# COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS SAIPAN MARIANA ISLANDS

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 09



**SEPTEMBER 15, 1995** 

# **COMMONWEALTH**

REGISTER

#### COMMONWEALTH REGISTER VOLUME 17 NUMBER 09 SEPTEMBER 15, 1995

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

# 

Department of Lands and Natural Resources......13723



### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
CALLER BOX 10007
C.K., SAIPAN, MP 96950

TEL. NO. (670) 664-3000/1/2 FAX NO. (670) 664-3067

## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED C.N.M.I.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RULES AND REGULATIONS
CONCERNING THE ISSUANCE OF BUSINESS LICENSES
FOR GARMENT MANUFACTURING OR PRODUCTS LISTED UNDER
THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES
GENERAL NOTE 3(a)(iv)

AUTHORITY: The Secretary of the Department of Commerce for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under the authority of 1 CMC § 2454; P.L. 9-22, § 5611 (effective date January 1, 1995); and Executive Order 94-3 hereby gives notice to the public of the intent by the Department of Commerce to adopt rules and regulations concerning the lawful application procedure for the issuance of a business license for garment manufacturing or any other products listed under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States General Note 3(a)(iv). The proposed regulations set forth minimum requirements all applicants desiring to obtain a license for garment manufacturing or for the production of any other product covered under General Note 3(a)(iv) must meet in order to be receive a Business License.

**PUBLIC COMMENT:** The public is invited to comment on the proposed regulations and the proper address to send those comments on or before October 17, 1995 is:

Department of Commerce Caller Box 10007 C.K. Saipan, M.P. 96950

**PROPOSED APPLICATION PROCESS:** The detailed information requested in the application process will include the following matters:

(i) submission to the Department of Commerce of financial statements for the past three years by the prospective individual(s) or business entity owner(s) of the proposed garment manufacturing facility, or, facility producing products listed under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States General Note 3(a)(iv); along with any other data requested by the Department of Commerce to determine whether a sufficient financial basis exists upon which grant the license;

- (ii) submission to the Department of Commerce of a comprehensive human resource plan as outlined by the Department revealing information such as the proposed number of workers; job descriptions for all proposed positions; qualifications required to fill those positions; recruitment, training, and promotion plans for local hires; a copy of the employee handbook or policy manual; and if nonresident workers are to be employed, certification by the Department of Labor and Immigration of the availability of such workers;
- (iii) submission to the Department of Commerce of a comprehensive business plan as outlined by the Department revealing such information as to establish the proposed facility's economic viability with respect to obtaining essential infrastructure services such as water, power, sewage and refuse disposal at the proposed location; and a description of the business management plan including information on operations and production, a written sales plan, including total production and financial projections from income statements, cash flow projections and balance statements. Further, the Department of Commerce shall retain the right to request any additional information needed to determine the viability of any submitted proposal; and
- (iv) submission to the Department of Commerce of police clearance reports for each individual, partner, or major shareholder and director from the jurisdiction in which these individuals were residing for the past three years.

day of September, 1995.

PEDRO Q. DELA O Secretary of Con

Received by:

DONNA J. CRI

Office of the Governor

Filed by:

OLEDAD B. SASAMOTO

Registrar of Corporations

# OFFICIAL SIAL

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

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C.K., SAIPAN, MP 96950

TEL. NO. (670) 664-3000/1/2 FAX NO. (670) 664-3067

# NOTISIAN PUBLIKU

MAPRUPOPONI NA REGULASIONS PARA LISENSIAN BISNES GARMENT MANUFACTURING YAN TODO AYU SIHA NA PRODUCTO ANI MAFATINAS GI MANASAONAO GI LISTNG Y HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES GENERAL NOTES (3)(a)(iv).

I Dipattamento Kometsio, hananai notisia i henerat publiku na ha prupoponi na para u inplementa areklamento para i lisensian bisnes garment manufacturing yan lokue ayu siha na producto nui mama pasalista gi Harmonizes Schedule Tariff of the United States General Notes (3)(a)(iv).

I maprupoponi na areklamento manma publilika gi Commonwealth Register, ya hayi enteresao na petsona sina manuli kopia ginen i ofisinan i Attoreny General.

Haye enteresao mamatinas komentu pot este na areklamento siña há ha tuge ya hana halom guato gi Secretary of Commerce, Caller Box 10007, C.K., Saipan, MP, 96950, ti u mas di trenta (30) dias ginen i fecha anai ma publika este na notisia gi Commonwealth Register.

PEDRO Q. DELA ORUZ

Secretary of Commerce

Received by:

DONNA J. CRUZ

Office of the Governor

Filed by:

SOLEDAD B. SASAMOTO

Registrar of Corporations



#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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### CERTIFICATION

I, Pedro Q. Dela Cruz, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, which is promulgating the Department of Commerce Rules and Regulations Concerning the Issuance of Business Licenses for Garment Manufacturing or Other Products Listed Under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States General Note 3(a)(iv) as hereinabove set forth, by signature below hereby certify that such proposed regulations are a true, complete, and correct copy of the Department of Commerce Rules and Regulations Concerning the Issuance of Business Licenses for Garment Manufacturing or Other Products Listed Under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States General Note 3(a)(iv) as formally proposed the Department of Commerce. I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on the day of September, 1995 at Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

PEORO Q. DELA CRUZ Secretary of Commerce



### Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

#### **Division of Environmental Quality**

P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950



Tels.:(670) 234-6114/6984 Fax: (670) 234-1003

#### **PUBLIC NOTICE**

# PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS PROMULGATED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

2 CMC §§ 3101 to 3134 and 1 CMC §§ 2601 to 2605 by the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Secretary of the Department of Public Works, of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), in accordance with 2 CMC §§ 3101 to 3134 and 1 CMC §§ 2601 to 2605, proposes amendments to the existing CNMI Drinking Water Regulations. These proposed changes conform with the requirements imposed on Commonwealth in the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

The proposed changes pertain to the requirements set forth in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations which include the public notice language for fifty-seven (57) contaminants including inorganic chemicals, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. A proposed modification in the regulations to set the cost of the fees for Division of Environmental Quality laboratory analysis of water samples is also included in these revisions.

Comments, suggestions, and concerns about the proposed Drinking Water Regulation amendments are encouraged and welcomed. All comments concerning the proposed Drinking Water Regulations must be submitted in writing to the Department of Public Works, Division of Environmental Quality, located on the third floor of the Morgen Building in San Jose, Saipan (P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950), within thirty days of publication in the Commonwealth Register.

Copies of the proposed amendments to the regulations are also available for viewing at the office of the Division of Environmental Quality, located on the third floor of the Morgen Building in San Jose, Saipan, MP 96950.

Date: (7/37/)

Edward M. Deleon Guererro, Secretary

Department of Public Works

Date: 8 30 95

John / Castro, Director

Division of Environmental Quality

Filed by:

Remedio M. Hollhean

Soledad B. Sasamoto
Registrar of Corporations

Received at Governor's Office:

Date: 9/1/95

Donna J. Cruz,



## Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

#### **Division of Environmental Quality**

P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950



Tels.:(670) 234-6114/6984 Fax: (670) 234-1003

# NUTISIAN PUPBLIKU I MANMAPRUPOPONI SIHA NA AMENDASION GI REGULASION HANOM MA 'GIMEN NI MANMAFATINAS SIGUN GI ATURIDAT 2 CMC § § 3101 asta 3134 yan 1 CMC § § 2601 asta 2605 ginen i DIPATTAMENTON PUBLIC WORKS

I Sikritarion Dipattamenton Public Works, gi Commonwealth i Sangkattan siha Na Islas Marianas (CNMI), sigun gi 2 CMC § § 3101 asta 3134 yan 1 CMC § § asta 2605, ha prupoponi amendasion siha gi prisente na Regulasion siha put Hanom Ma 'gimen gi CNMI. Este siha na prinuponen tinulaika manakonfotme yan i kondision siha ni manma 'enggañu i Commonwealth gi halom i Akton Fiderat put Safu na Hanom Ma 'gimen.

I manmaprupoponi na tinulaika ha tutuka i kondision siha ne manma establesi gi halom i United Stated Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulasions ni engklusu i nutisian pupbliku gi lengguahi para singkuentai sette (57) na klasen binenu kontodu postisu (inorganic/artificial) na kemikat siha, "volatile (mamagap) organic compounds" yan "synthetic (manmafa tinas ni taotao) organic compound". I maprupoponi na tinulaika gi regulasion ni para u na guaha apas para i Division of Environmental Quality na inalisan labatoriu na muestran hanom siha manma engklusu lokkue gi halom este siha na ribision.

Kumento, rekomendasion yan hinasso siha put i manmaprupoponi siha na amendasion gi Regulasion Hanom Ma'gimen ginen manenteresante siha na petsona manmasosoyo' yan agradesi. Todu kumento siha put i manmaprupoponi siha na Regulasion Hanom Gumimen debi di u fanmasatmiti gi tinige' guato gi Dibision i Environmental Quality, gi mina'tres na bibenda, Morgen Building, San Jose, Saipan (P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950) gi halom trenta (30) dias despues di manpupbliku este na nutisia gi halom i Rehistran Commonwealth.

Guaha kopia siha put i manmaprupoponi na amendasion gi regulasion para hayi interesao gi Ufisinan Dibision i Environmental Quality, gi mina tres bibenda gi Morgen Building giya San Jose, Saipan, MP 96950.

Fecha: 8/81/98	Edward M. Deleon Guerrero, Sekretariu Dipattamenton Public Works
Fecha: 8/30/95	John I Castro, Jr. Direktot Dibision i Environmental Quality
Ma file as: Fecha: 9/1/95	Remedio M. Holean  Soledad B. Sasamoto  Registrar of Corporations
Marisibir gi Ofisinan Gubetno: Fecha: 9/1/95	Donna J. Cruz



## Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

#### **Division of Environmental Quality**

P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950



Tels.:(670) 234-6114/6984 Fax: (670) 234-1003

# ARONGORONGOL TOWLAP FFÉÉRÚL LLIIWEL MELLÓL ALLÉGHÚL SCHALÚL ÚÚL IYE RE FÉÉRU FAAL BWÁNGIL ME AILÉÉWAL 2 CMC § \$ 3101 ngáli 3114 me 1 CMC § \$ 2601 ngáli 2605 sángi DIPATAMENTOOL PUBLIC WORKS

Sekretóriyaal Dipatamentool Public Works, mellól Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI), sángi bwángil me ailééwal 2 CMC § § 3101 ngáli 3134 me 1 CMC § § 2601 ngáli 2605, nge ebwe fféér lliiwel mellól ówtol Alléghúl Schalúl Úúl ye ighila. Lliiwel kkaal nge igha ebwe ghol fengál me milikka Federal Safe Drinking Water Act e akkúlééw ngáli Commonwealth.

Lliiwel kkaal nge ebwe ghol fengál akkúlé kka e mwetto mereer schóól United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Alléghúl National Primary iye eyoor arongorongol towlap limeigh me fisuuw (57) tapalal kkepas kka e ghil ngáli milikka e bineeno iye ebwal toolong milikka inorganic chemicals, volatile organic compounds, me synthetic organic compounds. Fféérúl Lliiwel kka llól ówtol allégh kkaal igha ebwe ayoora tálil abwós mellól Division of Environmental Quality Labartory igha rebwe sample-li schaal nge ebwe lo llól lliiwel kkaal.

Mángemáng, tiip, me meeta a ghil ngáli lliiwel ówtol Alléghúl Schálúl Úúl yeel nge schóól bwulasiyo yeel rebwal ghi tipáli. Alongal mángemáng me tiip kka ebwe atotoolong réél lliiwel Ówtol Alléghúl Schalúl Úúl yeel nge rebwe ischiitiw nge raa afanga ngáli Department of Public Works, Division of Environmental Quality, iye elo aiyeluuwal bibenda mellól Morgen Building me San Jose (Oleai), Saipan (P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950) llól eliigh (30) rál sángi igha e toowow arongorong yeel mellól Commonwealth Register.

Kopiyaal lliiwel ówtol Allégh kkaal nge eyoor mellól Bwulasiyool Division of Environmental Quality, iye elo aiyeluuwal bibenda Morgen Building me San Jose (Oleai), Saipan, MP 96950.

Rál: 8/31/81	Edward M. Deleon Guerrero, Sekretóóriya Dipatamentool Public Works
Rál: 8 30 95	John Castro, Jr. Director Division of Environmental Quality
File-liiyal:  Rál: 9/1/95	Remedic M. Holler Soledad B. Sasamoto Registrar of Corporations
Aramas ye e risibi me Bwulasiyool Guber Rál:9/1/95	Donna J. Cruz

#### PART 6 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

#### 6.5 Mandatory Health Effects Language

When providing the information on potential adverse health effects required in 6.4 in notices of violation of maximum contaminant levels or treatment technique requirements, or notices of the granting or the continued existence of exemptions or variances, notices of failure to comply with a variance of exemption schedule, the owner or operator of a public water system shall include language specified below for each contaminant. (If language for a particular contaminant is not specified below at the time notice is required, this paragraph does not apply).

- (a) Mandatory public notice language for microbiological contaminants.
  - (1) Total coliforms. (To be used when there is a violation of 5,3.1 (a), and not a violation of 5.3.1 (b)) The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of total coliforms is a possible health concern. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water, however, generally is a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can 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 diseasecausing 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 total coliforms to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard, no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month can contain these bacteria, except that systems collecting fewer than 40 samples/month that have one total coliform-positive per month are not violating the standard. Drinking water which meets this standard is usually not associated with a health risk from disease-causing bacteria and should be considered safe.
  - (2) Fecal Coliforms/E. coli (To be used when there is a violation of 5.3.1 (a) or both 5.3.1 (a) and (b). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of fecal coliforms or E. coli is serious health concern. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are generally not harmful themselves, but their presence in drinking water is serious because they usually are associated with sewage or animal wastes. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is generally a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that

can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with diseasecausing 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 coliforms and E. coli to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard all drinking water samples must be free of these bacteria. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and should be considered safe. Commonwealth and local health authorities recommend that consumers take the following precautions: Before consuming1) bring water to a rolling boil for a period of not less than one (1) minute or 2) add two teaspoons of near 5% strength sodium hypochlorite solution (Clorox™, Purex™, etc.) per one hundred (100) gallons of water [approximately (5) drops per gallon] and let stand for 30 minutes before using, or as may be prescribed by the Division.

- (3) Microbiological contaminants (for use when there is a violation of the treatment technique requirements for filtration and disinfection in Part 10). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of microbiological contaminants are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. If water is inadequately treated, microbiological contaminants in that water may 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. The EPA has set enforceable requirements for treating drinking water to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Treatment such as filtering and disinfecting the water removes or destroys microbiological contaminants. Drinking water which is treated to meet Department requirements is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.
- (b) Mandatory public notice language for inorganic chemicals and metals.
  - (1) Antimony. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that antimony is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface water and is often used in the flame retardant industry. It is also used in ceramics, glass, batteries, fireworks and explosives. It may get into drinking water through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal or manufacturing processes. This chemical has been shown to decrease longevity, and altered blood levels of cholesterol and glucose in laboratory animals such as

rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for antimony at 0.006 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to antimony.

- (2) Asbestos. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that asbestos fibers greater than 10 micrometers in length are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral. Most asbestos fibers are less than 10 micrometers in length and occur from natural sources and from corroded asbestos-cement pipes in the distribution system. The major uses of asbestos were in the production of cements, floor tiles, paper products, paint, and caulking; in transportation-related applications; and in the production of textiles and plastics. Asbestos was once a popular insulating and fire retardant material. Inhalation studies have shown that various forms of asbestos have produced lung tumors in laboratory animals. The available information on the risk of developing gastrointestinal tract cancer associated with the ingestion of asbestos from drinking water is limited. Ingestion of intermediate-range chrysotile asbestos fibers greater than 10 micrometers in length is associated with causing benign tumors in male rats. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals may also increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for asbestos at 7 million long fibers per liter to reduce the potential for cancer or other adverse health effects which has been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be safe with respect to asbestos.
- (3) Barium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that barium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in some aquifers that serve as sources of ground water. It is also used in oil and gas drilling muds, automotive paints, bricks, tiles and jet fuels. It generally gets into drinking water after dissolving from naturally occurring minerals in the ground. This chemical may damage the heart and cardiovascular system, and is associated with high blood pressure in laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. In humans, EPA believes that effects from barium on blood pressure should not occur below 2 parts per million (ppm) in drinking water. EPA has set the drinking water standard for barium at 2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to barium.

- (4) Beryllium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that beryllium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electrical equipment and electrical components. It generally gets into water from runoff from mining operations, discharge from processing plants and improper waste disposal. Beryllium compounds have been associated with damage to the bones and lungs and induction of cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. There is limited evidence to suggest that beryllium may pose a cancer risk via drinking water exposure. Therefore, EPA based the health assessment on noncancer effects with an extra uncertainty factor to account for possible carcinogenicity. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for beryllium at 0.004 part per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water which meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe with respect to beryllium.
- (5) Copper. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that copper is a health concern at certain exposure levels. Copper, a reddish-brown metal, is often used to plumb residential and commercial structures that are connected to water distribution systems. Copper contaminating drinking water as a corrosion by-product occurs as the result of the corrosion of copper pipes that remain in contact with water for a prolonged period of time. Copper is an essential nutrient, but at high doses it has been shown to cause stomach and intestinal distress, liver and kidney damage, and anemia. Persons with Wilson's disease may be at a higher risk of health effects due to copper than the general public. EPA's national primary drinking water regulation requires all public water systems to install optimal corrosion control to minimize copper contamination resulting from the corrosion of plumbing materials. Public water systems serving 50,000 people or fewer that have copper concentrations below 1.3 parts per million (ppm) in more than 90% of tap water samples (the EPA "action level") are not required to install or improve their treatment. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also monitor their source water to determine whether treatment to remove copper in source water is needed.
- (6) Cadmium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that cadmium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Food and the smoking of tobacco are common sources of general exposure. This inorganic metal is a contaminant in the metals used to galvanize pipe.

It generally gets into water by corrosion of galvanized pipes or by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney in animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetime. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the kidney. EPA has set the drinking water standard for cadmium at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cadmium.

- (7) Chromium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that chromium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal occurs naturally in the ground and is often used in the electroplating of metals. It generally gets into water from runoff from old mining operations and improper waste disposal from plating operations. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, nervous system, and the circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels. Some humans who were exposed to high levels of this chemical suffered liver and kidney damage, dermatitis and respiratory problems. EPA has set the drinking water standard for chromium at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to chromium.
- (8) Cyanide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that cyanide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is used in electroplating, steel processing, plastics, synthetic fabrics and fertilizer products. It usually gets into water as a result of improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the spleen, brain and liver of humans fatally poisoned with cyanide. EPA has set the drinking water standard for cyanide at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cyanide.
- (9) Lead. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that lead is a health concern at certain exposure levels. Materials that contain lead have frequently been used in the construction of water supply distribution systems, and plumbing systems in private homes and other buildings. The most commonly found materials include service lines, pipes, brass and bronze fixtures, and solders and fluxes. Lead in these materials

can contaminate drinking water as a result of the corrosion that takes place when water comes into contact with those materials. Lead can cause a variety of adverse health effects in humans. At relatively low levels of exposure, these effects may include interference with red blood cell chemistry, delays in normal physical and mental development in babies and young children, slight deficits in the attention span, hearing, and learning abilities of children, and slight increases in the blood pressure of some adults. EPA's national primary drinking water regulation requires all public water systems to optimize corrosion control to minimize lead contamination resulting from the corrosion of plumbing materials. Public water systems serving 50,000 people or fewer that have lead concentrations below 15 parts per billion (ppb) in more than 90% of tap water samples (the EPA "action level") have optimized their corrosion control treatment. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also monitor their source water to determine whether treatment to remove lead in source water is needed. Any water system that continues to exceed the action level after installation of corrosion control and/or source water treatment must eventually replace all lead service lines contributing in excess of 15 ppb of lead to drinking water. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also undertake a public education program to inform consumers of ways they can reduce their exposure to potentially high levels of lead in drinking water.

- (10) Mercury. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that mercury is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal is used in electric equipment and some water pumps. It generally gets into water from improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney of laboratory animals such as rats when the animals are exposed at high levels. EPA has set the drinking water standard for mercury at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to mercury.
- (11) Nickel. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nickel poses a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. It generally gets into water from mining and refining operations. This chemical has been shown to damage the heart and liver in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) for nickel to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is

associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nickel.

- (12) Nitrate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nitrate poses an acute health concern at certain levels of exposure. Nitrate is used in fertilizer and is found in sewage and wastes from human and/or farm animals and generally gets into drinking water from those activities. Excessive levels of nitrate in drinking water have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under six months of age. The serious illness in infants is caused because nitrate is concerted to nitrite in the body. Nitrite interferes with the oxygen carrying capacity of the child's blood. This is an acute disease in that symptoms can develop rapidly in infants. In most cases, health deteriorates over a period of days. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Clearly, expert medical advice should be sought immediately if these symptoms occur. The purpose of this notice is to encourage parents and other responsible parties to provide infants with an alternate source of drinking water. Local and State health authorities are the best source for information concerning alternate sources of drinking water for infants. EPA has set the drinking water standard at 10 parts per million (ppm) for nitrate to protect against the risk of these adverse effects. EPA has also set a drinking water standard for nitrite at 1 ppm. To allow for the fact that the toxicity of nitrate and nitrite are additive, EPA has also established a standard for the sum of nitrate and nitrite at 10 ppm. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nitrate.
- (13) Nitrite. the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nitrite poses an acute health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is used in fertilizers and is found in sewage and wastes from humans and/or farm animals and generally gets into drinking water as a result of those activities. While excessive levels of nitrite in drinking water have not been observed, other sources of nitrite have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under six months of age. The serious illness in infants is caused because nitrite interferes with the oxygen carrying capacity of the child's blood. This is an acute disease in that symptoms can develop rapidly. However, in most cases, health deteriorates over a period of days. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Clearly, expert medical advice should be sought immediately if these symptoms occur. The purpose of this notice is to encourage parents and other responsible parties to provide infants with an alternate source of drinking water. Local and State health authorities are the best source for information concerning alternate sources of drinking water for infants. EPA has set the drinking water standard at 1 part

per million (ppm) for nitrite to protect against the risk of these adverse effects. EPA has also set a drinking water standard for nitrate (converted to nitrite in humans) at 10 ppm and for the sum of nitrate and nitrite at 10 ppm. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nitrite.

- (14) Selenium. the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that selenium is a health concern at certain high levels of exposure. Selenium is also an essential nutrient at low levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is found naturally in food and soils and is used in electronics, photocopy operations, the manufacture of glass, chemicals, drugs, and as a fungicide and a feed additive. In humans, exposure to high levels of selenium over a long period of time has resulted in a number of adverse health effects, including a loss of feeling and control in the arms and legs. EPA has set the drinking water standard for selenium at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effect. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to selenium.
- (15) Thallium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that thallium poses a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal occurs naturally in soils and is used in electronics, pharmaceuticals, and the manufacture of glass and alloys. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, liver, brain, and intestines of laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for thallium at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to thallium.
- (c) Mandatory public notice language for pesticides.
  - (1) Alachlor. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that alachlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, alachlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rates and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for alachlor at 0.002 parts per

million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to non of this risk and is considered safe with respect to alachlor.

- (2) Aldicarb. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb may leach into ground water after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. EPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb.
- (3) Aldicarb sulfoxide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb sulfoxide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Aldicarb sulfoxide in ground water is primarily a breakdown product of aldicarb. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb sulfoxide may leach into ground water after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. EPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb sulfoxide at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb sulfoxide.
- (4) Aldicarb sulfone. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb sulfone is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Aldicarb sulfone is formed from the breakdown of aldicarb and is considered for registration as a pesticide under the name aldoxycarb. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb sulfone may leach into ground water after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. EPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb

sulfone at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb sulfone.

- (5) Carbofuran. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that carbofuran is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, carbofuran may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous and reproductive systems of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers also suffered damage to the nervous system. Effects on nervous system are generally rapidly reversible. EPA has set the drinking water standard for carbofuran at 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to carbofuran.
- (6) Dinoseb. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dinoseb is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Dinoseb is a widely used pesticide and generally gets into drinking water after application on orchards, vineyards, and other crops. This chemical has been shown to damage the thyroid and reproductive organs in laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in human who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dinoseb at 0.007 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to non of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dinoseb.
- (7) Lindane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that lindane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, lindane may get into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, nervous system, and immune system of laboratory animals such as rats, mice, and dogs exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system and the circulatory system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for lindane at 0.0002 parts

per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to lindane.

- (8) Methoxychlor. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that methoxychlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, methoxychlor may get into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, nervous system, and reproductive system of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. It also has been to shown to cause growth retardation in rats. EPA has set the drinking water standard for methoxychlor at 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to methoxychlor.
- (9) Oxamyl. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that oxamyl is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide for the control of insects and other pests. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidneys of laboratory animals such as rats when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for oxamyl at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to oxamyl.
- (10) Picloram. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that picloram is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide for broadleaf weed control. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water as a result of pesticide application and improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidneys and liver in laboratory animals such as rats when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for picloram at 0.5 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to picloram.
- (11) Toxaphene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that

toxaphene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide widely used on cotton, corn, soybeans, pineapples, and other crops. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, toxaphene may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for toxaphene at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to toxaphene.

- (d) Mandatory public notice language for herbicides.
  - (1) Atrazine. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that atrazine is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, atrazine may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to effect the offspring of rats and the hearts of dogs. EPA has set the drinking water standard for atrazine at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to atrazine.
  - (2) Dalapon. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dalapon is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used herbicide. It may get into drinking water after application to control grasses in crops, drainage ditches and along railroads. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to the kidney and liver in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dalapon at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dalapon.
  - (3) Diquat. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that diquat is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide used to control terrestrial and aquatic weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and

gastrointestinal tract and causes cataract formation in laboratory animals such as dogs and rats exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for diquat at 0.02 parts per million (ppm) to protect against these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to diquat.

- (4) Endothall. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that endothall is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide used to control terrestrial and aquatic weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and gastrointestinal tract and reproductive system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for endothall at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to endothall.
- (5) Pentachlorophenol. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that pentachlorophenol is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a wood preservative, herbicide, disinfectant, and defoliant. It generally gets into drinking water by runoff into surface water or leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to produce adverse reproductive effects and to damage the liver and kidneys of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the liver and kidneys. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for pentachlorophenol at 0.001 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to pentachlorophenol.
- (6) Simazine. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that simazine is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide used to control annual grasses and broadleaf

weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water after application. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for picloram at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to simazine.

- (7) 2,4-D. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 2,4-D is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide and to control algae in reservoirs. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 2,4-D may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. It may also get into drinking water through improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and kidney of laboratory animals such as rats exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 2,4-D at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 2,4-D.
- (8) 2,4,5-TP. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 2,4,5-TP is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 2,4,5-TP may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and kidney of laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the nervous system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 2,4,5-TP at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 2,4,5-TP.
- (d) Mandatory public notice language for formerly used pesticides.
  - (1) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has

determined that DBCP is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, dibromochloropropane may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in human who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for DBCP at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to non of this risk and is considered safe with respect to DBCP.

- (2) Endrin The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that endrin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide no longer registered for use in the United States. However, this chemical is persistent in treated soils and accumulates in sediments and aquatic and terrestrial biota. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, and heart in laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for endrin at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to endrin.
- (3) Ethylene dibromide (EDB). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that ethylene dibromide (EDB) is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, EDB may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in human who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for EDB at 0.00005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to EDB.
- (4) Heptachlor. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that heptachlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This

organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, heptachlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in human who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for heptachlor at 0.0004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to heptachlor.

- (5) Heptachlor epoxide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that heptachlor epoxide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, heptachlor epoxide may get into drinking water by runoff into surface or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in human who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for heptachlor at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to heptachlor epoxide.
- (e) Mandatory public notice language for solvents, plasticizers, and other miscellaneous chemicals.
  - (1) Acrylamide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that acrylamide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Polymers made from acrylamide are sometimes used to treat water supplies to remove particulate contaminants. Acrylamide has been shown to cause concern in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause concern in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. Sufficiently large doses of acrylamide are known to cause neurological injury. EPA has set the drinking water standard for acrylamide suing a treatment techniques to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. This treatment technique limits the amount of acrylamide in the polymer.

and the amount of the polymer which may be added to drinking water to remove particulate. Drinking water systems which comply with this treatment technique have little to no risk and are consider safe with respect to acrylamide.

- (2) Benzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that benzene is health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a solvent and degreaser of metals. It is also a major component of gasoline. Drinking water contamination generally results from leaking underground gasoline and petroleum tanks or improper waste disposal. This chemicals has been associate with significantly increased risks of leukemia among certain industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amount of this chemical during their working careers. This chemical has also been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high level over their lifetime. Chemicals that cause increased risk of cancer among industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has set forth enforceable standards for Benzene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.
- (3) Carbon tetrachloride. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that carbon tetrachloride is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical was once a popular household cleaning fluid. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetime. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has set forth enforceable standards for carbon tetrachloride at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.
- (4) Dichloromethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dichloromethane (methylene chloride) is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used solvent. It is used in the manufacture of paint removal, as a metal degreaser and as an aerosol propellant. It generally gets into drinking water after improper discharge of waste disposal. This chemical has been shown

to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dichloromethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dichloromethane.

- (5) Hexachlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that hexachlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is produced as an impurity in the manufacture of certain solvents and pesticides. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for hexachlorobenzene at 0.001 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer and other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to hexachlorobenzene.
- (6) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that hexachlorocyclopentadiene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of pesticides and flame retardants. It may get into the water by discharge from production facilities. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney and stomach of laboratory animals when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for hexachlorocyclopentadiene at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer and other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
- (7) Monochlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that monochlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent. It generally gets into the

water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for monochlorobenzene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to monochlorobenzene.

- (8) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. These organic chemicals were once used in electrical transformers and other industrial equipment. They usually get into drinking water by improper waste disposal or leaking electrical industrial equipment. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for PCBs at 0.0005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to PCBs.
- (9) Tetrachloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that tetrachloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical has been a popular solvent, particularly for dry cleaning. It generally gets into the water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for tetrachloroethylene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to tetrachloroethylene.
- (10) Trichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that trichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is a common metal cleaning and dry cleaning fluid. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over

their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has set forth enforceable standards for trichloroethylene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

- (11) Styrene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that styrene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is commonly used to make plastics and is sometimes a component of resins used for drinking water treatment. Styrene may get into drinking water from improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and nervous system in laboratory animals when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for styrene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to styrene.
- (12) Toluene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that toluene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and in the manufacture of gasoline for airplanes. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal or leaking underground storage tanks. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, nervous system, and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the liver, kidney, and nervous system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for toluene at 1 part per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to toluene.
- (13) Vinyl Chloride. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that vinyl chloride is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used in industry and is found in drinking water as result of the breakdown of related solvents. The solvents are used as cleaners and degreaser of metals and generally gets into the drinking water by improper disposal. This chemical has been associated with significantly increased risks of cancer among certain industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during

their working careers. Chemicals that cause cancer among exposed industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has se forth enforceable standards for vinyl chloride at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard in associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

- (14) Xylenes. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that xylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used in the manufacture of gasoline for airplanes and as a solvent for pesticides. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for xylene at 10 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to xylene.
- (15) 1,2-Dichloropropane The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2-dichloropropane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 1-2dichloropropane may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. It may also get into drinking water through improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,2dichloropropane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,2-dichloropropane.
- (16) o-Dichorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that o-dichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as solvent in the production of pesticides and dyes. It generally gets into water by improper waste

disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and the blood cells of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the liver, nervous system, and circulatory system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for o-dichlorobenzene at 0.6 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of this adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to non of this risk and is considered safe with respect to o-dichlorobenzene.

- (17) cis-1,2-dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that cis-1,2-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as solvent and intermediate in chemical production. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of this adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to non of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cis-1,2-dichloroethylene.
- (18) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that trans-1,2-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and intermediate in chemical production. It generally gets into water from improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system, and the circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. EPA has set the drinking water standard for trans-1,2-dichloroethylene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to trans-1,2-dichloroethylene.
- (19) Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate is a widely used plasticizer in a variety of products, including synthetic rubber, food packaging

materials and cosmetics. It may get into drinking water after improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage liver and testes in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in human who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate at 0.4 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate.

- (20) Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is a widely used plasticizer, which is primarily used in the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins. It may get into drinking water after improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at 0.006 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.
- (21) Benzo[a]pyrene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that benzo[a]pyrene poses a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Cigarette smoke and charbroiled meats are common source of general exposure. The major source of benzo[a]pyrene in drinking water is the leaching from coal tar lining and sealants in water storage tanks. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels. EPA has set the drinking water standard for benzo[a]pyrene at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to benzo[a]pyrene.
- (22) 1,2-Dichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2-dichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a cleaning fluid for fats, oil, waxes, and resins. It generally gets into the drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high

levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has set forth enforceable standards for 1,2-Dichloroethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

- (23) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1-Dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used in industry and is found in drinking water as a result of the breakdown of related solvents. The solvent are used as cleaners and degreasers of metals and generally get into the drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has set forth enforceable standards for 1,1-Dichloroethylene at 0.007 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.
- (24) Para-dichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that para-dichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is a component of deodorizer, moth balls, and pesticides. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has set forth enforceable standards for paradichlorobenzene at 0.075 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.
- (25) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1,1-trichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a cleaner and degreaser

of metals. It generally gets into drinking water by improper wasted disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system, and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers also suffered damage to the liver, nervous system, and circulatory system. Chemicals that cause increased risk of cancer among industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. EPA has set forth enforceable standards for 1,1,1-trichloroethane at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to reduce risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in humans and laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standards is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

- (26) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1,2-trichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as an intermediate in the production of 1,1-dichloroethylene. It generally gets into water by industrial discharge of wastes. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney and liver of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,1,2-trichloroethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,1,2-trichloroethane.
- (27) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a dye carrier and as a precursor in herbicide manufacture. It generally gets into drinking water by discharges from industrial activities. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to several organs, including the adrenal glands. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.
- (28) 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dioxin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemicals is an impurity in the production of some pesticides. It may get into drinking water by industrial discharge

of wastes. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dioxin at 0.0000003 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dioxin.

## PART 7 APPROVED LABORATORIES, REPORTING, RECORD KEEPING, AND RIGHT OF ENTRY

- 7.1. <u>Certified Laboratories</u>: For the purpose of determining compliance with the maximum contaminant levels set forth in Part 5 hereinbefore, samples may be considered only, if they have been analyzed by a laboratory certified by the Division, or EPA except that measurements for chlorine residual may be performed by any person acceptable to the Division.
  - (a) The following fees have been established for laboratory analysis performed by the Division.

<u>Fee</u>
\$50.00
\$50.00
\$20.00
\$10.00
\$20.00
\$20.00
\$20.00
\$20.00
\$20.00
\$20.00
\$35.00
\$35.00
\$20.00

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS CALLER BOX 10007 C.K., SAIPAN, MP 96950

TEL. NO. (670) 664-3000/1/2 FAX NO. (670) 664-3067

## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

PUBLIC NOTICE OF REPEAL BY THE C.N.M.I. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE REGULATION PROHIBITING THE ISSUANCE OF BUSINESS LICENSES FOR GARMENT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

ADOPTION OF PROPOSED REPEAL: The Secretary of the Department of Commerce for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under the authority of 1 CMC § 2454; P.L. 9-22, § 5611 (effective date January 1, 1995); and Executive Order 94-3 hereby gives notice to the public of adoption of the repeal of the regulation prohibiting the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing. prohibition against the issuance of business licenses was published in the Commonwealth Register, Vol. 10 No. 1, at 5414 (January 18, 1988). The proposed repeal of that regulation was published in the Commonwealth Register, Volume 17, No. 5, at 13380-13382, (May 15, 1995).

Copies of The Repealed Regulation are available and may be obtained from the Department of Commerce, Caller Box 10007, C.K., Saipan, MP, 96950. explanation of this decision is attached.

PEDRO Q. DELA CRI

Secretary of Commercial

Received by:

DONNA

Office of the Governor

Filed by:

Registrar of Corporations



COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
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C.K., SAIPAN, MP 96950

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## NOTISIAN PUBLIKU

NOTISIA PARA I PUBLIKU GI HALOM COMMONWEALTH GINEN I DIPATTAMENTO KOMETSIO (DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE) POT I PARA UMA ADATTA I NUEBO NA AREKLAMENTO POT I LISENSIAN BISNES PARA GARMENT MANUFACTURING

MA ADAPTA AREKLAMENTO NUI MA DIROGA: I Secretario Dipattamento Kometsio (Department of Commerce) gi Sankattan Na Islas Marianas, como ninai atoridat ginen i 1CMC §2454, P.L. 9-22, §5611 (efektibo gi Enero dia 1, 1995) yan lokue ginen i Otden Eksekatibo 94-3, hananai i henerat publiku notisia na para uma adapta eyo na notisian publiku pot intension para uma diroga i areklamento nui haprohibe i dipattamento man nai lisensian bisnes gi Garment Manufacturing gi halom i Commonwealth. Este na areklamento ma publika gi Enero dia 18, 1988 na para u prohibe i dipattamento mannai lisensian bisnes para i Garment Manufacturing, gi Commonwealth Register, Volume 10, No. 1. pagina 5414. Este na notisia mapublika gi Commonwealth Register, Volume 17, No. 5, pagina 13380-13382 Mayo, dia 15, 1995

Kopian este na areklamineto nui ma diroga sina machuli gi ofisian Dipattamento, Caller Box 10007, C.K. Saipan, MP 96950. Explanision este na disision checheton gi pajina.

PEDRO Q. DELA CRUZ

Secretary of Commerce

Received by:

DONNA J. CRUZ

Office of the Governor

FECHA

Filed by:

SOLEDAD B. SASAMOTO

Registrar of Corporations

FECHA



COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

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## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

EXPLANATION BY THE C.N.M.I. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DECISION TO REPEAL THE REGULATION PROHIBITING THE ISSUANCE OF BUSINESS LICENSES FOR GARMENT MANUFACTURING

**EXPLANATION:** The Secretary of the Department of Commerce for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under the authority of 1 CMC § 2454; P.L. 9-22, § 5611 (effective date January 1, 1995); and Executive Order 94-3 hereby gives notice to the public of adoption of the repeal of the regulation prohibiting the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing. The prohibition against the issuance of business licenses was published in the <u>Commonwealth Register</u>, Vol. 10 No. 1, at 5414 (January 18, 1988). The proposed repeal of that regulation was published in the <u>Commonwealth Register</u>, Volume 17, No. 5, at 13380-13382, (May 15, 1995).

The Department of Commerce received and responded to two written comments concerning the proposed repeal. One requested an explanation of the decision to repeal the regulation prohibiting the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing and the other requested a meeting with the Secretary of Commerce to discuss the repeal with members of a garment manufacturers association. An informal meeting was held June 13, 1995. The matters raised in the written comments concerned: (i) apprehension of United States Federal Government disapproval of the proposal to authorize additional garment manufacturing plants in the CNMI; (ii) anxiety about the potential negative influence additional garment manufacturing facilities would have on Commonwealth infrastructure capabilities; and (iii) the possibility of limiting the number of new licenses issued. Pursuant to statutory provisions contained in the Administrative Procedures Act, 1 CMC Section 9104(a)(2), the Department of Commerce hereby issues the following statement explaining the decision to repeal the regulation prohibiting the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing.

Following this Administration's policy of encouraging the proper development of all revenue generating sectors of the Commonwealth's economy, the Department of Commerce recognizes that garment manufacturing is one of the important income producing commercial activities in the CNMI today. Recently published Department of Finance and Taxation statistical data reveals consistent growth in the amounts of the monetary contribution the garment manufacturing industry contributes to the Commonwealth General Fund through payment of user fees, excise fees, and gross

business revenue taxes. Given the Department of Commerce's primary statutory function of stimulating, encouraging, and regulating private investment - which directly contributes to Commonwealth General Fund - the Department of Commerce concludes that permitting duly qualified applicants to proceed with opening additional garment manufacturing facilities is in the best interest of the Commonwealth for several reasons.

First, this Administration submits that a cooperative work approach with the United States Federal Government on matters involving nonresident workers and trade issues is an important and necessary undertaking which will ultimately eliminate labor problems in the CNMI and improve the relationship between the CNMI and United States Federal Government. Apprehension of United States Federal Government disapproval of expansion plans for a proven revenue generating commercial activity within the CNMI should not prevent the government of the Commonwealth from developing proper solutions to potential problems in such an important revenue generating industry. A cooperative work approach between both governments will ensure the creation of solutions acceptable to the governments of both the United States and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Under this Administration, such a cooperative effort is already ongoing and has resulted in more efficient control and regulation of nonresident workers. For example, the development of the federal government assisted computer tracking system for nonresident workers is in process and will be fully operational in the near future. Improvements within the system regulating nonresident workers will be recognized by the reduction of backlogged labor cases and lower numbers of new labor cases reported. In addition, concerted efforts are also underway which will better ensure full compliance with existing CNMI labor law to resolve reoccurring labor problems. The Department of Commerce in a cooperative effort with the Department of Labor and Immigration are working on a plan to re-introduce the consensual transfers of nonresident workers under proper conditions. Together, these undertakings reveal greater control over the problems generally associated with expatriation of nonresident alien workers, and accordingly, this Administration should not be penalized for past weaknesses and abuses of prior Administrations. The Department of Commerce maintains that the proper time to remove the restriction concerning the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing is at hand.

Supportive evidence of this fact is found in the <u>Commonwealth Register</u>, Vol. 17, No. 8, at 13648-13652 (August 15, 1995), wherein the Department of Labor and Immigration proposed to amend the regulation which places a limitation on the issuance of Labor and Immigration permits for nonresident workers classified as garment workers. The proposed repeal of the limitation on the issuance of Labor and Immigration permits for nonresidents classified as garment workers reflects an ongoing desire by existing garment manufacturing operators to obtain larger numbers of workers and expand their operations. This fact is confirmed by two recent inquiries made with the Department of Commerce concerning the proper method by which to obtain a business license for garment manufacturing.

At the time the restriction against issuing additional business licenses for garment manufacturing was adopted in 1988, the express purpose for enacting the regulation was "to stabilize the growth of the Commonwealth garment industry." The Department of Commerce submits that the underlying intent or purpose of the regulations has been achieved and therefore requires repeal. Moreover, the Department of Commerce maintains that the proscription by regulation created by the Director of Commerce and Labor, the Director of Finance, and the Chief of Immigration in January, 1988 is unenforceable and would not withstand legal challenge today. The catalyst for the adoption by regulation of the restriction occurred because of the failure by prior Administration and Legislative efforts to properly command governmental functions required to address the issues created by the operation of garment manufacturing.

This conclusion is grounded on the fact that there is no specific underlying legislative authorization for the creation by regulation of a moratorium against the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturers. The creation of the restrictions on the issuance of work certificates and entry permits for non-immigrant alien garment workers, business licenses for garment manufacturing, and certificates of origin for export of textiles and textile products was the result of political compromise established under emergency-like circumstances when legislative attempts to address various socioeconomic issues repeatedly failed.

The Department of Commerce maintains that absent specific legislative instruction precluding the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing, the ban is an unlawful restraint of trade. Unlike business licensing regulations outlining the method by which an individual or a business entity is afforded the opportunity to obtain a license and conduct business, a moratorium created by regulation and based only on the underlying enabling statutes of the respective departments cannot, in this Administration's opinion, be used to restrict commerce.

During the June 13, 1995, informal meeting with members of the Saipan Garment Manufacturing Association, the Secretary of Commerce informed those present of the restriction's legal defect and that if an application was submitted, the Department of Commerce would lawfully be required to process such an application. This same information was explained in the Department of Commerce's written response to the author of the second letter received by this Department concerning the lifting of the restriction to issue business licenses. However, the Department of Commerce encouraged both authors to exercise the political right to advocate the passage of a statutory prohibition against the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing through the CNMI Legislature. This same information was supplied to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Ninth Commonwealth Legislature both informally in conversation, and formally in writing. To this date, the Department of Commerce is unaware of any legislative initiatives or actions, contemplated or in process, prohibiting the issuance of garment manufacturing business licenses.

Accordingly, the economic condition found in the CNMI today requires the establishment of a lawful application process whereby qualified candidates for business licenses for garment manufacturing are provided the opportunity to obtain a license to engage in that lawful trade. The Department of Commerce will promulgate regulations concerning the lawful application process to obtain a business license for a garment manufacturing and any other product listed under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States General Note 3(a)(iv). The proposed business license requirements will include provisions conditioning approval on the submission of a detailed human resource plan, a business/operation plan, and other documentation necessary to demonstrate compliance with all applicable construction, environmental, and labor rules, regulations and laws. The detailed plans shall include proposals to improve existing infrastructure capabilities concerning essentials such as water, power, raw sewage and refuse disposal. All applicants shall submit proof by documentation of certification from the Office of the Director of Environmental Quality approving of a proposed plan to secure water for the facility without significantly causing harm to the environment. These comprehensive requirements will effectively limit the number of qualified applicants issued such licenses and will result in improved infrastructure capabilities within the CNMI at the same time.

Therefore, after fully considering the matters raised in opposition against the repeal of the restriction, the Department of Commerce rejects those considerations as inadequate to prevent the licensing of lawful industry. The regulatory restriction prohibiting the issuance of business licenses regarding garment manufacturers is hereby repealed.

DATED this

day of September, 1995.

PEDRO Q. DELA CRUZ

Secretary of Commerce



COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
CALLER BOX 10007
C.K., SAIPAN, MP 96950

TEL. NO. (670) 664-3000/1/2 FAX NO. (670) 664-3067

## **CERTIFICATION**

I, Pedro Q. Dela Cruz, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, which is repealing that portion of the Department of Commerce Rules and Regulations prohibiting the issuance of business licenses for garment manufacturing as hereinabove set forth, by signature below hereby certify that the above noted repeal and explanation are true, complete, and correct copies of the repeal and of the explanation formally adopted by the Department of Commerce. I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on the day of September 1995 at Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

PEDRO Q. DELA CRUZ

Secretary of Commerce





GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH-ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

## NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL AND OTHER RELATED FEES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Secretary of the Department of Public Health(DPH) notifies the Public that DPH has adopted the amendments to the Schedule of Medical and Other Related Fees. The amendments to the Schedule of Medical and Other Related Services were published in the Commonwealth Register Volume 17, Number 08, dated August 16, 1995. The adoption is pursuant to Title 1 CMC Division 2, Chapter 12, and in particular 1 CMC SS2605(j). Copies of the adopted amendments to the Schedule of Medical and Other Related Fees may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary of Public Health located at the ground floor of the Commonwealth Health Center.

DR. ISAMU J. ABRAHAM

SECRETARY !

Department of Public Health

Filed By:

Ms. Soledad Sasamoto Registrar of Corporations Received by:

Ms. Donna Cruz Governor's Office



## L COMMONWEALTH HEALTH CENTER

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH-ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

NUTISIAN PUPBLIKU
GI MA ADAPTA SIHA NA AMENDASION GI LISTAN APAS
MEDIKU YAN OTRO SIHA NA APAS NI MAN APLIKAO
DIPATTAMENTON HINEMLO PUPBLIKU

I SIKRITARION DIPATTAMENTON HINEMLO PUPBLIKU HA NUTITISIA I PUPBLIKU NA MAN MA ADAPTA AYU SIHA I LISTAN APAS MEDIKU YAN OTRO SIHA NA APAS NI MAN APLIKAO NI MAN MA AMENDA, YAN ESTA MA PUPBLIKA GI AGOSTO DIA 16, 1995, GI REHISTRAN COMMONWEALTH, VOLUME 17.

I MA ADAPTAN-NIHA ESTE SIHA NA AMENDASION SIGUN GI TITULU 1 GI KODIKON COMMONWEALTH(CMC) DIBISION 2, KAPITULU 12, YAN PATIKULATMENTE I 1 CMC SS2605(J).

KOPIAN I MA ADAPTA SIHA NA AMENDASION NA LISTAN APAS MEDIKU YAN OTRO SIHA NA APAS NI MAN APLIKAO SINA MANMACHUCHULE GI UFISINAN I SIKRITARION HINEMLO PUPBLIKU GI PRIMET BIBENDA GI CHC.

DR. ISAMU J. ABRAHAM

SECRETARY

Department of Public Health

Filed By:

Ms. Soledad Sasamoto

Registrar of Corporations

Received by:

Ms. Donna

9/14/195

Governor's Office



## COMMONWEALTH HEALTH CENTER

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH-ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

# CERTIFICATION OF ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL AND OTHER RELATED FEES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

I, Dr. Isamu J. Abraham, am the Secretary of the Department of Public Health, the Department which is promulgating the Amendments to the Schedule of Medical and Other Related Fees, published in the Commonwealth Register on August 16, 1995 at pages 13657 to 13662. By signature below I hereby certify that the amendments published in the Commonwealth Register are a true, complete, and correct copy of the Amendments to the Schedule of Medical and Other Related Fees formally adopted by the Department of Public Health. I further request and direct that this Certification be published in the Commonwealth Register and then be attached by both the Registrar of Corporations and the Office of the Governor to the Schedule of Medical and Other Related Fees as referenced above.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on the 13th of September, 1995 at Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Signature:

DR. ISAMU J, ABRAHAM

SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

#### PUBLIC NOTICE

#### ADOPTED AMENDMENTS TO THE WATER SERVICE REGULATIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (CUC) hereby gives Notice that amendments to the water service regulations have been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation pursuant to 4 CMC, Section 8157. These regulations and such other regulations as maybe adopted by CUC from time to time shall have the force and effect of laws and shall be binding on all persons and entities subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

Notice of proposed amendments to the water services regulations was published in Volume 17, Number 6 of the Commonwealth Register on June 15, 1995. Public hearings were held on Saipan, Rota and Tinian. After considering the comments received, the water rates as published in the Commonwealth Register on June 15, 1995 are hereby adopted.

Dated this 134h day of September, 1995:

CARLOS A. SHODA

Chairman, CUC Board of Directors

Received by:

Filed by:

Office of the Governor

SOLEDAD B. SASAMOTO Registrar of Corporations

Date: 9/13/95

# NUTISIAN PUPBLIKU MA'ADAPTAN I AMENDASION SIHA GI REGULASION COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION PUT SETBISION HANOM

I Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (CUC) ginen este manana'i Nutisia na i amendasion siha gi regulasion para setbision hamon esta manma'adapta nu i Kuetpon Direktot Commonwealth Utilities Corporation sigon gi 4 CMC, Seksiona 8157. Este siha na regulasion yan otro regulasion siha ni siña ha'manma'adapta ni CUC ginen tiemp esta tiempo para u fanggaifuetsa yan inafektan lai siha yan u fanaplikapble gi todu petsona yan otganisasion siha gi halom aturidat i Commonwealth i Sankattan Siha Na Islan Mariana (CNMI).

Nutisian i manmapruponi na amendasion siha gi regulasion put setbision hanom mapublika gi Hunio 15, 1995 gi halom Baluma 17, Numiru 6 gi Rehistran Commonwealth. Inekkungok pupbliku siha manmakondukta giya Saipan, Luta yan Tinian. Despues di manmakonsidera i komento siha ni manmarisibi, i CUC ma'adapta ginen este, i apas hanom siha ni manmapupblika gi halom i Rehistran Commonwealth gi Hunio 15, 1995.

Mafecha este i mina 1346 na ha'ani gi Septembre, 1995:

CARLOS A. SHODA

Chairman, CUC Board of Directors

Marisibi as:

DONNA J. CRUZ/ Ofisinan i Gobietno

Fecha:

Marehistra as:

SOLEDAD B. SASAMOTO Registrar of Corporations

Fecha:

9/13/95

#### ARONGORONG TOWLAP

#### ALLÉGHÚL SCHAAL PEIRÁÁGH ME BWULASIYOL LIMWAL DENGKKI ME SCHAAL (COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES CORPORATION)

Bwulasiyol limwal Dengkki me Schaal (CUC) ekke arongorongaar towlap reel mille aa toowow siwellóól alléghÚl schaal me peiráághil mereer membrol <u>CUC Board of Directors</u> iye e tooto mereel 4 CMC, telil 8157. Allégh kkaal me bwal allégh kka Board rebwe bwungiw fengelli ebwe weewe mamaawal me allégh lappalapal Commonwealth.

Arongorongol siwelil Allégh kka malai scahal me peiráághil nge aa takkal toowow mellól <u>Commonwealth Register Volume 17</u>, <u>Number 6</u>, wóól Uniyo 15, 1995. Raa ayoora arongorongol towlap me Selpel, Luuta me Tchúliyól, igha raa takkal aweewei nge raa bwungiw bwe eew allégh.

CARLOS A. SHODA
Chairman, CUC Board of Directors

Risibiliyaal:

DONNA J. CRUZ
Bwulasiyool Gubenno

File-liiyal:

SOLEDAD B. SASAMOTO
Registrar of Corporations

Rál: 9/13/95

Rál: 9/13/95

Efféér Ilól rááli ye 13th Septembre, 1994:

#### PUBLIC NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT TO SMILING COVE MARINA RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Department of Lands and Natural Resources pursuant to P.L. 613, and the Administrative Procedure Act, 1 CMC 9105, et.seq., hereby gives notice of its adoption of an amendment to the Smiling Cove Marina Rules and Regulations i.e. deleting (a) vessels as a place of Abode in SECTIONS 303 of the regulations and relettering the sub paragraphs. The proposed amendment to the Smiling Cove marina Rules and Regulations were published in the Commonwealth Register, Vol. 17, Number 6, June 15, 1995 in accordance with the APA.

Copies of the regulations and the adopted amendment are available at the Smiling Cove Marina Office and at the Lower Base Department of Lands and Natural Resources Office (DLNR). The adopted amendment of Section 303 is as follows; after the deletion above.

- (a) Unseaworthy Vessels, Lessees, permittees, and applicants shall upon request, demonstrate or allow inspection of vessels for seaworthiness by the Director of the Division of Fish and wildlife or his designee.
- (b) Work Boats. The term "workboats" includes tugboats, crewboats, landing craft, vessels engaged in cargo trade, fishing trawlers, utility boats, construction boats, barges, and dredges.

(c) Deep Draft Vessels. Vessels feet (8') are "deep draft".	with a draft deeper than eight
Apold ales	Barigus hu Salle
ARMOLD I. PALACIOS	BENIGNO M. SABLAN
DYRECTOR, DFW	SECRETARY, DLNR
DATE: Aug. 24, 1995	DATE: aug. 24, 1995
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DATE: 8/24/95	Mond
•	Filed by the Register of Corporation
DATE: 8/24/95	Dong Az
, , ,	Received by the Office of the Governor