# Mahanalua Nui Water System Report to the Consumer for Calendar Year 2021

## Introduction

This report is being made available to you pursuant to the requirements of the 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires this water system provide information to its customers related to personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. This water system did not have any violations of State or Federal Safe Drinking Water regulations in 2021.

## General Information Relating to Drinking Water Contaminants and Health Risks

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 (EPA) 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, in some cases, 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Important Information Regarding Drinking Water Contaminants and Immuno-Compromised Persons

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Water Source Information

In 2021, the Mahanalua Nui Water System operated by the Launiupoko Water Co., Inc. was supplied by the Mahanalua Nui Well 1, 2, &3. The Mahanalua Nui Wells are the groundwater sources, drawing from the underground Launiupoko Aquifer. Water from the wells is chlorinated to ensure that your drinking water meets the Safe Drinking Water Regulations of the EPA and the State of Hawaii Department of Health. The Mahanalua Nui Wells is located in a remote section of Launiupoko ridge, mauka of major human activities. As such, the potential for human land use related activity contaminating your drinking water is minimized. The results of the 2021 testing of your water were all within limits prescribed by EPA and the State.

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### Source Water Assessment

The Hawaii Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water Branch and the University of Hawaii, Resources Research Center has completed the Hawaii Source Water Assessment Program for your source water. The Hawaii Source Water Assessment Program was completed March 2004. A copy of the assessment may be viewed at 305 E. Wakea Ave., Ste 100, Kahului during normal business hours Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm. If you have any questions, please contact Dave Minami (808) 877-4202.

### Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of 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.

| Contaminants | MCL or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sampl Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disinfection By-Products** (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb) | NA | 80 | 17.8 | NA | 17.8 | 2021 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb) | NA | 60 | 3.0 | NA | NA | 2021 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2021 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 1.96 | ND | 3.05 | 2019 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Beta particle (pCi/L) (The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta emitter) | 0 | 4 (mrem/ yr) | 5.63 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .187* | 0 samples exceed the action level | | 2021 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0* | 0 samples exceed the action level | | 2021 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

*: 90th percentile value is reported.

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### Unit Descriptions

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| positive samples/month | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were |
| NA | NA: Not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| 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, unit for a concentration of radiation |

### Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| MCLG | 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 |
| MCL | 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |

### Lead in Drinking Water & Its Effects on Children

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. Mahanalua Nui Water Company 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.

### Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- 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.

## 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.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 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
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

## For More Information

For additional information concerning this report contact: Launiupoko Water Company, Kahului, HI , telephone (808) 877-4202.

## Opportunities for Public Participation

We welcome your input and participation in the decision-making process that affects the quality of the drinking water supplied to you by the Mahanalua Nui Water System. Should you desire to provide input or have pertinent comments regarding our system, please contact our system operator, Dave Minami at (808)877-4202, 305 E. Wakea Ave., Ste 100, Kahului, HI 96732.