# 2024 Hana Water System-South Consumer Water Quality Report

This report describes the quality of Hana Water Systems South drinking water, the sources, and programs that protect our water quality. This publication complies with a new federal law, which requires water utilities to provide quality information to customers every year. This report is for the calendar year 2023.

**POINTS OF CONTACT**

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|---|---|---|
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## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental agency (EPA) and State of Hawaii Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water branch standards. Hana Water Systems South vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. We are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard.

## Do I need to 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 health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). You may also visit the website at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html

## Where does my water come from?

Hana Water Systems South system has two wells to provide for the needs of our community. The primary source is the Wananalua well, which was drilled in 1988. The Helani well, the older of the two, is primarily used as backup for the Wananalua well. Both wells are classified as groundwater sources. In an effort to supply you with the safest possible product, Hana Water Systems South chlorinates the water supply for disinfection of viruses and bacteria. The chlorine level is monitored daily to ensure proper dosages are being added.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The Hawaii Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water Branch and the University of Hawaii, Resources Research center has completed the Hawaii source water Assessment Program. A copy of the assessment may be viewed at www.hanawatersystems.com or you can request a copy be sent to you.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 operation, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic *wastewater* discharges, oil and gas production mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic arid volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **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 limit the amounts 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.

## How can I get involved?

Hana Water Systems South does not hold scheduled public meetings. Anyone with any concerns or questions, please fill free to contact Ben Nu, or any of the people listed above. The most valuable resources in any water system are the people using the system. Please be aware of any of any activity that doesn't seem right, and don't hesitate to call. Also keep an eye out for any possible leaks.

## Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

## Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. PWS 201 (Hana Water Systems South) 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.

## HANA WATER SYSTEMS-SOUTH
## WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some 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.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Rang | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb or ug/L) | NA | 80 | 5.9 | NA | | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA ([Haloacetic acids] (ppb or ug/L) | NA | 60 | 0 | NA | | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water* | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2022 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

*This is the 90th percentile value

| Contaminants | MCL, | Your Water | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 250 | 13 | 2022 | No | Naturally occurring and as a result of human activity |

| **Unit Descriptions** | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| **Important Drinking Water Definitions** | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| SMCL | SMCL: Secondary maximum contaminant levels: The maximum concentration or level of certain water contaminants in public water supplies set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect the public welfare. The secondary levels are written to address aesthetic considerations such as taste, odor, and color or water, rather than health standards. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |
| 90th Percentile | The **90th percentile** tells you the value for which 90% of the data points are smaller and 10% are bigger. |

**For more information please contact:**

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