

**Maunaloa-Kaluakoi
Molokai, Hawaii
2023 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 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)	2/17/23	ppb	80	NA	8.50 – 20.30	20.30	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	3/6/23	ppb	60	NA	1.10-1.90	1.90	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)	9/08/21	15	0	ND	ND	0	No	Erosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/08/21	1.3	1.3	ND	ND	0	No	Erosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits

* The 90th Percentile value is reported which is below Action Level.

** Lead and Copper results are from 2021 – no sampling required in 2023 because below Action level – next round of Lead and Copper will be required in 2024.

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.

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>