Where does my water come from?

The sources of water for ‘Ōla‘a/Mt. View Water System are ‘Ōla‘a Station No. 3 Well, and ‘Ōla‘a Well No. 6 (which are groundwater sources). The source(s) of supply may change depending on the supply and demand.

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.
- 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.
- 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

Source Water Assessment Program

In 2004, the preliminary source water assessment report was released. The report was updated in 2007. 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, ‘Ōla‘a/Mt. View Water System sources are potentially vulnerable to contaminants associated with the following activities: sugarcane, roads, recorded spills, septic tanks, cesspools, injection wells, residential parcel, utility stations, gas stations, diversified agriculture, and cultivated agriculture. Atrazine has been detected in this system which is attributed to runoff from herbicide used on row crops. For more information, please contact Kawika Uyehara, P.E., at 961-8670.

How can I get involved?

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

The Department of Water Supply is an equal opportunity provider and employer

You may also access your 2019 ‘Ōla‘a/Mt. View Water Quality Report online at:

What is the purpose of the Water Quality Report?

The EPA is responsible for making sure that public water supplies within the United States are safe. In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act in order to protect the nation's public drinking water supply. This law gives the EPA authority to set the standards for drinking water quality (to determine what levels of contaminants are safe to have in the water) and to oversee the states and water suppliers who implement these standards.

The EPA requires community water systems to deliver a CCR, also known as an annual drinking Water Quality Report, to their customers. These reports provide information to customers about their drinking water quality for the past year. All water quality reports must contain certain content elements and must be made available each year by July 1st for the preceding year.

The EPA determines what levels of contaminants are safe to have in the water, and the water quality report will show customers how the levels of contaminants in their water source compare to the EPA standard. The water system must provide the EPA standard in the data table for each regulated contaminant detected. The customer can then compare the level of contaminants in their water to the EPA standard.

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.

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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. You can also contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) which provides the general public and professionals with information about lead, lead hazards, and their prevention.

Is my water safe?

Yes it is. Last year, as in years past, our tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. HDWS vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that we have complied with all drinking water standards.

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.

2019 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>‘Ōla‘a/Mt. View Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfection By-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)].

### Lead and Copper Rule Compliance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>‘Ōla‘a/Mt. View 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>‘Ōla‘a/Mt. View Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></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.
- **AL** = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **ppm** = Parts per million. One ppm corresponds to a single penny in $10,000 or 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.
- **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.