

**Maunaloa-Kaluakoi
Molokai, Hawaii
2024 Annual Water-Quality Report**

The Safe Drinking water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence Report” to its customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report gives you information where the water comes from, what it contains, and any risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Molokai Public Utilities (MPU), and Waiola O Molokai (WOM) is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. For more information call MPU/WOM at (808) 552-2444.

The bottom line: Is the water safe to drink? The answer is Yes.

Call us for information about the water system and services provided. We are here to serve you. You may e-mail our utility supervisor Rhinehardt Kansana at rkansana@molokairanch.com.

Overview

Our mission is to provide safe and sufficient water for our customers needs. The water quality report is a reflection of the hard work provided by MPU/WOM. Our water infrastructure, water source and treatment was upgraded in 2017 and complies with State and Federal EPA standards.

Water Source

What is the source of our water? As of December 2017 the water provided to you is supplied directly from the MPU owned and operated Well 17, and supplies our system with groundwater of high purity. The Well 17 water is chlorinated at the well site and temporarily stored in two 1.0 MG reservoirs then flows by gravity to the pump station located in Mahana. The Mahana pump station pumps the the treated water to a .3 MG control tank at Puu Nana, then gravity flows to two new reservoirs located in Maunaloa with a total capacity of 1.5 MG. The Maunaloa reservoirs service the Maunaloa water system area, the 2.0 MG Puu Okoli tank in Kaluakoi, and the Kaluakoi water system by gravity.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) has been completed. If you want to view any of the documents please feel free to call Waiola O Molokai Inc. at (808) 552-2444.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. 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 DHHL to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important. Detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required will also be listed in this report.

Note that we test for other contaminants as required under the regulations, including a test for Bacteria called “Total Coliform Test”, every month. No coliform bacteria were detected in the Maunaloa-Kaluakoi system in 2021.

Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	Date Collected	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Result	Violation	Typical Sources
Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2/13/24	ppb	80	NA	6.60 – 27.40	27.40	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2/13/24	ppb	60	NA	0.00-2.00	2.00	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper**

Contaminant	Date Collected	AL	MCLG	Range	Your Water*	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical source
Lead (ppb)	7/16/24	10	0	0.00-11.66	ND	0	Yes	Erosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/16/24	1.3	1.3	ND	ND	0	Yes	Erosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits

**Violations: There were 2 Tier-3 violations. The first violation is because 10 samples were needed for this round of Lead and Copper samples but only 9 samples were submitted. 1 sample wasn't entered due to improper sampling such as location of sampling point, sampling procedure and even checking the wrong boxes. ALL LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES ARE DONE BY SELECTED CONSUMERS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS. We strongly recommend that all samplers/consumers read and follow directions carefully so that we don't run into this problem again. The second violation was Consumer Notice Monitoring/Reporting violation we the water system failed to provide notice of lead tap results to the individual tap(s) from where the sample was taken later than 30 days after the we received the sampling results due to miscommunication. As the corrective action, we the water system completed both requirements to achieve compliance on May 20, 2025

For the detailed information of both violations, please see attached two Public Notices at the end of CCR.

“*For lead and copper: the 90th percentile concentration of the most recent round(s) of sampling, the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level, and the range of tap sampling results are shown.”

** Lead and Copper results are from 2024 – no sampling required in 2025 because below Action level – next round of Lead and Copper will be required in 2027. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure

**The most recent lead sampling data and service line inventory for our water system is publicly available upon request. Information on how to obtain a copy or review these documents is available by contacting Kalak Bicoy in our main office at (808) 552-2444 or email kbicoy@molokairanch.com.

Key To Table

- AL Action Level
- MCL Maximum Contaminant Level - This is the highest level allowable under the Regulations
- MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
- NA Not Applicable
- ND None Detected

Required Additional Health Information

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (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 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.*
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 (800-426-4791).

Lead- specific health information.

Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact System 231 Maunaloa/Kaluakoi, Molokai Ranch Water Department, and Manager Rhinehardt Kansana at (808) 336-0334. 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. Molokai Public Utilities 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>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by Molokai Public Utilities/Waiola O Molokai. We'll be happy to answer any questions about service and our water quality. For more information, call Molokai Public Utilities/Waiola O Molokai at 808-552-2444. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information-system-sdwis-federal-reporting>

PUBLIC NOTICE

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements not met for Maunaloa/Kaluakoi water system
January 2022 to December 2024

We violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing 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 your drinking water meets health standards. During June to September 2024, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What This Means

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for them and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
Lead and copper	10 samples every 3 years	9 samples	6/1/24 - 9/30/24	6/1/25 - 9/30/25

Steps We Are Taking

We will provide notice of lead tap results to the individual tap(s) from where the sample was taken no later than 30 days after the water system receives the sampling results and certify to SDWB within three months that consumer notification was completed. We plan to collect Lead and Copper samples during the Summer of 2025. For more information, please contact Rhinehardt Kansana of the Molokai Public Utilities/Waiola O Molokai at rkansana@molokairanch.com.

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.

State Water System ID#: 231

Date Distributed: June 24, 2025

PUBLIC NOTICE

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Consumer notice monitoring/reporting not met for Maunaloa/Kaluakoi water system
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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 your drinking water meets health standards. During September to December 2024, we failed to notify tenants of their individual lead tap sample results within 30 days and certify to the Safe Drinking Water Branch within three months that consumer notification was completed.

What This Means

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

Steps We Are Taking

We will provide notice of lead tap results to the individual tap(s) from where the sample was taken no later than 30 days after the water system receives the sampling results and certify to SDWB within three months that consumer notification was completed. We completed both requirements to achieve compliance on May 20, 2025. For more information, please contact Rhinehardt Kansana of the Molokai Public Utilities/Waiola O Molokai at rkansana@molokairanch.com.

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