



2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

HYATT REGENCY SAIPAN

STAFF HOUSING

PWS # MP 0000011

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Date: June 30, 2015

This is our annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). It is about drinking water. In 1974, the United States Congress passed the **Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)** to establish national drinking water regulations. The regulations addressed not only public health problems resulting from drinking water, but also health problems resulting from skin contact with the water and inhaling contaminant vapors released from the water. In 1986 amendments to the Act increased the number of contaminants for which Public Water Systems must monitor. The 1996 amendments included new requirements for operator certifications and system capacity.

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by CNMI and Federal Regulations. This report shows the result of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

PWS NAME:	HYATT REGENCY SAIPAN STAFF HOUSING
PWS ID #:	MP 0000011
ADDRESS:	PO BOX 5087 CHRB, SAIPAN, MP 96950
CONTACT PERSON:	MIHIR ROUT
CONTACT NUMBER:	(670) 234-1234 EXT. 5836 / (670) 287-5113

SOURCE OF WATER:

The source of our drinking water is from groundwater well (Permit # WOP-02-048rw). The groundwater is pumped out from the well and undergoes filtration and reverse osmosis. The finished product of RO system is treated with sodium hypochlorite and stored in water tank reservoir # 1 with a capacity of 38,000 gals. The treated RO water from the storage tank is then supplied to the distribution system via house pumps equipped with water pressure tank. RO water is used for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, laundry, watering plants and other applications.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost in consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health effect of person would occur, and which allows for an adequate margin of safety. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)

- MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)

- MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT)

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

Regulatory Action level (AL)

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

Variances and Exemptions

- Department permission to exceed MCL or not to comply with a treatment technique conditions.

Units of measurements

ND - not detectable at testing limit

PPM - part per million or milligram per liter (mg/L)

PPB - part per billion or microgram per liter (ug/L)

PPT - part per trillion or nanogram per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS:

Table 1 shows drinking water contaminant that was detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of this contaminant in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. USEPA and DEQ require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL or TT	Was there an exceedance?	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Potential Health Effects
Total Nitrate + Nitrite	10-21-14	0.67 mg/L	10 mg/L	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	"Blue baby syndrome" in infants under six months-life threatening without immediate medical attention. Symptoms: Infant looks blue & has shortness of breath.
Toluene	10-21-14	3.0 ug/L	1,000 ug/L	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories.	Nervous system, kidney or liver problems.
TTHMs	10-21-14	6.3 ug/L	80 ug/L	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer.
Radium 226	10-21-14	1.5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.	Increased risk of cancer.
Lead	12-13-13	8.1 ug/l	15 ug/L (Action Level)	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants & children: Delays in physical or mental development. Children: Slight deficits in attention span & learning disabilities. Adults: Kidney problems: high blood pressure.
Copper	12-13-13	42.5 ug/l	1,300 ug/L (Action Level)	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. Those with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if their water systems exceed the copper action level.

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING 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 Safe 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 streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and rainwater and groundwater 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:*** viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ***Inorganic Contaminants:*** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from stormwater (tropical storm, typhoon, or rainy season) runoff, discharge from the home septic tanks or CUC wastewater, and also from farming or mining activities.
- ***Pesticides and Herbicides:*** Agriculture operations, storm runoff and residential users who pollute (dump onto soil).
- ***Organic chemical Contaminants:*** volatile organic and synthetic organic chemicals, which can be byproducts of industrial processes, and can come from gas stations, septic systems, and storm runoff.
- ***Radioactive Contaminants:*** can be naturally-occurring or results from oil and gas operations or mining (quarry).

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

- **Lead:** All systems must include the following informational statement.

“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. Hyatt Regency Saipan Staff House is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 and 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*** at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.”

Additional Information:

- In the year 2014 compliance period, our water was tested negative of Total Coliform Rule (TCR) for Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).
- On December 13, 2013, Hyatt Staff Housing submitted water samples for Lead and Copper testing and the lab test results showed no exceedance on the lead and copper action level (AL) @ 90th percentile sample.