Where does my water come from?
The sources of water for the Kalapana Water System are Keauohana Well Nos. 1 & 2 (which are groundwater sources). The source(s) of supply may change depending on the supply and demand.

Water Conservation Tips

- 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, go to
https://www.hawaiidws.org
& follow the conservation links or visit
https://www.epa.gov/watersense

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, Kalapana Water System sources are potentially vulnerable to contaminants associated with the following activities: roads and residential parcel. 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 808-961-8670.

How can I get involved?
The Water Board meets the fourth Tuesday of every month. Call for the time and location of the meeting.
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.

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.

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 Kawika Uyehara, P.E., at (808) 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, 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.
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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA requires community water systems to provide drinking water analyses. Information on lead in drinking water 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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>Kalapana Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Contaminants</td>
<td>Kalapana Water System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)</td>
<td>50 0 3.4 none 2021 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td>Kalapana Water System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10 10 0.33 none 2022 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection By-Products</td>
<td>Kalapana Water System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>60 n/a 3.9 none 2022 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)</td>
<td>80 n/a 34.0 none 2022 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (units)</th>
<th>Kalapana Water System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td>Kalapana Water System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>none none 66.0 none 2020 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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 as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **mrem/yr** = One thousandth of a rem (millirem) per year. A millirem is a dose of energy to the body.
- **pCi/l** = Picocuries per liter.
- **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.
- **n/a** = not applicable.