July 1, 2015

By Quality Water Inc.

FINASISU TERRACE APARTMENT

Consumer Confidence Report for 2014

Finasisu Terrace Apartment CCR 2014

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2014 is the summary of the quality of water provided by Finasisu Terrace Apartment 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.

I M P O R T A N T

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.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

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。

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

PWS NAME:	FINASISU TERRACE APARTMENT
PWS #:	MP 0000113
ADDRESS:	PMB 521 PPP BOX 10000, SAIPAN MP 96950
CONTACT PERSON:	PUY MACARIO
CONTACT NUMBER:	(670) 235-6527
FAX NUMBER:	(670) 235-6530

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Finasisu Terrace Apartment is an apartment rental located in Finasisu. A condominium owned by Tan Holdings Corporation consist of 118 units apartment for rent. We obtain our water from own deep well. The well, with permit # WOP-006rw, pumps approximately 20 gallons of water per minute. Well water is disinfected continuously by the use of chlorine metering pump located after the wellhead. Chlorinated water then goes to the main water tank mixed with CUC water. Classified as a Public Water System (PWS), we are required to submit water samples for microbiological and 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.

HEALTH INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Finasisu Terrace Apartment is required to monitor for Phase II/V (Inorganic & Organic Contaminants) Lead & Copper (Pb & Cu) and Total Trihalomethane & Haloacetic acids (TTHM & HAA5) once every three years. Samples are required to be collected from designated and approved sampling sites. Nitrate (NO3) at the Entry Point is being monitored annually.

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 amount of time could experience gastrointestinal diseases. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer kidney or liver damage. 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.

The Stage 1 DDBPR requires systems which use chemical disinfections 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 Trihalomethane (THM) and Haloacetic acid (HAA). Some people who drink water

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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.

Table 1 on page 4 shows the result of Chemical Contaminants.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

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, 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 com 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.

VIOLATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014

Finasisu Terrace Apartment completed all the required monthly Total Coliform tests for 2014 and no MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) violation was detected. Five Lead & Copper (Pb & Cu) sampling requirements were collected on June 27, 2014 and another five samples on November 11, 2014. Lead & Copper samples were collected at sites designated and approved by BECQ (Bureau of Environmental & Coastal Quality). Inorganic & Organic contaminants (Phase II/V or Full Suite) were collected at the Entry Point (11302) on July 14, 2014. Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids (TTHM & HAA5) samples were also collected at Building D unit 101 (11310) on November 10, 2014. Results for these parameters show that MCL for Arsenic has been exceeded (see table 1 and 2 below).

Table 1. 2014 Full Suite and DBP detected contaminants for **Finasisu Terrace Apartment**.

CONTAMINANTS	Maximum Contaminant Level		Detected Levels	Was there a violation?		Probable Sources of Contaminants
	Goal	Allowed		Yes	No	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.8		X	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	17	X		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02		X	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.089		X	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	12			Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	100/80	7.3		X	By-products of drinking water chlorination
D/DBP Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	1.4		X	By-products of drinking water chlorination

Table 2. 2014 Lead & Copper Contaminants for **Finasisu Terrace Apartment**.

CONTAMINANTS	Action Level	MCLG	Highest Level (90th %tile)	Levels Detected	Yes	No	Probable Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb) Collection Date: 6/27/14	0	15	1.4	ND to 1.6		X	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Collection Date: 6/27/14	1.3	1.3	0.0335	0.0029 to 0.038		X	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) Collection Date: 11/11/14	0	15	1.8	ND to 1.8		X	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Collection Date: 11/11/14	1.3	1.3	0.062	0.0078 to 0.064		X	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

UNITS:
ppb—parts per billion
ppm—parts per million

KEYS:
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 Finasisu Terrace Apartment's office in Finasisu. For questions, comments and suggestions please feel free to call Finasisu Terrace Apartment at 322-8300.