

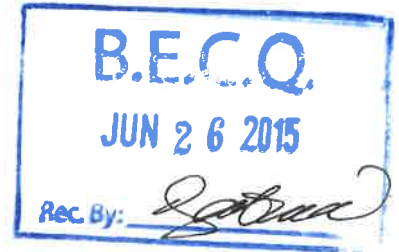
STANFORD RESORT HOTEL

PMB N-114 BOX 10001 SAIPAN MP/USA 96950

PHONE: (670) 235-8500 FAX: (670) 235-3042

MP# 0000037

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



CONTACT INFORMATION:

Project or Water System Name	: Stanford Resort Hotel
Location	: San Vicente
Lot/Tract No.	: 22576-2
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This report contains important about your drinking water.

[이 보고서는 귀하의 식수에 관한 중요한 사항들이 포함되어 있습니다.]

This report shows the result of our monitoring for the period of January to December 2013.

[이 보고서는 2014년 1월부터 12월까지 검사 결과입니다.]

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION:

Private Deep Well (Ground Water)

사용중인 물의 종류: 사적인 지하수(고지대)

Name & Location of sources [이름과 수원위치]

Stanford Resort Hotel operates only one (1) Deep Well located on the left end part of the building.

The well is properly identified base on existing DEQ permit (WOP-04-067rw).

The Well Sources has automatic Chlorine Injector installed. If deepwell is in operation, automatic chlorine injector will chlorinate well water supply. Chlorinated water is stored in a 20,000 gallons tank that supplies the 10 water tank located on the rooftop of the building and distribute to the 39 units of the hotel

스탠포드 호텔은 건물의 왼쪽부분의 지하수 하나만을 사용합니다.

이 지하수는 환경청으로부터 허가를 받았습니다.(WOP-02-067rw).

이 지하수의 용량은 20,000 gal론인 탱크에 저장하며 건물과 객실 39인 호텔의 옥상에 있는 10개의 물탱크에 물을 공급합니다.

TERMS USED ON THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of contaminant is allowed in drinking water. The Primary MCLs are set as close to the PGHs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) - 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.

ND - Not detectable at testing limit

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg /L)

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug /L)

PCI/L - pico-curies per liter (a measure of radiation)

Public Health Goal (PHG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PGHs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process is intent to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceed, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 person 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 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 & 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 results from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be result of oil gas production and mining activities.

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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 for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

HEALTH INFORMATION ON CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

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.

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. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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.

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 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.

2014 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Stanford Hotel did all the Total Coliform tests for 2014 and no MCL was detected. We collected water sample for Nitrate (NO₃) analysis on October 8, 2014 at the Entry Point (03702). Total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acids (TTHM & HAA5) was monitored on October 21, 2014 collected at lobby area men's CR sink. Data for these parameters show that no MCL was detected (see table 1 below).

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TABLE 1. 2014 Inorganic & Organic Contaminants Detected.

CONTAMINANTS	Maximum Contaminant Level		Sample Collection Date	Levels detected	Was there an MCL?		Probable Sources of Contaminants
	Goal	Allowed			Yes	No	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	10/8/14	4.8		X	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	100/80	10/21/14	13		X	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	10/21/14	3.7		X	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

KEY:
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 CCR 2014 are available at Stanford Hotel office in San Vicente. For comments and suggestions please feel free to call Stanford Hotel at 235-8500.