

Water Quality Report

Covering the period of
January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

Department of



County of Kaua'i

Kaua'i Department of Water
Kalaheo-Koloa Water System
2018

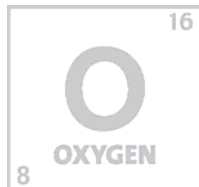


This report by the Kaua'i Department of Water describes the quality of your drinking water, and where it comes from. The Safe Drinking Water Act, a federal law, requires water utilities to provide water quality information to its customers every year.

Providing safe drinking water is a complex business, but you and your neighbors have a right to know the results of our water quality monitoring. Safe drinking water is essential to our community. Your water is tested regularly through our certified laboratories and the State Department of Health.

In summary, our drinking water meets, or is better than, state and federal standards. We spend in excess of \$400,000 in chemical and microbial testing each year to assure the safety of your water.

A Source Water Assessment, intended to enable "well-founded, fair and reasonable decisions for the protection and preservation of Hawai'i's drinking water" has been completed by the State Department of Health and the University of Hawai'i. For Further information on this assessment, please contact the Department of Water at (808) 245-5455.



We welcome your interest in the Department of Water's water system. Please refer to the directory in this publication for the Department's phone numbers. Also, the Water Board normally meets on the fourth Friday of each month, and their meetings are open to the public. Please call (808) 245-5406 for the time, date and location.

Beth Tokioka
Chairperson, Board of Water Supply

Bryan Wienand, P.E.
Manager and Chief Engineer

Why am I getting this brochure?

The Safe Drinking Water Act has been amended to require water systems to provide its customers with an annual report of the quality of their drinking water. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.



We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Is my drinking water safe?

Yes. The Department of Water regularly conducts microbiological analysis and has contracted for extensive chemical testing in order to comply with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Hawai'i State standards. The standards are very strict in order to ensure safe drinking water.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from ground water (**underground**) sources. Rain that falls in the mountain filters through the ground into formations called aquifers. Wells are drilled into these formations and the water is pumped out. These formations can also be found in the mountains (**still considered ground water**). Tunnels are constructed to tap these sources. The quality of groundwater is very good and requires no treatment except for disinfection (**as opposed to surface water sources that require filtration and stronger disinfection**).

The water supply for the Kalaheo-Koloa Water System water system comes from the following sources:

Kalaheo Area

Kalaheo Deepwell A

Kalaheo Deepwell B

Lawa'i-Oma'o Area

Lawa'i Well No. 1

Lawai Well No. 2

Piwai Wells No. 2 & 3

Koloa-Po'ipu Area
Koloa Wells 16-A & 16-B

Koloa Wells C, D, E & F

All of the water is chlorinated and pumped into the distribution system or stored in the following tanks:

Kalaheo Area

Kalaheo Nursery
100,000 gallon tank

Kalaheo Clear Well Storage Tank
300,000 gallon tank

Kuku'iolono #1
250,000 gallon tank

Kuku'iolono #2
200,000 gallon tank

Kakela Makai
200,000 gallon tank

Kalaheo 908 Tank
500,000 gallon tank

Lawa'i-Oma'o Area

Andrade Tank
30,000 gallon tank

Lawa'i
250,000 gallon tank

Oma'o Tank
500,000 gallon tank

Piwai
100,000 gallon tank

Koloa-Po'ipu Area
Koloa
1,000,000 gallon tank

Koloa (Pa'anau)
250,000 gallon tank

Po'ipu
1,500,000 gallon tanks @ 2 each

Pa'anau No. 2
500,000 gallon tank



How do contaminants get into our drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (***both tap water and bottled water***) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Therefore, drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants: Viruses and bacteria from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: Salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or from other sources, such as urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: Variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants: Naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, also from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure safe tap water, EPA sets limits on these substances in water provided by public water systems.

Should I take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

More information about contaminants can also be obtained by calling the EPA's Hotline.

Other Frequently Asked Questions:

What is the pH of my water?

The pH of your water in the Kalaheo-Koloa area can range from 7.3 to 7.8.

What is the hardness of my water?

The hardness of your water can range from 60 to 70 ppm.

Why do I notice off-odors or taste in my water?

Sometimes if water in your house is not used, the microbes in the pipes can grow and cause odors and funny taste. Flushing the water can resolve this problem. Water should be flushed in the morning or when not used for an extended period of time.

What causes my water to look milky when it comes out of the faucet?

Air trapped in the water lines causes this problem. Let the water sit in a glass. The water becomes clear from the bottom up if air is the cause. The water is safe to drink.

Why is chlorine added to my water?

Chlorine is added to control microbe levels in the water distribution system to keep the water safe. The chlorine level ranges between 0.1 to 0.5 ppm. The small amounts of chlorine in the water do not pose a health hazard. If you want to remove chlorine, either let it sit for a while or filter it through an activated carbon filter.



Water Quality Data

We are required to test your tap water for:

- Different types of chemical contaminants: Regulated contaminants, each with a maximum contaminant level (MCL) and a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG); and unregulated contaminants, which don't have maximum contaminant levels.
- Coliform bacteria.
- Heavy metals (lead and copper).

Remember that just because these contaminants may be present in your water, it doesn't mean your water has a health risk.

This past year, we tested your water for a wide array of contaminants. Most of them were not found in your water, and only those that we found are reported in the test results section that follows.



Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria
Fecal Coliform Bacteria

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters
Beta/photon emitters
Radium

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony
Arsenic
Asbestos
Barium
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Cyanide
Fluoride
Lead
Mercury
Nitrate
Nitrite
Selenium
Thallium

Organic Contaminants

2,4-D
2,4,5-TP[Silvex]
Acrylamide
Alachlor
Atrazine
Benzo(a)pyrene
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dalapon
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Dibromochloropropane
Dinoseb
Diquat
Dioxin
Endothall
Erdrin
Epichlorohydrin
Ethylene dibromide
Glyphosate
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Lindane
Methoxychlor
Oxamyl [Vydate]
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]
Pentachlorophenol
Picloram
Simazine
Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
o-Dichlorobenzene
p-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
Ethylbenzene
HAA (Haloacetic Acid)
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]
Toluene
Vinyl Chloride
Xylenes

Unregulated Contaminants

2,4,5-T
2,4-DB
Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfone
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Aldrin
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dicamba
Dieldrin
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Methiocarb
Methomyl
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Molinate
Nickel
Paraquat
Propachlor
Propoxur
Thiobencarb

Results:

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were found in 2017. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the following tables are from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2017.

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary from year to year. Thus, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and began compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbial (i.e. total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under this new rule, as it required water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a monthly maximum contamination level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceeds a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the public water system.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

n/a: not applicable.

nd: not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
(corresponds to one penny in \$10,000).

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
(corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000).

pCi/L: picocuries per liter
(a measure of radiation).

mrem/year: millirems per year
(a measure of radiation exposure).



Microbiological Contaminants:

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA MCLG	Highest Monthly # of Positive Samples	Date	Violation	Source of Contaminant
None Detected						

Inorganic Contaminants:

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Detection Range	Date	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3	ND-3	2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.8	0.3-0.8	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants:

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Detection Range	Date	Violation	Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	NA	6	ND-6	2017	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloropropane (ppb)	0.6	NA	0.15	ND-0.15	2016	No	Contaminate in pesticides used in soil fumigation

Unregulated Contaminants:

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Detection Range	Date	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Chlorate (ppb)	-	-	54	ND-54	2014	No	Disinfection by product
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	-	-	2.7	1.9-2.7	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppb)	-	-	77	40-77	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	-	-	36	15-36	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Rule Compliance:

Substance	Action Level	EPA MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Detection Range	# of Sites Found Above AL	Date	Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<2.5	ND-11	0/30	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	ND-0.17	0/30	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems

The Kalaheo-Koloa system is in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule Requirements and is on a reduced monitoring schedule. Samples for lead and copper will be taken and analyzed every three years from residential customers.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Detection Range	Date	Violation	Source of Contaminant
None Detected							

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Department of Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Where to call

Who	About	Number
Kaua'i Dept. of Water	General Inquiries Water Quality Report	(808) 245-5400
State Dept. of Health	Contaminants, health effects	(808) 586-4258
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	Contaminants, health effects	1-800-426-4791