COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION
2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

June 1, 2017

Call Your CNMI Water Regulators and Operators

Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality • (670) 664-8500
BECQ Safe Drinking Water Branch Manager, Joe Kaipat • (670) 664-8500
CUC Water Division Manager, Gary Byrd • (670) 322-5030
CUC Water Laboratory Manager, Heidi Yelin • (670) 322-5140

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

Water Operator Diego Kaipat, Jr. compacts fill material after CUC repaired a Garapan water line. Road restoration is the final task of any line repair.

2016 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 77% 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, 2016 to December 31, 2016. Data obtained before January 1, 2016, and presented here, are from the most recent monitoring.

Backhoe operator Peter Attao removed dirt, including this rock, held by Water Operator Heirszan Martinez, to repair a break in a Garapan water line. Due to the vibrations of traffic, rocks can shift under the roads and sometimes move against water or sewer lines. Constant pressure from a rock eventually causes a water line to break. CUC inspects water and sewer line construction to ensure that the lines are surrounded by the proper materials to prevent future breaks in the water line.

A Message from the CUC Executive Management Team

The CUC is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report to our customers. CUC is changing for the better in many ways. Primarily, the leadership team is fully staffed. This allows us to update policies and procedures, improve service delivery response times, and to tackle the backlog of service requests that have taken too long to complete.

In the past two years since Typhoon Soudelor swept across Saipan, CUC repaired damage and has prepared for future emergencies more than CUC has ever done in the past. We have added additional water storage capacity by building new tanks. Well heads have been strengthened, valves have been repaired and replaced, pump stations are being backed up with generator power, and deficient distribution lines are being replaced in many areas.

The CUC Board has directed management to reduce non-revenue water loss so that all areas of Saipan receive water 24 hours each day. With the pressures of growth and significant development and the need to meet the growing demand for water, the Board directed CUC management to look at a feasibility study for alternative water supplies that includes desalination as one option. CUC is attempting to determine the best long-term strategy to meet the increased demand, be cost competitive and minimize the impact on rates by considering the possibility that developers pay for development, not existing ratepayers.

CUC management encourages customers to read and learn more about the water utility, how it operates and to understand the water quality guidelines that CUC needs to meet. We continue to encourage everyone to report illegal connections, report leaks, and minimize consumption to use only what you need. Only CUC and fire personnel are authorized to use fire hydrants. Please report any problems to the **CUC Call Center at (670) 664-4282**. If you have any comments or questions about this report, please don't hesitate to call the Call Center, visit our **website** or check out our **Facebook** page.

Gary P. Camacho, Executive Director
William Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director, Water and Wastewater

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.


Beautiful Rota

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 **(800) 426-4791** or on 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 **(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, Saipan, and Tinian at least once per year. 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 (670) 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 coliforms are 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 2016, 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. **No *E.coli* were detected in any CUC water sample tested during 2016.**

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 12 samples collected between December 2010 and April 2012 nor in any of the untreated groundwater sources or wastewater samples that CUC tested during 2013.

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 two 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 **(800) 426-4791** 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.

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. 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. The CUC Rota water contains very low amounts of chlorides and has no salty taste.

Commonwealth Utilities Corporation

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2016

Listed below are the 18 primary contaminants detected in the CUC Water during January 1 to December 31, 2016. Not listed are the many other contaminants that we tested for but were not detected. Unless otherwise noted, all tests were conducted in 2016.

			SAIPAN			TINIAN			ROTA				
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Percentage of Positive Samples in Month	Total Number 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	March 2016	4.9%	61	2016	0		2016	0		NO	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													
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)													
Locational Running Annual Average (ppb)	60	NA	2016	8	ND - 32	2016	ND	ND	2016	ND	ND	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)													
Locational Running Annual Average (ppb)	80	NA	2016	9.1	1.3 - 12	2016	10	10	2016	0.5	ND - 1.1	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2016	1.8	0.1 - 7.8	2016	0.6	0.2 - 1.3	2016	0.8	0.6 - 1.2	NO	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Inorganics													
Arsenic (ppb)	10	Zero	2016	1.4	ND - 1.4	2016	ND	ND	2016	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2016	0.074	0.0026 - 0.074	2016	0.0031	0.0031	2016	ND	ND	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	100	100	2016	7.6	ND - 7.6	2016	1.6	1.6	2016	ND	ND	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2016	0.29	ND - 0.29	2016	0.11	0.11	2016	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	2016	6.1	1.2 - 6.1	2016	4.2	3.8 - 4.2	2016	0.8	0.8	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2016	9.3	ND - 9.3	2016	ND	ND	2016	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NE	NE	2016	830	16 - 830	2016	94	94	2016	6.2	6.2	NA	Erosion from natural deposits; sea water
Organic Chemicals													Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	200	Zero	2016	22	ND - 22	2016	ND	ND	2014	ND	ND	NO	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	2016	0.18	ND - 0.18	2016	ND	ND	2014	ND	ND	NO	World War II residue
Xylenes, Total (ppm)	10	10	2016	0.0008	ND - 0.0008	2016	ND	ND	2014	ND	ND	NO	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Radiological													
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	Zero	2016	ND	ND	2016	1.1	1.1	2014 (a)	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha particle (pCi/L)	15	Zero	2016	9.8	ND - 9.8	2016	4.3	4.3	2014	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD & COPPER	Action Level	Action Level Goal	Year Tested	Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	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	2016	0 / 20	1.6	2016	0 / 10	0.5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2014	0 / 30	0.038	2016	0 / 20	0.034	2016	0 / 10	0.026	NO	

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2016

Compound	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Average Result	Range	Year Tested	Average Result	Range	Year Tested	Result	Violation?	What This Compound Measures
Alkalinity, Total as Calcium Carbonate (ppm)	NE	NE	2016	265	209 - 305	2016	Not tested	Not tested	2016	133	NA	Measures the ability of water to resist changes in pH
Chloride (ppm)	250	NE	2016	517	25 - 1,633	2016	190	184 - 196	2016	10	NA	Salts and their ions from erosion of natual minerals in the water.
Hardness, Total as Calcium & Magnesium (ppm)	NE	NE	2016	463	265 - 1,050	2016	313	310 - 316	2016	140	NA	Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
pH	6.5 to 8.5	NE	2016	7	6.8 - 7.6	2016	7	7 - 7.1	2016	8	NA	Measures the acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	NE	NE	2016	2,407	559 - 7,070	2016	1,107	1,085 -1,129	2016	294	NA	Substances that form ions when dissolved in water

(a) Rota result is only for Radium 228. **ND: Not Detected - Substance was tested for 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.

TT: Treatment Technique
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**.

DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION? 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 unregulated contaminants detected in the CUC Saipan water system during 2015.

In May 2016, the US EPA established a lifetime health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). During the 2015 testing, CUC Saipan found PFOS and PFOA above the 70 ppt health advisory level in three locations, all near the Saipan Airport. CUC tested 45 wells for these compounds between June and October 2016 and we shut off seven of the wells that showed elevated levels of PFOS and PFOA. CUC tested four locations between October and December 2016 with all results below the health advisory level. CUC continues to test these four locations once every three months. The table below shows the results of these tests.

For more information about PFOS and PFOA visit EPA's webpage at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos.

Unregulated Contaminant	Year Tested	Average Result	Range
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	3.4	ND - 86
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppt)	2015	3	ND - 130
Dieldrin (ppb)	2016	0.0012	ND - 0.023
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	0.9	ND - 7
Strontium (ppb)	2015	434	83 - 820
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	1.9	0.79 - 5.3

Perfluorinated Compound (ppt)	Year Tested	Average Result	Range
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate - PFOS	2016	70	ND - 310
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	2016	ND	ND
Pefluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	2016	8.4	ND - 27
Pefluoro-1-hexanesulfonic acid - PFHpA	2016	33	ND - 110

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** or visit our **website** for the most recent information.

CUC is on Facebook!

Follow us to get the latest news about CUC.

What is a Water Quality Report?

Here is your annual Water Quality Report. It is about the water supplied by the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation. In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act and now requires that the CUC, 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.

Estagui iyon-miyu ripot gi såkkan nu i Kuålidåt i Hånum. Put atyu i hånum ni ginin i Commonwealth Utilities Corporation ni mu nånå´i hamyu, iyon-måmi customer. Gi 1996 (mit nuebi sientu nubentai sais) na såkkan, i U.S. Congress ha amenda i Åktun Sinåfu Magimin Hånum ya på´gu manisisita atyu i CUC, iyon-miyu "Sisteman Hånum Kumunidåt" para u pupblika esti na ripot åntis di Huliu 1. **Esti na ripot ha sasaguan siha manimpottånti na infotmasion put i un gigimin na hånum. Kuentus yan otru na taotao ni mu kumprendi pat håyi siña mu translåda para hågu.**

In espirånsa na un taitai put source i hånum-mu, i levels ni masodda´ i binenu siha, håfa na i hånum-ta na ti pumarehu gi kada songsong esta otru songsong, ya håfa machocho´gui para u manadinanchi pat manake´maolik i setbision hånum siha gi hålum i CNMI.

Kumu consumers manma'infotma måolik, mañåonåo yan manma'tinas la´måolik na disision siha put i uriyåta, taimanu magåsta i salåppi', yan inayek-ta siha gi minanehan water utility.

Kumu 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 hågan i CUC gi (670) 664-4282.

Iyeel yóómw arongorong reel Water Quality ghal ráágh. Mileel nge reel schaal iye Commonwealth Utilities Corporation re ayoorai ngálúgh, lemám customer. Llól 1996, U. S. Congress re liiweli mille Safe Drinking Water Act nge ighila re tipáli bwe CUC, yóómw "Community Water System," bwe ebwe ghommwal akkatééwow arongoorng yeel mmwalil Ullyo 1. **Eyoor impotantil arongorong yeel reel schaal iye si ghal úlúmi. Kkapas ngáli iyo mwu e metaff me ebwe bwal affata ngálúgh reel mileel.**

Ai ghal tettengágh ngáli ghámi bwe ów bwe árághi milikka e toowow bwe arongorong reel schaal iye yáámi, level reel milikka re schúngi bwe mil nngaw, meta bwulul bwe schaal ese weewe me schaalil sóóbw ikka akkáw, me meta iye emmwel sibwe féérú ngáre siiweli bwe ebwe ghatchúló aar alilis reel schaal llól CNMI.

Ngáre re aronga ghatchúr consumers, emmwel rebwe schuu bwe rebwe ppwol fengál reel mwóghutughut ikka e lo weleórosch, efaisúl re yááli selaapi, me sibwe áfilighatch reel mwóghutughutúl mille water utility management.

Ngare eyoor arongorong iye u mwuschel rebwe seleti, ngare u mwuschel kkapas ngáli escháy reel arongorong yeel, me ngare u mwuschel rebwe afanga ngare email ngalúgh pappid yeel, fafailó CUC reel (670) 664-4282.

Naglalaman ang report na ito ng importanteng impormasyon tungkol sa iyong iniinom na tubig. Magkaroon ng isang tao na isasalin ito sa iyong wika para sa iyo, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na nakakaintindi dito.

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

このレポートには飲料水に関する重要な情報が記載されています。この英文を訳してもらうか、またはどなたか英語が分かる方にたずねてください。

이 보고서에는 귀하의 식수에 대한 중요한 내용이 실려있습니다. 그러므로 이 보고서를 이해할 수 있는 사람한테 번역해 달라고 부탁하시기 바랍니다.

Commonwealth Utilities Corporation
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Saipan, MP 96950

24-Hour Call Center (670) 664-4282
Fax (670) 235-5131
E-mail at cucadmin@cucgov.org

Water Operators Anthony Agulto and Augustin Castro replace a booster pump.