

Maunaloa
Maunaloa, Molokai, Hawaii
2012 Annual Water-Quality Report

Waiola O Molokai, Inc. continues to provide high quality water from the Puunana water treatment plant for the town of Maunaloa. This report is provided to you on an annual basis in conformance with requirements of the State Department of Health and E.P.A. This annual water quality report describes the source of our water, and contains much important information about water and health. Waiola will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water-quality standards. For more information, call Molokai Ranch at 808-552-2394.

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 Manager at rkamakana@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 Waiola O Molokai. In 2005 the Puunana Treatment facility was expanded to allow it to provide water treatment for both the Maunaloa and Kaluakoi water systems.

Water Source

As of September 2005 the water provided to you is supplied by a blended source. One source is from Well #17, through the Molokai Irrigation System surface water system, then blended at Puunana. The second source is from the Molokai Ranch surface water mountain system. Both sources are blended at Puunana then treated at the new 1.5 mgd water treatment plant. After treatment at Puunana, the water flows by gravity to the Maunaloa 3 mg reservoir.

We are currently in compliance with Trihalomethane (THM) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The standard requires compliance over a four quarter running total average. Prior to the merger of the Kaluakoi system with the Waiola system the long storage times in the Waiola system caused these limits to be exceeded by a small amount. Following the consolidation of the two systems, in September 2005, we are now operating within the compliance levels.

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 552-2394.

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. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important. Detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required will also be listed in this report.

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.

Key To Table

AL	Action Level
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Water Quality Data Table

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Contaminant Level	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Range	Average	Major Sources	Violation
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2012	ppb	80 ppb	80 ppb	45.2-81.4	65.0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	No **
Haloacetic Acid HAA5	2012	ppb	60 ppb	60 ppb	<1-27.2	20.0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	No **

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

Detected Level Description: The surface water treatment plant product water has met all DOH and EPA regulations, but additional monitoring and control of TTHMs is required.

The 90th Percentile Copper value of 0.11 ppm from 2012 and the Action Level (AL) instead of MCL.

Unregulated contaminants are monitored by the DOH to track potential contamination of our resources. These do not have an MCL established by the EPA.

Explanation of Violations:

All systems are now on a annual monitoring basis that will require sampling the summer of 2014.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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.

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. 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. Waiola O Molokai 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>."

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by Waiola O Molokai, Inc., 1-808-552-2394. We'll be happy to answer any questions about service and our water quality. For more information, call Waiola O Molokai, Inc. at 808-552-2394. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.