STaR MARIANAS
Ice & Water

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2014

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By
Quality Water, Inc.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2014 gives a summary of the quality of water provided by Star Marianas Ice and Water 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.

IMPORTANT

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

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

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。

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Star Marianas, is a bottled water company in Saipan established in 2002. We produce, refill and sell five gallon bottled water. Star Marianas obtains water from its own deepwell that has a capacity of producing approximately 60 gpm of water. Water pumped from its Deepwell (WOP-168rw) goes into the Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment room where it is filtered and purified twice in their RO membrane. It then goes into their chemical treatment room where minerals are added, and where disinfection is achieved thru continuous chlorine injection. Product water is stored in five tanks, each with 3000-gallon capacity. Classified as a Public Water System (PWS), We are required to submit water samples for microbiological and

Copies of CCR 2014 is available at Star Marianas office in Beachroad Garapan. For comments & suggestions, please feel free to call Star Marianas Ice & Water at (670) 235-2020 or write to Star Marianas Ice & Water, PMB 770 Box 10000, Saipan, MP 96950.

Comments / Suggestions:

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S.T.a.R MARIANAS ICE & WATER
DRINKING WATER—PRODUCT OF SAIPAN
(Purified by "STATE-OF-THE-ART" Japan-made Machine)

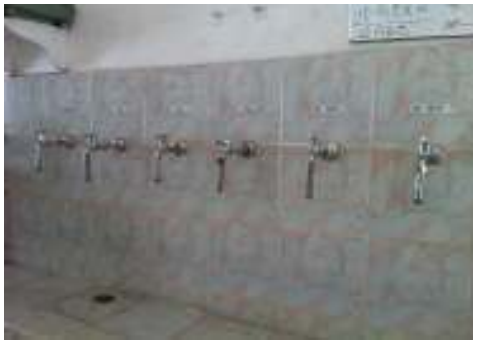
SPARKLING PURE and REFRESHING!

- **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

Star Marianas Ice & Water did all the required testing for Total Coliform and obtained no MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) violation. Inorganic & Organic Contaminants (Phase II/V or Full Suite) were monitored on December 1, 2014 collected at the Entry Point (16002). Results show that no detected contaminants for these parameters.



chemical analysis based on the CNMI Drinking Water Regulations. Samples for routine microbiological testing is submitted monthly to monitor whether harmful bacteria are present in the water and to determine whether proper disinfection procedures are met. Chemical tests are done to monitor for chemical 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

Star Marianas Ice and Water is required to monitor for Phase II/V (Inorganic & Organic Contaminants), Lead & Copper (Pb & Cu) and Disinfectant By-Products Rule (D/DBPR) once every three years at sample sites designated and approved by BECQ (Bureau of Environmental & Coastal Quality). Nitrate/Nitrite (NO3) at entry point is required 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 period of time could experience gastrointestinal diseases or suffer kidney or liver damage after many years. 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 disinfection 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Some people, however, 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.