UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (MONITORING REQUIRED)‡

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>GROUND WATER</th>
<th>USUM WATER</th>
<th>FENA WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>RV</td>
<td>Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbial</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliforms</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Streptococci</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl Chloride</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions & Abbreviations**

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are not as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technique.

MRDL and MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or Level, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse health effect occurs and whichallow for a margin of safety. MRDLs for disinfectants are set as a target for the most effective disinfection.

†The MCL for both bacteria is 4 million per liter. However, EPA considers 50,000 per liter to be the level of concern for both particles.

‡The MCL for both bacteria is 4 million per liter. However, EPA considers 50,000 per liter to be the level of concern for both particles.
Dear Customer:

Since 1997 Guam Waterworks Authority has been providing an annual Water Quality Report to our customers. The year’s report covers calendar year 2013 water quality testing. GWAA state-of-the-art treatment technologies to remove contaminants from the water, and continuously monitors water quality throughout the system. Our primary commitment is, and always will be, to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply. Please read and share this report with other concerned members of our community.

GWAA’s drinking water sources contain low levels of a variety of chemicals. Some are of natural origin and some are man-made. Lots of chemicals occur naturally in water and some of these can be undesirable. It is a huge challenge. Levels of these naturally occurring chemicals are normally low that they pose no health problem. Fluoride is one of those naturally occurring chemicals, which has been found to have health benefits, and poses no health problem. GWAA does not add fluoride to our systems, but the US Navy Surface Water System (FWA) does.

It’s not the presence of a chemical that is important. What is important is how much of the chemical is present. For example, some of the heavy metals, such as lead, cadmium and mercury, occur naturally in water, but their presence is so low that most of the time they are not a problem. Treatment becomes necessary when the amount of the contaminant approaches or exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). When this situation develops, GWAA has options like the use of activated charcoal and other treatment processes to remove the contaminant.

Note: data is developed and provided by a licensed drinking water testing laboratory.

What is the Source of Your Drinking Water?

The main source of Guam’s drinking water is groundwater pumped from an underground aquifer, by over 1,211 wells, into the water distribution system. Surface sources used by GWAA include an intake from the Guam River plus water purchased from the US Navy Surface Water System (FWA). Spring water from Santa Rita is used to supplement the water supply from FWA for the villages of Ayuy, PK, Kukut, Agat, Santa Rita and some areas of Banganga and Mongmong-Toto-Maite. It has long been recognized that our water sources need protection, and GWAA is determined to protect our very high quality water against contamination, not only from pollutants and natural contaminants (e.g., iron, manganese, rust) but also salt-water intrusion due to the over-pumping of the aquifer. We are working with the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) and the Water and Environmental Research Institute, University of Guam (WERI) to determine the vulnerability of our water sources to contamination.

Copies of the Guam Water Data Management System reports are available at GEPA and WERI and on our web site.

Why are there Monitored Contaminants in the Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some monitored compounds of natural origin. The presence of these components in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water poses a health risk. More information about monitored compounds and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or on their web site.

In compliance with the Guam Primary Safe Drinking Water Regulations (GPSDWR), our drinking water is monitored for all regulated and unregulated contaminants as it leaves our potable water system. The contaminants measured include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may be the cause of diarrhea, flu-like symptoms, and some forms of serious illnesses. If these contaminants are present in drinking water, they can cause ‘bubbles’ rise to the surface.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, result from human activities, and supplemented by water from Santa Rita Springs. The Navy water system has made changes to their surface water treatment which will bring Central Distribution System into compliance with the regulation soon.
- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, the elderly, and young children may be especially vulnerable. Additional information is also available by calling GEPA at (671) 300-4796/4782.
- Pesticide and herbicide contaminants, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and spills.
- Radionuclide contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of improper disposal of radioactive wastes.

2013 Water Quality Report

This report shows only the contaminants that have been detected. If you would like a complete listing of GWAA test results, or if you have any questions regarding this report, please visit Carmen Sue-Cortez, at our Laboratory Services Division at (671) 300-4700 or 300-2855 during normal business hours.

Is our Water System Meeting other Rules that govern our Operations?

Dear Customer:

The Guam Water & Sanitation Authority (GWAA) is committed to providing a safe drinking water supply to its customers. GWAA is also committed to protecting the drinking water source and its environment.

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Cindy M. Camacho, Guam Water & Sanitation Authority’s General Manager at (671) 300-4700.