



2014
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Annual Water Quality Report
PWS #: MP0000070

Rota Resort and Country Club and the Rota Natural Mineral Water is pleased to provide its residents and guests with our Annual Water Quality Report. Using certified laboratories, we routinely scrutinize the water supply for a wide range of elements that have the potential to degrade the quality of your water. Except where indicated, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

This annual report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to federal and CNMI drinking water standards.

As in the year's past, your tap water met all the US Environmental Protection Agency and CNMI drinking water health standards. Rota Resort vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please call Ephraim Tipa at 532-1155. Copies of this report are available from his office during office hours. If you have any concern or suggestion regarding your drinking water or the water system in general, we will be very glad to hear from you.

Ang ulat na ito ay nagtataglay ng mga mahahalagang kaalaman tungkol sa inyong iniinom na tubig. Kung kayo ay nangangailangan ng tulong upang lubos na maunawaan ito, mangyari na tumawag sa 532-1155.

ABOUT YOUR WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT PROCESS

Rota Resort is fortunate to be blessed with exceptionally high quality water from its groundwater resources. Four deep wells are used for drinking water while two are intended for irrigation purposes only. The water treatment facility of Rota Resort is capable of meeting or exceeding CNMI and federally mandated requirements for water quality.

From the wells the water is pumped to our Timbertank water storage tank which is capable of holding 500,000 gallons of water. The raw water undergoes a series of filtration: rapid sand filtration, activated charcoal filtration and finally reverse osmosis filtration. Chlorination is used as treatment, a technique used to reduce the level of microbial contaminants in the drinking

water. Treated water is stored in underground tank for coolness. The treated water provides the water requirements of the resort facilities.

The Rota Natural Mineral Water bottling facility however temporarily suspended its production since August 2014. This facility bottles mineral water. The water is directly drawn from the resort's Well #3. It is independent from the resort's distribution system. The water undergoes a series of filtration: carbon filter, 5 μ filter, 1 μ filter and 0.2 μ filter before it is bottled. UV light disinfection system is installed at various points of processing to ensure that the water is sufficiently disinfected.

What about the contaminants in the 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 EPA's 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. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 production, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts, minerals and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, discharge from home septic tanks, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential users.

Organic chemical contaminants, including volatile and synthetic organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, and can, also, come from gas stations, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil and gas operations or mining or quarrying.

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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, persons undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risks from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other

microbial contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). In the CNMI, the EPA's local representative can be reached at the Division of Environmental Quality at 670-664-8500.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment is conducted to determine the susceptibility of source water to contamination. The CNMI Final 2014 Integrated 305 (b) and 303 (d) Water Quality Assessment Report can be viewed or downloaded at <http://www.deq.gov>

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following are the definition of terms and abbreviations used in the following table showing the water quality data. These will aid you in understanding the data presented in the table.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a 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 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 microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Parts per billion, ppb: parts per billion; equivalent to a drop of ink in an Olympic sized swimming pool

Parts per million, ppm: parts per million; equivalent to a drop of ink in 40 gallons of water

PicoCurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of radioactivity in water

Total Coliform: are groups of closely related, mostly harmless bacteria that live in soil and water as well as the gut of animals. The extent to which total coliforms are present in the source water can indicate the general quality of that water and the likelihood that the water is fecally contaminated.

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS

Monitoring Violation	Explanation of Monitoring Violation	Length of the Violation	Steps: Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to monitor DBP at the water bottling plant	We are required to monitor for DBPs at the water bottling plant annually	The bottling facility suspended its production since August 2014	All monitoring requirements will be done as soon as the operations resume.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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

WATER QUALITY DATA

Rota Resort routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with the Federal and CNMI Drinking Water Regulations. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water is a health risks. Federal and local laws allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data may be more than one year old. Every month your water was tested for coliform bacteria; none was tested positive.

ROTA RESORT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DS 01)

CONTAMINANTS	SAMPLE DATE	MCLG	MCL	YOUR WATER	RANGE		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECT S
					LOW	HIGH			
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Nitrate +Nitrite (as Nitrogen, ppm)	December 2014	10	10	1.6	0	1.6	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs, ppb)	December 2014	80	NA	12	0	12	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over the years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5, ppb)	December 2014	60	NA	ND	0	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acid in excess of MCL may have an increased risk of getting cancer

CONTAMINANTS	Sample Date	MCLG	AL	Your Water 90 th Percentile	Range		Exceeds AL	TYPICAL SOURCE	POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECT S
					Low	High			
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Copper *, ppm	April 2013	1.3	1.3	0.021	0	0.042	No	Corrosion of household plumbing System; erosion of natural deposits	Short term exposure: gastrointestinal distress Long term Exposure: Liver or kidney damage. See below for additional health information
Lead*, ppb	April. 2013	0	15	2	0	2.2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing System; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children: delays in physical and mental development Adults: kidney problems; high blood pressure. See below for additional health information

ROTA NATURAL MINERAL WATER (DS02)

CONTAMINANTS	SAMPLE DATE	MCLG	MCL	YOUR WATER	RANGE		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
					LOW	HIGH			
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Nitrate +Nitrite (as Nitrogen, ppm)	December 2014	10	10	1.7	0	1.7	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Lead: 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. Rota Resort 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 the water to drink 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 make to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health provider.

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