013, Data parameters for contaminants was None Detected (ND). Also did Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) that has one detect in 2013.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised per-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) including rivers, lake, 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.

#### **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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

##### **ACTIVE 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 turnout positive are required to be collected for Four (4) repeat samples within 24-hours and five (5) samples for the following month.

### TREATMENT TECHNIQUE

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

### HEALTH INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

**MARIANAS WATER** is required to monitor for Phase II/V (Inorganic and organic contaminants) and Lead and Copper (Pb and Cu) once every three (3) years. Nitrate/Nitrite (NO<sub>3</sub>) on a annual basis. Samples are collected from the entry point and DEQ SDWA approved sites or worksheet.



Nitrate usually obtained from leaching septic tanks, sewage, runoff from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six (6) 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 bay 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.

Lead present in water in excess of the action level could delay the physical and mental development of infants and children and could show slight deficit in attention span and learning disabilities.

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

The Stage 1 DDBPR requires systems which use chemical disinfectants 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 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.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER



Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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).

