2023 SAIPAN WATER QUALITY REPORT

JULY 1, 2024

2023 CUC Saipan 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.

The CUC Saipan water team of operators and engineers continue working on leak detection and repairing leaks to bring all Saipan customers 24-hour water. Recent improvements, such as the new tanks in Papago, As Terlaje, and San Vicente, allow the water operators to move the water from one area to another. Our CUC water team continues 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 the CNMI Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) laws, rules, and regulations.

Each year, trained laboratory and water treatment operators conduct or supervise more than 13,000 tests of water samples. Water quality samples are collected throughout the CUC Saipan water system 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, 2023, to December 31, 2023. Any results reported before January 1, 2023, and presented here are from the most recent monitoring period.

A Message from the CUC Executive Director

I want to take this opportunity to reach out to our Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (CUC) customers to share our major accomplishments and the challenges we face. Each year, we produce an Annual Water Quality Report that provides valuable information on the quality of the drinking water we supply throughout our service areas.

We serve 14 tank service areas with 134 wells, one (1) spring, and two (2) Maui wells on Saipan, one (1) Maui well on Tinian, and one (1) spring and three (3) wells on Rota. Our dedicated staff of engineers, operators, technicians, laboratory analysts, and administrative personnel work diligently every day to ensure all our customers enjoy 24-hour water service.

Through collaboration and the support of Federal Funding Agencies, CUC is working on long-term goals to improve the quality and reliability of our water service. Funding sources from FY17-FY23 include the US EPA, the Economic Development Administration (EDA), the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), the Department of Interior – Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), the Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

Among our major accomplishments are the Isley Booster II Transmission Main and Booster Pump Upgrade, island-wide water meter installation, and granular activated carbon changeout for 10 units. We have completed the design phase for the Commonwealth Drive waterline, As Terlaje 16-inch waterline replacement, Dandan water tank replacement, and the West San Jose Homestead and Carolinas waterline replacements in Tinian. Ongoing design projects include Sihek Drive & Tangan-Tangan Drive waterline replacements, Maui IV cost-benefit analysis, Donnie Springs hydrological assessment, Afetnas waterline replacement, Kagman water tank replacements, and Phase II water system mitigation. Current construction projects are the Lower Base – San Roque cut & cap of parallel water lines, San Antonio waterline replacement, Agag Booster Station rehabilitation, and the purchase and installation of advanced meter accuracy testing equipment and a GAC treatment system for PFAS removal. We are also conducting an AMI/AMR water meter pilot study. Upcoming projects include waterline replacements for Chalan Galaide, Dandan Homestead, As Teo, Obyan/Naftan Road, Chugai (Rota), Isley As Perdido, and Marpo Heights (Tinian).

Our staff continues to make progress on the multi-year Sustainable Water Infrastructure Management Strategy (SWIMS) Program, a comprehensive approach to managing and reducing Non-Revenue Water and delivering 24-hour safe and affordable drinking water to meet all quality control standards for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. We will continue working collaboratively with all our partners to meet or exceed all regulatory standards, providing 24-hour water service and more palatable water to all we serve.

Kevin O. Watson, MPA
Executive Director

The Sources of CUC Saipan Water

The primary source of water for the island of Saipan comes from 134 groundwater wells, the Donni Spring, and two (2) Maui-type wells. To control the presence of microbial contaminants in our water systems, the CUC operates 19 chlorine treatment stations on Saipan.

Every day, CUC water operators measure and adjust the trace amounts of chlorine added to the water before it is goes into the water lines to you, our customer.

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 and 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 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-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone an 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 of Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosoridium and other microbial contaminants are available at the **US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791** or on the Internet at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

For more information about your water quality, please call our Water Labratory at (670) 322-5140.

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 Saipan for nitrates at least once per year. The amount of nitrates in all CUC water is below the health effect level.

Call your CNMI Water Regulators and Operators:

Zabrina Shai
Director, BECQ-DEQ
(670) 664-8500

Steven Rodriguez
Drinking Water and Wastewater Division Manager, CUC
(670) 322-5030

Heidi Yelin
Water Laboratory Manager, CUC
(670) 322-5140

Commonwealth Utilities Corporation Saipan

SUMMARY OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2023

PWS ID: MP0000001

Microbiological Contaminants	Ideal Goal	Highest Level Allowed or TT	Year Tested	Highest Monthly Percentage of Samples With Contaminant Present	Assessment Conducted	Major Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	0	2023	1	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
			More than 5% positive samples triggers a Level 1 Assessment			
Total Coliform	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	2023	12.3%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Year Tested	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2023	1.4	0 - 2.8	NO	Disinfection additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products at Taps	MCLG	MCL	Year Tested	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Locational Running Annual Average (ppb)	NA	80	2023	10.3	1.4 - 14	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2022	9.6	ND - 9.6	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2022	0.014	0.0027 - 0.014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Chromium, Total (ppb)	100	100	2022	1.8	ND - 1.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Copper, Total (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2022	0.028	ND - 0.028	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2022	0.14	ND - 0.14	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead, Total (ppb)	0	15	2022	3.4	ND - 3.4	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates + Nitrites as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	2023	5.6	1.2 - 5.6	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaking septic tanks; sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2022	49	ND - 49	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	2022	1,400	16 - 1,400	NA	Erosion from natural deposits; Sea water

Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances	MCLG	MCL	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	0	70	2023	140	ND - 140	YES	PFAS are a family of human-made chemicals in many products used by consumers and industry and as an ingredient in firefighting foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	0	70	2023	18	ND - 18	NO	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	0	4.4	2023	2	ND - 2	NO	
Combined PFOS, PFOA, & PFNA (ppt)	0	70	2023	160	ND - 160	YES	

Radiological Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Adjusted Alpha, Excluding Radon & U (pCi/L)	0	15	2019	6.3	ND - 6.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	2019	0.8	0.48 - 0.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (combined) (ppb)	0	30	2019	9.4	0.1 - 9.4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	2022	7.3	ND - 7.3	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper at Customer Taps	Action Level Goal	Action Level	Year Tested	Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	90th Percentile	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2023	0 / 30	2.5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2023	0 / 30	0.061	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2023

Secondary Compound	Recommended Level	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Major Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	250	2023	3,349	26 - 3,349	NA	Measures the amount of several naturally occuring salts in water
Hardness, Total as Calcium Carbonate (ppm)	NE	2023	1,314	255 - 1,314	NA	Hardness is the sum of many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium compounds
pH	6.5 to 8.5	2023	7.8	7.1 - 7.8	NA	Measures the acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	NE	2023	10,282	575 - 10,282	NA	Measures how well water conducts electricity depending on amount of dissolved ions
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500	2023	6,132	324 - 6,132	NA	Measures the naturally occuring salts and minerals dissolved in water

ND: Not Detected - Tested for substance but not detected **NA: Not Applicable** **NE: None Established**

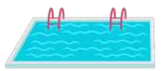
Measurements

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: Picocuries per Liter - a measurement of radioactivity in water
µS/cm: micro Siemens per centimeter - a measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity

If the units are hard to imagine, think about these comparisons:

Parts per MILLION
1 second in 12 days
1 penny in $10,000
7 drops of water in bathtub



Parts per BILLION
1 second in 32 years
1 penny in $10 Million
1 drop of water in a swimming pool

Parts per TRILLION
1 second in 32,000 years
1 penny in $10 Billion
10 drops of water in the Rose Bowl

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.

AL: Action Level

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

90th Percentile

Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

TT: Treatment Technique

A required process or method intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Level 1 Assessment

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Bacterial Contaminants

Total Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Coliform 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 2023, the CUC water operators repaired leaks, flushed the water lines, or when needed, added extra chlorine to the water.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems found in the assessment. We conducted and completed a Level 1 Assessment in August 2023, and we found three issues. We were required to take three correction actions and we completed all three of these actions by September 14, 2023.

E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens 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.

On November 20, 2023, we found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. We were required to complete a Level 2 Assessment and to take corrective actions. We conducted the Level 2 Assessment beginning November 20, 2023, where we found a problem within the chlorination system, and we corrected the issue by November 21, 2023. CUC collected additional samples and by November 24, 2023, the situation was resolved.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

As a large Public Water System (PWS), the CUC Saipan water system is required to monitor unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

In 2019, the CUC Saipan PWS monitored for 30 unregulated contaminants of concern. In 2023, CUC Saipan tested for Lithium. Below are the results of the contaminants detected.

Unregulated Contaminant	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range
2,4- Dinitrotolune (ppt)	2019	0.4	ND - 0.4
Dieldrin (ppt)	2019	1	ND - 1
Germanium (ppb)	2019	0.4	ND - 0.4
Manganese (ppb)	2019	1	ND - 1
Lithium (ppb)	2023	58.4	ND - 58.4

Information About Arsenic

While the CUC Saipan drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. We collected confirmation samples that had lower results and are shown in the table on the previous page. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 1 (800) 426-4791** or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

We thank our customers for their help in collecting the lead and copper samples!

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

None of the sites tested in 2023 exceeded the action level for lead or copper.

Four (4) Granular Activated Carbon Water Filtration Systems being installed for the Isley Field to remove PFAS from the water.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monitoring

The CUC Saipan water system was required to monitor for PFAS as part of the CNMI's updated drinking water regulations. Additionally, in 2023, we tested all 15 of our sample sites for 29 PFAS including the three compounds regulated by the CNMI DEQ; perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA). In the table below are the results for the unregulated PFAS compounds that we detected in the CUC Saipan water.

PFAS are a group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS have been found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. Current scientific research has shown links between exposure to some PFAS chemicals and adverse health outcomes. Drinking water may be impacted in communities where these chemicals have contaminated the water supply.

You can find more information about EPA's actions to address PFAS in drinking water and links to informational resources at **www.epa.gov/pfas.**

Perfluoroalkyl Substance (ppt)	Year	Highest	Range
Perfluoro-1-butanesulfonic acid - PFBS	2023	8.5	ND - 8.5
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	2023	27	ND - 27
Perfluorohexanoic acid - PFHxA	2023	61	ND - 61
Perfluoro-1-hexanesulfonic acid - PFHxS	2023	71	ND - 71
Perfluoropentanoic acid - PFPeA	2023	10.5	ND - 10.5

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). T**hese 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 compounds 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. **Please see the table below.**

Secondary Water Constituent	Standard	Year Tested	Highest Result	Range	What This Constituent Measures
Chloride (ppm)	250	2023	3,349	26 - 3,349	Measures the amount of several naturally occurring salts in the water
Hardness, Total as Calcium & Magnesium (ppm)	NE	2023	1,314	255 - 1,314	Hardness is the sum of many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium compounds
pH	6.5 to 8.5	2023	7.8	7.1 - 7.8	Measures the acidity or alkalinity of water
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	NE	2023	10,282	575 - 10,282	Hardness is the sum of many forms of naturally occurring magnesium and calcium compounds
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	2023	6,132	324 - 6,132	Measures the naturally occurring salts and minerals dissolved in water

Pay Your CUC Bill Online or By Phone!

Save time and money by paying your CUC bill online or by phone! You can pay with your Visa, MasterCard, or Discover debit or credit card.

Register your account for online payments at **https://www.iwebms.net/cucgov.**

For payment by phone, please call **1 (855) 729-2282.**

Do You Have Questions?

For more information about your water quality or to find out about opportunities to participate in public meetings, please contact our 24-hour **Customer Service** at **(670) 664-4282.**

Stay Informed!

For more information and updates, visit us at:

www.cucgov.org

@CommonwealthUtilitiesCorporation

@commonwealthutilitiescorp

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 before July 1. **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 e-mailed to you, please call CUC at (670) 664-4282.

Estagui i kada såkkan na iyon-miyu Ripot Kuålidåt Hånum. Esti na ripot put i hanum na i Commonwealth Utilities Corporation ha nånnå'i hamyu, i iyon-måmi customer. Gi 1996, i Kongresun Estådus Unidus ma'amenda i Åkton Sinåfu' Magimin Hånum ya på'gu magagåogåo i CUC, i iyon-miyu "Sisteman Hånum Kumunidåt" para u pupblisa esti na ripot åntis di Huliu 1. **Esti na ripot ha sasahguan manimpottånti siha na infotmasión put i magigimin na hånum-miyu. Kuentus yan ottru na tåotåo ni kumumprendi osino i håyi siña umintetpiti i infotmasión para hågu.**

In diseseha na un taitai put ginen manu i hanum-miyu, i "levels" i mantinatmi ni masodda', håfa na i hanum-ta na manggof difirensiåo gi kada songsong asta ottru songsong, yan håfa macho'cho'gui para u mana'dinanchi pat mana'ke'måolik i sitbisiun i hanum siha gi halum iya CNMI.

Komu i "consumers" manininfotman måolik, siempri mañåonåo yan mama'tinas la'måolik na disisión siha put i uriyå-ta, taimanu i salåppi' magåsta, yan i inayek-ta siha gi minanehan "utility" hånum.

Yanggin un nisissita i ripot matránslåda, ya malagu´ håo para un kuentusi håyi put i ripot, pat malagu' håo mahanåogui kopian påppit osino para u ma- "e-mail" kopia guatu giya hågu, put fabot ågang 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 arongorong 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 yóómw, 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 áffilighatch 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 e-mail 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.

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。

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。

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

CUC Saipan Office

P.O. Box 501220
3rd Floor Joeten Dandan Building
Saipan, MP 96950

(670) 664-4282

cucadmin@cucgov.org