

# Kealia Water System

## *2020 Consumer Confidence Report - PWS 423*



This is the annual drinking water quality report for the Kealia Water System. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality (2019). Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensure the quality of your water and to provide you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies.

### ***Is my water safe?***

Yes! Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Kealia Water System vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that the system has not violated a Maximum Contaminant Level or any other water quality standards.

### ***Where does your water come from?***

The Kealia Water System source is a ground water source. Rain that falls in the mountains and filters through the porous volcanic rock into large underground formations called aquifers. Wells are drilled into these aquifers and the water is pumped out. The quality of your ground water is very good and requires no treatment except for disinfection.

The Kealia Water System provides water to approximately 60 homes in the former Kealia Plantation Camp and has 35 service connections at the Kealia Kai Subdivision. The System consists of two wells (Kealia Well 1A and Kealia Well 2A). The source water is disinfected and distributed through high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipes or sent for storage in two, 67,500-gallon steel tanks.

### ***What EPA Wants You to Know***

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please be aware that 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 health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Kealia Water System 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>.

### ***General Information about 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

A source water assessment report that evaluates the susceptibility of potential sources of contamination to your water source has been completed as of 2004. This report is available for review by calling Ann Sokei of Aqua Engineers at (808) 332-7381.

### ***Water Quality Data***

We routinely monitor for over 80 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. The EPA or 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 significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.



### Definitions

The following are definitions of some of the terms that you will find in the Data Tables:

<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
<b>MCLG</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.
<b>µg/L</b>	Micrograms per Liter or Parts Per Billion
<b>mg/L</b>	Milligrams per Liter or Parts Per Million
<b>n/a</b>	Not-Applicable
<b>ND</b>	Not-Detected
<b>MRDL</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

The substance detected in these sources are shown below. If a substance is not shown then it was not detected.

### Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Year	Unit	MCL (allowed)	MCLG (goal)	Highest Detected Contaminant Level	Range of Detected Contaminant Levels	Typical Contaminant Source
Nitrate	2019	mg/L	10	10	0.51	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, or sewage

### Distribution System Monitoring

Disinfection By-Product	Sample Year	Unit	MCL (allowed)	MCLG (goal)	Highest Detected Contaminant Level	Typical Contaminant Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	µg/L	80	None	0.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	2019	µg/L	60	None	0.0	

Disinfectant	Sample Year	Unit	Lowest Monthly Residual	Highest Monthly Residual	MRDL
Residual Chlorine	2019	mg/L	0.20	0.40	4

### Lead and Copper Monitoring

Contaminant	Sample Year	Unit	90th Percentile Reading	Action Level	Number of Samples above Action Level	Typical Contaminant Source
Lead	2019	µg/L	<2.5 µg/L	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2019	µg/L	<25 µg/L	1,300	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### ***Summary***

We are pleased to report that there were no violations found for the calendar year 2019. The Kealia Water System did not exceed a Maximum Contaminant Level or any other water quality standard. In all cases, the Highest Detected Contaminant Level was significantly lower than the Maximum Contaminant Level established by the EPA.

### ***Comments***

You are encouraged to provide input on decisions that affect your drinking water quality. Although there are no regularly scheduled public meetings for this water system, your comments and suggestions are welcome. Please contact:

Kealia Water Company  
Mr. Guy Moriguchi  
3560 Koloa Road  
Kalaheo, HI 96741  
(808) 240-2220

### ***Questions***

For questions regarding this report please contact:

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