



COMMUNITY UTILITY NEWS

WATER QUALITY REPORT

July 2010

Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

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The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation is dedicated to protecting the CUC water system from the possibility of contamination or pollution from cross-connections. A cross-connection is an actual or potential connection between the public water supply, CUC water, and a source of contamination or pollution. One potential source of contamination into the CUC water system is through the water line that provides CUC water into a customer's water storage tank.

Many Saipan water system customers have their own water tanks that are used to catch rain water and are equipped with a pump to provide pressure for the customer. **It is important that if a customer has a water storage tank that can be filled by CUC water, there must be an air gap distance of at least two times the size of the incoming CUC waterline and the maximum water level of the tank.**

Continued on Page 2

COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION

2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from and the results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. It has been provided to educate you, our customer, about the quality of your drinking water. Many tests were conducted and only those constituents detected are listed in this report.

This CCR includes a comparison of the detected chemicals in the CUC water to the standards set by the CNMI Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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) or via the internet at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in

drinking water than the other people. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or via the internet at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

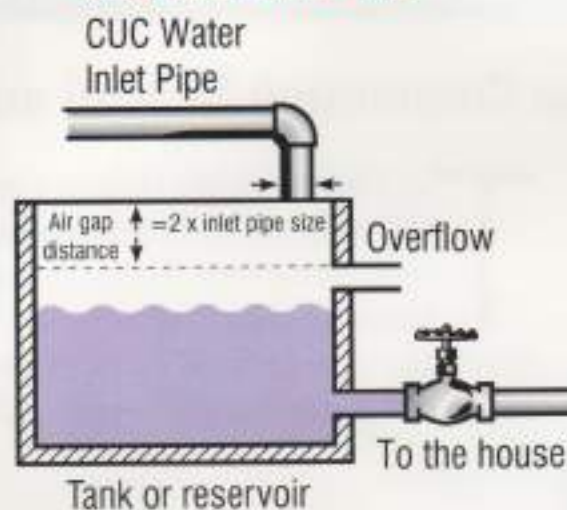
WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation uses source water from 142 groundwater wells in Saipan and one Maui-type well in Tinian. In Rota, the water primarily comes from two surface water sources that are occasionally supplemented with groundwater from three wells. To control bacterial contamination in our water, CUC water operators add chlorine to the water before it is distributed into the pipelines to you, our customers.

Cross Connection Continued From Page 1

In fact, CUC regulations require that the customer water storage tanks be constructed after the CUC meter with *an appropriate sized air gap between the inlet pipe to the tank and maximum water level of the tank*. Additionally, in order for CUC to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act, CUC must ensure that no cross-connections with other water supplies or that a physical connection exists that could allow the backflow of contaminated water, or other dangerous, unsanitary, or un-potable substance, from the customer's premises back into the CUC water supply system.

Diagram of an Air Gap



The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation urges all customers who have a CUC connection to a water tank to check that your tank connection has the appropriate sized air gap between the CUC inlet and the maximum water level inside the tank. If your tank doesn't have an air gap, or

you have any questions about this requirement, please contact the CUC Water Division or the CUC Sanitation Engineering Division at 235-7025 to 235-7032.

A Message from the Assistant Executive Director

Although almost 70% of customers have access to water 24 hours a day, rationing the other 30% is not a desirable option but it represents an improvement from years past when only 30% of customers had water 24 hours a day. CUC's capital improvement and operational goals are to bring running water that meets Safe Drinking Water primary standards to all customers 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Even though the primary water quality standards are met, having water that is brackish is not desirable either. Therefore, the efforts of CUC target the replacement and abandonment of leaky pipes as well as the location and repair of leaks. Good engineering, re-engineering if necessary and efficient operations go together. As the proportion of "non-revenue" water is reduced other benefits accrue to the water system: water pressures improve, demand on the aquifer decreases, salinity decreases and pumping costs fall as well.

At present CUC water and wastewater divisions are not fully staffed to address these needs as well as those of the consent decrees. But slow and surely we will get there.


Abe Utu Malae



CUC Water & Wastewater Division Trade Assistants, Patrick Blas & Peter Attao, repair leaking water line

INFORMATION ABOUT HOW DRINKING WATER BECOMES CONTAMINATED

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include 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 septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and sewage treatment plants.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, farming, or industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

- 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring.

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.

INFORMATION ON BACTERIAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of microbial contamination in drinking water because testing for them is easy. 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 33 chlorine treatment stations on Saipan, one in Tinian, and depending on the source of water, two or three stations in Rota. Violations occur 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 2009, the CUC water operators repaired pipeline leaks, or when needed, added extra chlorine to the reservoirs and pumping stations; and therefore, the public did not have to use alternate water.

Fecal Coliform

Fecal coliform, in particular *E.coli*, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of the fecal coliform bacteria, *E.coli*, in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the water with fecal material. This may result when there is a problem with water treatment or the pipes that distribute the water and the water may be contaminated with organisms that cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease causing organisms in drinking water, but also may 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 these bacteria. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and is considered safe.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS - NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS



Laboratory Specialist, Vinson F. Sablan, analyzes groundwater samples for chlorides as Laboratory Technician, Augustin K. Castro, prepares for a wastewater test

Many constituents, such as calcium or sodium, 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 Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ). These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but 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 sodium chloride, or salt, 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. Please refer to the "Secondary Drinking Water Standards" section in the Tables of Test Results for your island for additional information.

U.S. EPA TERMS TO UNDERSTANDING HEALTHY WATER = HEALTHY PEOPLE

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

If a contaminant is found, the amount may not go over or exceed this "level." It is the maximum or highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

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. This 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.

Reporting Period

The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, is published every July. This report contains results from tests taken and received from January 1st through December 31st, 2009. If tests were not taken last year, we provide the most recent information available. DEQ allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

ND: Not/None Detected - the substance was not found (not "zero" - just no detection)

NA: Not Applicable or Not Available

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppm: Parts Per Million or milligrams/Liter

ppb: Parts Per Billion or micrograms/Liter

ppt: Parts Per Trillion or nanograms/Liter

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter

NQ: < Not Quantifiable

NYA: Not Yet Available

CFU/100ml: Colony Forming Units per 100 milliliter

PCU/L: Pico curie per Liter
(measurement of radioactivity)

Think of one part per Million as: 1 minute in 2 years or 1 cent in \$10,000!
Think of one part per Billion as: 1 second in 32 years or 1 cent in \$10 Million!

2009 MONITORING VIOLATIONS

Violations result when test samples are not taken on time, during operational failures, lack of maintenance, lack of money, or because contaminants are detected. Many times, human activities cause this pollution factors.

CUC is required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. During 2009, CUC had the following violations:

- One E. coli positive sample collected during July in the Chalan Kiya area of Saipan
- Exceeded the allowable level for total coliform in Saipan and Tinian. See below for details

Type of Violation	Location	Date of Violation	Possible Cause of Violation	Corrective Measures
	Saipan	May 2009	Leaks in distribution lines, Inappropriate sample taps	Repaired leaks and increased disinfection, Installed one new appropriate sample tap and discontinued use of improper sample taps
Exceed Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - Total Coliform	Saipan	June 2009	Sampler error, Leaks in distribution lines, Equipment Malfunction	Samplers received additional training, Repaired leaks and equipment, Increased disinfection
	Tinian	September 2009	Inappropriate sample location	Inappropriate sample location Increased disinfection, Selected new sample location
Exceed MCL - E. coli	Chalan Kiya, Saipan	July 27, 2009	Equipment Malfunction	Repaired chlorine pump, Increased disinfection

You may also call our Water Quality Laboratory at 322-5140 or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for more information. Remember that bottled water companies do not have to provide this data, so you should either ask for it or call the EPA.

Water Delivery by Distribution Area



1. Find your village on this map.
2. This is your "Distribution Area."
3. In the table, find your water hours by your village.

WATER DELIVERY PER DISTRIBUTION AREA

Region	Areas	Water Hours	Region	Areas	Water Hours
1	As Matus San Roque	24 hours 0500-1000	6	Kagman, San Vicente Papago Mon./Fri. Upper San Vicente South San Vicente	24 hours 0600-1300 0500-0800 0600-0800
2	Lower Base, Tanapag, As Mahetog Achugao	24 hours 0500-1000	7	Kagman Subdivision	24 hours
3	As Teo, Sadog Tasi Capitol Hill, Wireless, Talofoto	24 hours 0530-1830	8A	Kannat Tabla, Fina Sisu, As Perdido Chalan Laulau, South Garapan Beach Road Chalan Laulau	24 hours 0600-1000
4	Garapan, Northern Garapan Upper Navy Hill Lower Navy Hill, Chinatown, Sugar King Chalan Galaide, Puerto Rico	0500-0800 0600-0800 0800-1000 24 hours	8B	Chalan Kanoa, Susupe, Airport, Dandan Homestead, Obyan San Jose, Oleai	24 hours 0600-0800
5	Gualo Rai Lower Gualo Rai	24 hours 0600-0900	9	San Antonio, Koblerville	24 hours
			10	Chalan Kiya	24 hours

ROTA 2009 TEST RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Copper	2008	ppb	1300	1300	1.6	ND	3.2	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen	2009	ppm	10	10	0.65	0.6	0.7	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Disinfection By-products	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids	2009	ppb	NA	60	ND	ND	ND	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2009	ppb	NA	80	4.1	ND	4.4	NO	

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Metals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance		
Lead	2006	ppb	0	15	2.5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits		
Copper	2006	ppb	1300	1300	42	NO			
Disinfectants	Year Tested	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Chlorine	2009	ppm	4	4	1.33	0.34	1.9	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Bacteriological	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Date	# of Positive Samples	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance	
Total Coliform	2009	number of samples	0	not more than 1 positive sample	January	1	NO	Naturally present in the environment	

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent	Year Tested	Units	Secondary Limit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Substance
Chlorides	2009	ppm	250	21	15	27	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as Calcium and Magnesium	2009	ppm	NA	162	149	175	Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
pH	2009	pH unit	6.5 - 8.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	Measure of acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductivity	2009	us/cms	NA	329	328	330	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids	2009	ppm	500	165	165	165	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

TINIAN 2009 TEST RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen	2009	ppm	10	10	6.15	5.7	6.6	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Disinfection By-products	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids	2009	ppb	NA	60	2.03	1.5	2.4	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2009	ppb	NA	80	7.63	4.4	9.9	NO	

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Metals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance		
Lead	2006	ppb	0	15	7.4	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits		
Copper	2006	ppb	1300	1300	100	NO			
Disinfectants	Year Tested	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Chlorine	2009	ppm	4	4	0.63	0.2	1.8	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Bacteriological	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Date	# of Positive Samples	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance	
Total Coliform	2009	number of samples	0	not more than 1 positive sample	September	2	YES	Naturally present in the environment	

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent	Year Tested	Units	Secondary Limit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Substance
Chlorides	2010	ppm	250	200	200	200	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as Calcium and Magnesium	2010	ppm	NA	320	320	320	Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium

SAIPAN 2009 TEST RESULT OF WATER SAMPLES

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Radiological	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Gross alpha particle	2007	Pci/L	15	0	0.55	ND	4.6	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2007	Pci/L	15	0	0.12	ND	4.6	NO	
Inorganic Chemicals									
Arsenic	2007	ppb	0	10	0.31	ND	2.4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	2007	ppb	2000	2000	8.5	ND	93	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2007	ppb	100	100	4.9	ND	12	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2007	ppb	1300	1300	1	ND	2.4	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2007	ppb	400	400	50	ND	130	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	2007	ppb	0	15	0.19	ND	4.5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen	2009	ppm	10	10	5.79	1.4	9.19	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaking septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Selenium	2007	ppb	50	50	4.9	ND	28	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Organic Chemicals									
Carbon Tetrachloride	2007	ppb	5	0	0.02	ND	0.9	NO	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2007	ppb	5	0	0.12	ND	2.2	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Disinfection By-products	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Total Haloacetic Acids	2009	ppb	NA	60	1.91	ND	2.6	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2009	ppb	NA	80	8.64	ND	19	NO	

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Metals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance		
Lead	2008-2009	ppb	0	15	4.9	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits		
Copper	2008-2009	ppb	1300	1300	55	NO			
Surface Water Turbidity	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	TT	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Turbidity	2009	NTU	NA	5	2.39	0.48	73.5	YES	Soil Runoff
Disinfectants	Year Tested	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Monthly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance
Chlorine	2009	ppm	4	4	2.08	0	7.9	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Bacteriological	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Date	Monthly Highest % Positive Samples	Standard Exceeded?	Source of Substance	
Total Coliform	2009	% of Positive samples	0	more than 5% monthly positive sample	June	13.33	YES	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform - E.coli	2009	Number of samples	0	0	July	1 Positive Sample	YES	Human and Animal fecal waste	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Minimum	Standard Maximum	Exceeded?	Source of Substance
2-Butanone	2007	ppb	NA	NA	3.67	ND	13	NA	Solvent
Caffeine	2007	ppt	NA	NA	0.002	ND	0.07	NA	Leachate from septic systems
Dieldrin	2007	ppt	NA	NA	0.53	ND	20	NA	Insecticide used to termite proof wood and plastic and rubber covering of electrical and telephone cables; banned for agriculture uses in 1974, banned for all uses 1987
Diethylphthalate	2007	ppb	NA	NA	0.03	ND	1.1	NA	Plasticizer used in plastic packaging films, cosmetics, toiletries and medical treatment tubing

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent	Year Tested	Units	Secondary Limit	Average	Minimum	Area of Minimum	Maximum	Area of Maximum	Source of Substance
Chlorides	2009	ppm	250	886	20	Capitol Hill	3298	As Matius	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as Calcium and Magnesium	2009	ppm	NA	596	255	Obyan	1500	Gualo Rai	Hardness is the sum of the many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
pH	2009	pH unit	6.5 to 8.5	7.1	6.8	Donni Spring	7.7	As Matius, Navy Hill	Measure of acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductivity	2009	µs/cms	NA	3354	557	Agag	10364	Gualo Rai	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids	2009	ppm	500	2251	362	Agag	6832	As Matius	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits

What is a **CONSUMER** CONFIDENCE REPORT?

Here's your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). It's about your drinking water. In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It 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 people are informed, they become involved and make better decisions about our environment, money spent and options in water utility management.

Hafa I "Consumer Confidence Report?"

Estague I risuttan I Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) (Ripot Konfiánsan Kometsiánte), pot I un gigimen na hanóm. Gi mit nuebe sientos nubental-sais (1996), I Kongresun I Estádu Unidos ma'amenda I lai pot Sáfun Hanóm. Ha obliga I ofisinan hanom na kada sákkán gi Julio na mes debi di u malaknos notisian pupbliku pot asuntón setbisiun hanom. Sen impotante esti na infotmasión 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; kuánto na tutát masodda na gai applacha, háfa na gai difiniensiao I hanom kada sengsong pot sengsong, ya háfa machochogue para u makurihe pat adúlanta I setbisiun hanóm gi hálom I CNMI.

Mientras ma'infotoma I petsona siha, siempre man mañáonao ya u ma na lamáolek I disision para I uriyan I tano-ta, gástun salápe , yan manera siha para I Manehán Hanóm.

Meeta Ye Consumer Confidence Report?

Alongal ráágh nge eghal yoor kkapsal Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Aweewe reel yáámi schaal Liól 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 ghai akkaté ótol Wuun (July). Eghi welepakk (pirisisu) ammataf yeel reel aweeweel schaal kka si ghai 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 emmwelil sibwe féeru bwe sibwe aghatchú ammwelil schaal mellól CNMI.

Bwelle igha aramas raa mataf agheli, e ghatch rebwe toolong allilis me fféer aweewe reel kkapasal weleór yááyál salaapi, me meeta kka ammwelil Schaal.

Chinese Information

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。

Filipino Information

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.

Japanese Information

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るか、またはどなたか英語が分かる方にたずねてください。

Korean Information

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