

Is my water safe?

Yes it is. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards. The Department of Water Supply vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that your system has complied with all drinking water standards.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-(800) 426-4791. If you have any questions regarding this Water Quality Report, call Keith Okamoto, P.E., at 961-8670.

Sources of 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 limit 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.

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

Source Water Assessment Program

In 2004, the preliminary source water assessment report was released. The purpose of the source water assessment report is to enable the public and decision-makers to make well-founded decisions for the protection and preservation of our drinking water. The source water assessment report identifies the potential contaminating activities for each source of water. In the report, Lalamilo Water System sources are potentially vulnerable to contaminants associated with the following activity: utility stations. Methoxychlor has been detected in this system which is attributed to runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock. For more information, please contact Keith Okamoto, P.E., at 961-8670.

How can I get more information?

The Water Board meets the fourth Tuesday of every month. Call for the time and location of the meeting.

*You Can Contact Us
at the Following Numbers:*

Administration/Finance/General	(808) 961-8050
Billing/Customer Service	(808) 961-8060
Engineering	(808) 961-8070
Emergencies & Field Operations	(808) 961-8790
Water Quality	(808) 961-8670

You can find us on the web at www.hawaiiidws.org

**PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 56
HILO, HI 96720**

Department of Water Supply
345 Kekuanoa'a Street, Suite #20
Hilo, Hawaii'i 96720



County of Hawaii'i



... Water brings progress...

*Department of
Water Supply*

Lalamilo System Water Quality Data

The table below lists the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Regulated Contaminants							
			Lalamilo Well Nos. A,B,C,D/Parker Nos. 1 & 2				
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No more than one sample per month is positive	n/a	Highest # of monthly positive samples = 1	n/a	2005	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	50*	n/a	5.2	5.0 - 5.2	2003	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.83	4.0 - 5.0	2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.26	0.25 - 0.26	2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.20	1.20 - 1.20	2005	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	n/a	1.4	n/a	2005	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	n/a	4.2	n/a	2005	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids or "HAA5" means the sum of the concentration of the haloacetic acids (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid). Total Trihalomethanes or "TTHM" means the sum of the concentration of the trihalomethane compounds [trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, and tribromomethane (bromoform)].							

Unregulated Contaminants							
			Lalamilo Well Nos. A,B,C,D/Parker Nos. 1 & 2				
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection By-Products							
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	0	4.2	n/a	2005	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.							

Sodium (Not Regulated by State or Federal Government)							
			Lalamilo Well Nos. A,B,C,D/Parker Nos. 1 & 2				
Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	none	59.5	40.0 - 73.0	2005	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; saltwater intrusion.

Where does my water come from?

The sources of water for the Lalamilo Water System are Lalamilo Well Nos. A, B, C and D, and Parker Well Nos. 1 & 2, all of which are groundwater sources. The source(s)

of supply may change depending on the supply and demand. In previous years we have included a map of the distribution system. However, because we are taking measures to safeguard your water supply, we are not including the map in this year's water quality report. Thank you for your understanding.

Key definitions of terms used in this report

- MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk for health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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
- n/a** = not applicable
- ppm** = Parts per million. One ppm corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000 or about one minute in two years.
- ppb** = Parts per billion. One ppb corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000 or about one minute in two thousand years.
- pCi/l** = Picocuries per liter.
- n/a** = not applicable

Sodium in drinking water

There is no State or Federal maximum contaminant level for sodium. Although required, monitoring for sodium is performed primarily to gather information for the consumers, the Safe Drinking Water Branch, and the Department of Water Supply.

The EPA Drinking Water Advisory recommends that the sodium concentration in drinking water not exceed a range of 30 to 60 mg/L because of the possible adverse effects on taste at higher concentrations. For persons on a sodium-restricted diet, sodium concentrations greater than 120 mg/L could be problematic. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about the level of sodium in the drinking water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Lalamilo Water System
Did Not Meet Monitoring Requirements
October 2005

The Hawaii Department of Water Supply (DWS), Lalamilo water system violated a drinking water standard in October of 2005. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October 2005, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for total coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?

This violation is based on the fact that the DWS did not collect the required number of monthly total coliform bacteria samples required for the month of October. One coliform sample was positive during the month of September, and five samples were required to be collected in October. However, only two samples were collected during that month. Because we missed taking the additional three samples in October, we could not take the required samples retroactively. However, since that time, no samples have tested positive for coliforms in our two required routine samples per month. We have since installed a checking system to prevent this from occurring again.

For more information, please contact Keith Okamoto, P.E., at 961-8670.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Lalamilo water system.

State Water System ID#: 160

Date Distributed: May 2006