



LAOLAO BAY
GOLF & RESORT

**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT
YEAR 2014**

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LAOLAO BAY GOLF & RESORT
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - 2014

PWS NAME:	LAOLAO BAY GOLF RESORT
PWS #:	MP0000084
CONTACT PERSON:	RUEL L. MAGTALAS
TEL. #:	236-8876
FAX #:	236-8881
WEBSITE:	www.laolaobay.com E-MAIL: rmagtalas@laolaobay.com

LaoLao Bay Golf Resort operates and maintains a 2 – 18 hole golf course business, facilities of which are, one clubhouse building, 5 maintenance buildings, and a 20 room non-resident worker's staff house building. A total of 116 employees in the workforce, 40 of which are housed at the staffhouse building located inside the golf course property. About 40,000 players consisting both tourist and local players are transient at the golf course per year. It can be assumed that 30% of these transients get to dine at the restaurant located at the clubhouse building. In mid December 2009, the newly Constructed Hotel accomodation facility (Towers A&B), was put in operation.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) contains relevant information on the water source, the levels of contaminants detected, and compliance with drinking water rules, as well as additional educational material. CCRs are prepared to inform the consumers on the quality of their drinking water. The reports will help them to better understand the significance of safe drinking water and 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 report na ito ay naglalahad ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming 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。

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SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Type of Water: Ground Water
Water Source

LaoLao Bay Golf Resort water is pumped from Kagman aquifer through Deepwells labeled Deepwell #s 8, 11, 12, 15 situated along the perimeter line by the access road to Kagman quarry. The water is pumped from these well, then goes through a Reverse Osmosis (RO) Treatment system. Here, water is passed through a - 4 pc 30 inch, 5 micron primary filters, chlorinated, then run through an 8"-4ft. thin film composite membrane filters. The system also measures TDS, ph, chlorine level which are monitored by LaoLao Bay technicians. LLBGR has two(2) RO systems, each producing 17 GPM to fill a 30,000 gallon containment tank. From this storage tank, there are three distribution lines feeding 1. the maintenance and the staff house, 2. the clubhouse and hotel, and 3. fire hydrants.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of 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. 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
ND (None Detected)	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 <i>E.coli</i> . 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 turned positive are required to be collected for four repeat samples within 24 hrs, and five routine samples the following month.

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 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 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 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Total Trihalomethanes**. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of EPA's standard over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- **Nitrates**, 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.
- **Chlorobenzene**, may cause Liver or kidney problems.

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. EPA established limits from contaminants in potable 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

THERE ARE NO VIOLATIONS IN 2014.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR THE YEAR 2014

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminants	Year Sample Taken	Maximum Contaminant Level		Detected Levels (ND=Non Detected)		Was there a Violation?		Probable Sources of Contaminants
		Goal	Allowed	Highest Average	Levels	Yes	No	
Nitrate + Nitrite @EP	2014	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l		x	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*** µg/l – micro grams/liter
 mg/l – milligrams/liter