
## Commonwealth Utilities Corporation

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**24-Hour Call Center (670) 664-4282**

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CUC Laboratory staff Zachary Frey and Andrew Masga record test results of microbiological samples.

# COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION

## 2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

July 1, 2016

### *Call Your CNMI Water Regulators and Operators*

*Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality* • ***664-8500***

*BECQ Safe Drinking Water Branch Manager, Joe Kaipat* • ***664-8509***

*CUC Water Division Manager, Richard Wasser* • ***322-5032***

*CUC Water Laboratory Manager, Heidi Yelin* • ***322-5140***

**To Report a Leak or Water Theft, Call the 24-Hour CUC Call Center at 670-664-4282**

Water Operators Willy Ngotel and Benigno Sablan install a new water line connection.

# 2015 CUC WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is designed to inform you about the water CUC delivers to you, our customer. Our goal is to provide you and your family a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Today, 100% of Tinian and Rota water customers enjoy 24-hour water service. However, only 73% of Saipan customers have continuous 24-hour service. This percentage is down from last year due to several in-progress construction projects, seasonal supply issues, pipe leakage, and equipment repairs. Despite these supply challenges, most areas with limited service now receive water for longer periods of time each day than in past years. Our CUC water employees continue to strive to deliver a quality product to all of our customers and to protect the CNMI's water resources.

To ensure the safety of your water, CUC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to CNMI Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) laws, rules, and regulations.

Each year, trained laboratory and water treatment specialists conduct or supervise more than 15,000 tests of water samples. Water quality samples are collected throughout the CUC water systems and tested regularly. Samples include untreated and treated water taken from our facilities, sample sites throughout the service areas, and at customers' homes.

Except where indicated otherwise, this water quality report is based on the results of CUC's monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. Data obtained before January 1, 2015, and presented here, are from the most recent monitoring.

## From the CUC Acting Executive Director

CUC is pleased to share with you the 2015 Water Quality Report. 2015 was a particularly challenging year for the CNMI as seven named tropical storms or typhoons passed through the Mariana Islands.. Typhoon Soudelor, in particular had the greatest impact on our infrastructure and utilities, and CUC continues its recovery.

With federal assistance from US Department of Defense, Federal Emergency Management Agency, US Environmental Protection Agency, US Department of the Interior– Office of Insular Affairs and local assistance from the CNMI government and agencies, CUC staff are progressively strengthening the Power, Water, and Wastewater infrastructure to provide more reliable utility services to our customers.

CUC is faced with many challenges that include deteriorating infrastructure as well as a decrease in water production due to climate. However, CUC is committed to achieving its target of providing 24-hour water service to our customers in Saipan. The dedicated CUC staff are working diligently towards this goal through efforts in meter replacements, well pump and motor replacements, leak detection, waterline repairs, and the replacement of aging waterlines and tanks. These combined efforts will allow CUC to provide improved water pressure, minimize risk of bacterial contamination, and improve the overall water quality.

CUC encourages all of our customers to become more knowledgeable about the CNMI's water system by reading this report. CUC also urges its customers to conserve water and actively take part in reporting any illegal activity or leaks to the CUC Call Center at (670)664-4282. If you have any questions or comments about this report, please call the CUC Call Center, visit our website or look to our Facebook page for the latest news.

***Gary P. Camacho***

In this photo, the newly erected 300,000 gallon prestressed concrete Papago Tank is being readied for the wire winding process, or prestressing, where a continuous high strength steel wire is wound around the outside of the tank. This prestressing provides a durable tank structure able to be in service for up to 100 years. Please click here to see a video of the tank wire winding. With $1.7 million funding from US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, the Papago Tank project began in January 2014 to provide reliable water storage and improve water pressure in the Papago, San Vicente, and Dandan areas. The expected completion date is June 2016.

## The Sources of CUC Water

The primary source of water for the island of Saipan comes from 135 groundwater wells, one spring, and two Maui-type wells. One Maui-type well supplies all of the CUC Tinian water system. In Rota, the water primarily comes from one surface water source that is occasionally supplemented with groundwater from three deep groundwater wells. To control bacterial contamination in our water, CUC water operators add trace amounts of chlorine to the water before it is distributed into the pipelines to you, our customers.

## How Drinking Water Becomes Contaminated

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 volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come 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 your tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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** at **1-800-426-4791** or via the internet at **www.epa.gov/safewater/**.

## For People with Sensitive Immune Systems

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.** Immuno-comprised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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 health care providers. The US EPA and the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available at the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **1-800-426-4791** or via the internet at **www.epa.gov/safewater/**.

## Information About Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause 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 care provider. CUC tests the water in Rota and Saipan at least once per year while areas particularly vulnerable to elevated nitrate levels, in Tinian and some areas of Saipan, are tested more frequently. The amount of nitrates in all CUC water is below the health effect level.

**For more information about your water quality, please call our Water Laboratory at 322-5140.**

## Bacterial Contaminants

**Total Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. While not disease causing organisms themselves, total coliform is often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more persistent than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is free from microbial contaminants and safe for human consumption.

To control the presence of microbial contaminants in our water systems, the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation operates 20 chlorine treatment stations on Saipan, one station on Tinian, and one station on Rota. Bacteria may occur in the CUC water when the treatment equipment fails, or when leaks occur in the CUC pipelines allowing ground contaminants to enter the pipes. As problems were detected in 2015, the CUC water operators repaired leaks, flushed the water lines or when needed, added extra chlorine to the reservoirs and pumping stations, and therefore, the public did not have to use alternate water.

**Fecal coliforms and *E. coli*** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease causing organisms in drinking water, but may also be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water.

EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for fecal coliform and *E. coli* to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard, all drinking water must be free of fecal coliform or *E. coli*. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and is considered safe.

### Facts about Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that has been found in some surface waters in the United States. Cryptosporidium can also be transmitted through contaminated food or direct contact with human or animal waste. The organism can cause a gastrointestinal illness if ingested.

Water treatment plants are capable of removing Cryptosporidium when present, but 100% elimination cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, the CUC Saipan water system was required to monitor for Cryptosporidium in the rainwater collected at the Saipan International Airport catchment.

No Cryptosporidium were detected in any of the twelve (12) samples collected between December 2010 and April 2012 nor in any of the raw water sources or wastewater samples that CUC tested during 2013.

## Total Coliform Detection in Saipan, October 2015

All CUC Water Systems routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. This monitoring includes regular testing throughout Rota, Tinian, and Saipan for bacteria. In October 2015, CUC Saipan tested 77 samples for bacteria. Eight of these samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more Saipan samples than allowed. The coliforms were detected in routine samples serving a small section of Garapan, Katmelo area, San Vicente, and parts of As Lito. **All samples were negative for *E. coli*.** CUC Saipan mailed or hand delivered a notice to all customers in the affected areas.

CUC Saipan water staff found low chlorine levels in these areas. After water operators determined the cause of the low chlorine levels, they repaired a damaged main water line, flushed the lines, and increased the disinfection residual within the distribution areas. CUC staff continue to regularly monitor the water systems so our customers have bacteria free water.

## Information About 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. The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation 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 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** at **1-800-426-479** or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

EPA requires testing for lead and copper at customers' taps that are most likely to contain lead and copper.

**We thank our customers for their help in collecting these samples!**

**None of the homes tested exceeded the action level for lead or copper.**

# Commonwealth Utilities Corporation

## SUMMARY OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2015

Listed below are the 19 primary contaminants detected in the CUC Water during the past three years. Not listed are the many other contaminants that we tested for but were not detected. Unless otherwise noted, all tests were conducted between January 1 and December 31, 2015.

| | | | SAIPAN | | | TINIAN | | ROTA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Year Tested | % or Number of Positive Samples in Month | Total # Samples Tested in Month | Year Tested | Number of Positive Samples in Month | Year Tested | Number of Positive Samples in Month | Violation? | Major Source of Contaminant |
| **Microbiological** | | | Saipan MCL no more than 5% positive samples per month | | | Tinian & Rota MCL no more than one (1) positive sample per month | | | | | |
| Coliform | See Each Island | Zero | 2015 | 10.4% or 8 samples in October 2015 | 77 | 2015 | 1 | 2015 | 1 | YES - Saipan (a) | Naturally present in the environment |

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Year Tested | Highest Running Annual Average | Range | Year Tested | Highest Running Annual Average | Range | Year Tested | Highest Running Annual Average | Range | Violation? | Major Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disinfection By-Products and Residual** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haloaceetic Acids (HAA5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Locational Running Annual Average (ppb) | 60 | NA | 2015 | 1.1 | ND - 5.5 | 2015 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2015 | ND | ND | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Locational Running Annual Average (ppb) | 80 | NA | 2015 | 11.1 | 1.3 - 26 | 2015 | 12 | 12 | 2015 | 0.75 | ND - 1.6 | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 2015 | 2.0 | ND - 7.8 | 2015 | 0.6 | 0.3 - 0.9 | 2015 | 0.8 | 0.3 - 1.0 | NO | Disinfection additive used to control microbes |

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Year Tested | Average Result | Range | Year Tested | Average Result | Range | Year Tested | Average Result | Range | Violation? | Major Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganics** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | Zero | 2013 | 0.6 | ND - 4.6 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2015 | ND | ND | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppb) | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2013 | 6.8 | 2.5 - 14 | 2013 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2015 | ND | ND | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 2013 | 3.1 | ND - 6.7 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2015 | ND | ND | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppb) | 4,000 | 4,000 | 2013 | 52 | ND - 110 | 2013 | 100 | 100 | 2015 | ND | ND | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppb) | NE | NE | 2013 | 0.8 | ND - 6.8 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2015 | ND | ND | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2015 | 4 | 1.2 - 6.7 | 2015 | 4.3 | 4.1 - 4.6 | 2015 | 0.8 | 0.8 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 2013 | 2 | ND - 9.2 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2015 | ND | ND | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | NE | NE | 2013 | 415 | 17 - 1200 | 2013 | 99 | 99 | 2015 | 6 | 6 | NA | Erosion from natural deposits; sea water |
| **Organic Chemicals** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | 2015 | 7 | ND - 21 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2014 | ND | ND | NO | Residue from protective coating of Puerto Rico Reservoir |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 2013 | 0.008 | ND - 0.3 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2014 | ND | ND | NO | World War II residue |
| Trichloroethylene (or TCE) (ppb) | 5 | Zero | 2013 | 0.08 | ND - 0.7 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2014 | ND | ND | NO | World War II residue |
| Xylenes, Total (ppb) | 10,000 | 10,000 | 2015 | 26 | ND - 77 | 2013 | ND | ND | 2014 | ND | ND | NO | Residue from protective coating of Puerto Rico Reservoir |
| **Radiological** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross alpha particle (pCi/L) | 15 | Zero | 2013 | 0.4 | ND - 3.8 | 2013 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2014 | ND | ND | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |

| LEAD & COPPER | Action Level | Action Level Goal | Year Tested | Average Result | 90th Percentile | Year Tested | Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites | 90th Percentile | Year Tested | Sites Exceeding AL/Number of Sites | 90th Percentile | Violation? | Major Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | Zero | 2014 | 0 / 30 | 2.6 | 2013 | 0 / 20 | 2.5 | 2013 | 0 / 10 | 0.9 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 2014 | 0 / 30 | 38 | 2013 | 0 / 20 | 56 | 2013 | 0 / 10 | 41 | NO | |

## SUMMARY OF SECONDARY DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2015

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Year Tested | Average Result | Range | Year Tested | Average Result | Range | Year Tested | Result | Violation? | Major Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 250 | NA | 2015 | 880 | 24 - 2,785 | 2015 | 213 | 212 - 214 | 2015 | 8 | NA | Erosion or leaching of natural deposits |
| Hardness, Total as Calcium & Magnesium (ppm) | NA | NA | 2015 | 586 | 257 - 1,376 | 2015 | 306 | 304 - 308 | 2015 | 140 | NA | Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium |
| pH | 6.5 to 8.5 | NA | 2015 | 7.3 | 6.4 - 7.9 | 2015 | 7.2 | 7.1 - 7.2 | 2015 | 7.1 | NA | Measure of acidity or alkalinity of water |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | NA | NA | 2015 | 3,408 | 548 - 9,040 | 2015 | 1,193 | 1,177 - 1,208 | 2015 | 303 | NA | Substances that form ions when dissolved in water |

**(a) Only Saipan exceeded MCL in October 2015. No total coliform were detected in Tinian or Rota.** **ND: Not Detected - Substance was tested but not detected.** **NA: Not Applicable NE: None Established**

# MEASUREMENTS

**Contaminants are measured in:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **ppm:** | Parts Per Million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) |
| **ppb:** | Parts Per Billion or micrograms per Liter (µg/L) |
| **ppt:** | Parts Per Trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L) |
| **pCi/L:** | Pico curie per Liter - a measurement of radioactivity in water |
| **µS/cm:** | Micro Siemens per Centimeter - a measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity |

**Think about these comparisons:**

**Parts per Million:**
1 second in 12 days
1 penny in $10,000
1 drop in 14 gallons

**Parts per Billion:**
1 second in 32 years
1 penny in $10 Million
1 drop in 14,000 gallons

# DEFINITIONS

**MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level**
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.

**MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to your health. The MCLG amount allows for a margin of safety.

**MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**
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 contamination.

**Treatment Technique (TT):**
A required process of method intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**AL: Action Level**
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the utility must follow.

## PAY YOUR CUC BILL ONLINE OR BY PHONE

Save time and money by paying your CUC bill online or by phone! There is a low $1.50 convenience fee and you need a Visa or MasterCard credit or debit card.

Register your account for online payments at **www.cucgov.org**

For payment by phone, please call **855-729-2282**.

## Have Questions? — Call CUC at 670-664-4282

For information about your water quality or to find out about opportunities to participate in public meetings, please contact our 24-hour Call Center at 670–664-4282.

**Visit CUC online at www.cucgov.org or email us at *cucadmin@cucgov.org***

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

In 2015, the CUC Saipan water system monitored for 28 unregulated contaminants of concern. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Listed below are the results of the contaminants detected in the CUC Saipan water system.

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT | Year Tested | Average Result | Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorate (ppb) | 2015 | 3.4 | ND - 86 |
| Chlorodifluoromethane (ppt) | 2015 | 3 | ND - 130 |
| Chromium (ppb) | 2015 | 1.3 | ND - 6.7 |
| Dieldrin (ppb) | 2013 | 0.002 | ND - 0.04 |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2015 | 0.9 | ND - 7 |
| Perfluoro octanesulfonic acid - PFOS (ppb) | 2015 | 0.3 | ND - 7 |
| Perfluoro-1-butanesulfonic acid - PFBS (ppb) | 2015 | 0.01 | ND - 0.22 |
| Perfluoro-1-hexanesulfonic acid - PFHxS (ppb) | 2015 | 0.06 | ND - 1.6 |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA (ppb) | 2015 | 0.02 | ND - 0.41 |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA (ppb) | 2015 | 0.01 | ND - 0.22 |
| Strontium (ppb) | 2015 | 434 | 83 - 820 |
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2015 | 1.9 | 0.79 - 5.3 |

## SECONDARY WATER CONSTITUENTS

*NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS*

Many constituents, such as calcium or chlorides, which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are not regulated by the US EPA or the CNMI Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ). These constituents are not causes for health concern. While secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Hardness is a measure of the amount of calcium and magnesium in the water while chlorides measure the amount of salts in the water. In the CUC Saipan water system, the level of the hardness and chlorides in the water varies greatly depending on the source of the water. This is why the water may taste salty in some areas of Saipan but not in other areas.

## *Water Hours for Saipan*

Some areas of Saipan receive water on a set water hour schedule. Unfortunately, unscheduled service interruptions occur when operators need to make adjustments or repairs to the water system.

For an update about when your water service will be restored, please call the **CUC Call Center at 670-664-4282** for the most recent information.

## CUC is on Facebook!

**Follow us to get the latest news about CUC.**

# What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

Here is your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). It's about your drinking water. In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act and now requires that the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation, your "Community Water System," publish this report each July. **This report contains important information about your drinking water. Speak with someone who understands it or who can translate it.**

We hope you read about the source of your water, the levels of detected contaminants, why our water is so different from village to village, and what is being done to correct or improve water services in the CNMI.

As consumers become better informed, they become involved and make better decisions about our environment, how money is spent, and our options in water utility management.

**If you need the report translated, wish to speak with someone about the report, or would like a paper copy delivered or emailed to you, please call CUC at (670) 664-4282.**

## Hafa I "Consumer Confidence Report"

Estague I risuttan I Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) (Ripot Konfiånsan Kometsiånte), pot I un gigimen na hanom. Gi mit nuebe sientos nubentai-sais (1996), I Kongresun I Estådus Unidos ma'amenda I lai pot Såfun Hanom. Ha obliga I ofisinan hanom na kada såkkan gi Julio na mes debi di u malaknos notisian pupbliku pot asunton setbisiun hanom. Sen impotante esti na infotmasion pot I hanom ni un gigimen. **Transulada gi fino-mu, osino faisen otro ni ha komprendi.**

En diseseha na un taitai pot guinahan I hanom-mu; kuånto na tutåt masodda na gai applacha, håfa na gai difiriensiåo I hånom kada sengsong pot sengsong, ya håfa machochogue para u makurihe pat adulanta I setbisiun hanom gi hålom I CNMI.

Kumu consumers manma'imfotma måolik, ma ñåonåo yan manma'tinas mås måolik na disision siha gi put iyo-ta environment, taimanu magåsta i salåppi', yan inayek-ta siha gi minanehan water utility.

**Yanggin un nisisita i ripot matranslåda, ya malagu' håo kumuentusi håyi put i ripot pat malagu' håo kopian påppit u ma'entrega pat mana'hånåo guatu para hågu, put fabot ågang i CUC gi (670) 664-4282.**

## Meeta Ye "Consumer Confidence Report"

Alongal ráágh nge eghal yoor kkapsal Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Aweewe reel yáámi schaal Llól sangaras tiwabughuw tuweugh me oloow (1996). Sów Allégh (kkongreeso) mellól U.S. e ssiweli Alléghul Schaal (Safe Drinking Water Act.) Ighila nge Commonwealth Utilities Corporation ebwe mweiti ngáli yáámi "Ammwelil schaal mellól sóóbw," iye ebwe ghal akkaté ótol Wuun (July). Eghi welepakk (pirisisu) ammataf yeel reel aweweel schaal kka si ghal ilimi. **Sáleti ngáli mwáliyomw, me ngáre ayeghi eschay ye emmwelil scheyilugh.**

Ebwe ghi ghatch ngáre ów arághi uruwowul schaal; ammwelil schaal ye ekke bwáári ngári eyoor malúl schaal. Meeta bwulu ebwe ghi kkofsang (different) mereel eew sóóbw mwete ngáli bwal eew sóóbw; me meeta ye emmwel sibwe fééru bwe sibwe aghatchú ammwelil schaal mellól CNMI.

Ngáre e ffat arongorongol reer schóól abwóós me yáayál (Consumers), Re bwe toolong rel ffééról ghatchúl mángemáng rel kkapasal faluwasch, efaisúl mwóghutúghútúl salaapi, me meeta kka e kke ayoora rel Water Utility Management.

**Faingi CUC reel (670) 664-4282 ngare u tipeli rebwe seleti ngalúgh amataff kkal, kkapas ngali eschay, me ngare u mwuschel eew kkopiyal rebwe bwughi lló reemw me ngare afanga ngálugh.**