ROTA CRYSTAL

MP 0000165

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

YEAR 2014

TJ ENTERPRISES

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PURIFIED BOTTLED WATER

Final -

THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) 2014 gives a summary of the quality of water provided by ***ROTA CRYSTAL 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。

ROTA CRYSTAL WATER is a bottled water company located in Rota. Using CUC – supplied water, our company then produces drinking water that has undergone filtration, reverse osmosis and disinfection. Classified as a Public Water System (PWS), the water is tested monthly for Total Coli form 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.

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

ROTA CRYSTAL WATER located in Sinapalo Village, Rota, obtains water from the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (CUC). ROTA CRYSTAL WATER has an RO Treatment system where CUC water passes 3-20 inch 5 micron filter, water softener, carbon filter and ultraviolet lamp. We produce approximately 500 gallons water per day. Our product , water is being monitored for microbiological contaminant on a monthly basis.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITION

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

- The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL are as set as close to the MCL 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 or expected risk to health. MRDLG 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 Coli form

- Coli forms are a family of bacteria, naturally present in the environment. They are used as indicator organisms. Their presence indicates that other potentially harmful bacteria maybe present such as E coli. This would indicate fecal contamination in water. When coli forms are detected more than the allowed limit, it is a warning or an indication of potential problems. Supplies that turn out positive are required to be collected for four repeat samples within 24 hours 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

ROTA CRYSTAL WATER is required to monitor for Phase II/V (Inorganic & Organic Contaminants) and Lead & copper (Pb & Cu) once every three years. Samples will be collected at the Entry Point and Refilling stations respectively. Nitrate (NO3) at the entry Point is required on an annual basis.

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.

Five lead and Copper samples were collected on November 19 to November 21, 2013.

So far, there were NO MCL or exceedance were reported.

Lead present in water in excess of the action level could delay 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 diseases or suffer kidney or liver damage after many years. People with Wilson 's disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 min excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have a increased of getting cancer.

Table 1 shows the result for contaminants.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER

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 that 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 resolves 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 my come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- In organic 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.

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- Pesticides, 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 by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic tanks.

- 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 establish limits from contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. These same regulations also apply to local bottled water companies considered community public water systems in the CNMI .

VIOLATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014

ROTA CRYSTAL WATER did all the Total coli form testing requirements in 2014 and no MCL violation was detected. The latest Lead and copper collected at refilling stations and Phase II/V at the entry Point was collected on November 19 to 21, 2013. Result shows that no MCL or exceedance was detected for these parameters. (See table on Page 6). Next schedule is set on December 2016. Full Suite test for organics and in organic contaminants were done of December 2014. Results received in February 2015 showed no MCL or exceedance was detected .

Rota Crystal will continue to send workers to training classes if available in order for them to improve their knowledge about the safe drinking water and be certified.

Table 1: 2013 Contaminants Detected From Rota Crystal

Samples from: November 19 to 21, 2013

Contaminants	Maximum Contaminants Level		Detected Levels		Was there a Violations		Probable Sources of Contaminants
	Goal	Allowed	Highest Average 90th Percentile	Level Detected	Yes	No	
Inorganics Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.014	.0024 to .015		x	*Corrosions of household plumbings, natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives*
Lead (ppm)	0.5	0.5	0	ND		x	*Corrosions of household plumbings, natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives*

Units: ppm = parts per million

Note: Tests for lead and copper for year 2014 is not required.