VIOLATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2014

SN FIVE ICE & WATER did all the Monthly Total Coliform testing requirements for 2014 and obtained no MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) violation. We also collected the Phase II/V (Inorganic & Organic Contaminants) from the Entry Point (21101) on October 20, 2014. Results for these parameters show that no MCL was detected (see table 1 below).

Table 1. 2014 Contaminants detected from SN FIVE ICE & WATER.

CONTAMINANTS	Maximum Contaminant Level		De-tected Levels	Was there an MCL?		Probable Sources of Contaminants
	Goal	Al-lowed		Yes	No	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (parts per million)	10	10	1.3		X	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

This CCR 2014 is available at SN Five Ice & Water office in San Jose Village. For comments & suggestions, please call SN Five Ice & Water at (670) 433-0391 and look for Mr. Marlon Alcantara or write to SN Five Ice & Water, P.O Box 520150, Tinian, MP 96952.

SN FIVE ICE & WATER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2014

SN FIVE ICE & WATER
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Contact person:
Mr. Marlon Alcantara

July 1, 2015
By
Quality Water, Inc.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2014 gives a summary of the quality of water provided by ***SN Five ICE & 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.

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 사용하십시요.

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

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 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.

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.

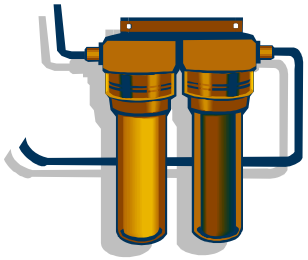
Table 1 on page 8 shows the results for chemical contaminants.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON 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 the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION



SN FIVE ICE & WATER is a bottled water company located in Tinian. Using CUC-supplied water, our company produces drinking water that has undergone filtration, reverse osmosis and disinfection. We obtain water from the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (CUC). SN FIVE ICE & WATER has an RO Treatment System where CUC water passes 3-20 inch 5-micron filter, multimedia and carbon filter, water softener, Reverse Osmosis System and ultraviolet lamp. We produce approximately 6000 gallons of drinking water per day. Classified as a Public Water System (PWS), RO water is tested for Total Coliform bacteria to determine whether harmful bacteria are present and to assess the efficiency of the disinfection procedure. We are also required to monitor for chemical analysis based on the CNMI Drinking Water Regulations. These tests are done in order to determine the presence of contaminants and take treatment techniques where applicable, and to ensure that drinking water reaches the consumer in safe and acceptable quality.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITION

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

SN FIVE ICE & WATER is required to monitor for Phase II/V (Inorganic & Organic Contaminants) and Lead & Copper (PB & Cu) once every three years. Samples will be collected at sites designated and approved by the Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ). Nitrate (NO3) collected at the Entry Point is also monitored on an annual basis.

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. Five lead and copper samples are required to collect last year from taps deemed to have the highest level of lead and copper based on their approved worksheet.

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.

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. SN Five Ice & Water 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