...Water, Our Most Precious Resource...

You may also access your 2018 Hawaiian Ocean View Estates (HOVE) Water Quality Report online at:


Source Water Assessment Program

The Hawaiian Ocean View Estates fill station was officially put into use on July 5, 2012. The water system has a single well source, HOVE Well, and the distribution system includes one 0.3 million gallon storage tank, 6 spigots, 2 standpipes, and a transmission line. No source water assessment has been conducted as of yet in the HOVE Water System. For more information, please contact Kawika Uyehara, P.E., at 961-8670.

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.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They’re inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Shutting off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving could save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- 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.
- 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!

For more information, visit us at www.hawaiidws.org & follow the conservation links or visit www.epa.gov/watersense

Where does my water come from?

The source of water for the HOVE Water System is HOVE Well, which is a groundwater source. Unlike other water systems operated by the Department of Water Supply, the HOVE Water System’s distribution consists of two standpipes utilized by commercial haulers and six spigots where residents draw water for their own use.

The HOVE Well was offline for repairs until August of 2018. During that time, water was hauled from the Wai‘ōhinu-Nā‘ālehu Water System to provide water for the residents of HOVE.

For your convenience, the Wai‘ōhinu-Nā‘ālehu Water System water quality data table is attached as Appendix A to view your water quality results during that period of time.

How can I get involved?

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

For more information, visit us at www.hawaiidws.org & follow the conservation links or visit www.epa.gov/watersense

The Department of Water Supply is an equal opportunity provider and employer
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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-(800) 426-4791. If you have any questions regarding this Water Quality Report, please call Kauika Uyehara, P.E., at 961-8670.

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, patients 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-(800) 426-4791.

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, radioactively active 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, the 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.

Water Quality Report Online

This year, you are likely reading the report online, rather than the traditional paper copy sent by mail. The EPA recently changed the requirements to allow utilities to communicate this important information digitally. Customers are still able to request a paper copy and can do so by the following methods. (Please provide us with your account number, phone number, mailing or email address, and water system name so that we can provide you with the correct report.)

- Call us at (808) 961-8670
- Email us at dws@hawaiidws.org
- Write to us at: Department of Water Supply/Micro Lab 889 Leilani Street Hilo, HI 96720

Lead and drinking water

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 and not usually from the source water. HDWS 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 in your home plumbing undisturbed 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 choose to have your water tested by contacting private laboratories that are certified by the State for doing drinking water analyses. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-LEAD (5323) which provides the general public and professionals with information about lead, lead hazards, and their prevention.

Sodium in drinking water

There is no State or Federal maximum contaminant level for sodium. Monitoring for sodium is performed primarily to gather information for the consumers, the Safe Drinking Water Branch, and HDWS. The EPA Drinking Water Advisory recommends that the sodium concentration in drinking water not exceed a range of 30 to 60 ppm because of the possible adverse effects on taste at higher concentrations. For persons on a sodium-restricted diet, sodium concentrations greater than 120 ppm 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.

2018 Water Quality Report
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (units)</th>
<th>HOVE Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>HOVE Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Trihalomethanes or “TTHM” means the sum of the concentration of the trihalomethane compounds [trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane, and tribromomethane (bromoform)].

### Lead and Copper Rule Compliance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>HOVE Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 90th percentile value of copper is reported as the level found.

### Sodium (Not Regulated by State or Federal Government)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (units)</th>
<th>HOVE Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 to 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.
- **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.
- **ND** = Not Detected: If a contaminant is not measured at or above its minimum detection limit, it is reported as Not Detected - detection limits are available upon request.
- **n/a** = not applicable.
Appendix A - 2018 Waiʻōhinu-Nāʻālehu System Water Quality Data Tables

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (units)</th>
<th>Waiʻōhinu-Nāʻālehu Water System</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Found</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>ND - 2.84</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper Rule Compliance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>Waiʻōhinu-Nāʻālehu Water System</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Level Found</th>
<th># of Sites &gt; AL</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>0/12</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 90th percentile value of copper is reported as the level found.

### Sodium (Not Regulated by State or Federal Government)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (units)</th>
<th>Waiʻōhinu-Nāʻālehu Water System</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>6.7 - 14.0</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- **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** = 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.

- **AL** = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

- **ppb** = Parts per billion. One ppb corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000 or about one minute in two thousand years.

- **ppm** = Parts per million. One ppm corresponds to a single penny in $10,000 or one minute in two years.

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