2014 Consumer Confidence Report On Water Quality

このレポートには飲料水に関する重要な情報が記載されています。この英文を訳してもらうか、またはどなたか英語が分かる方にたずねてください。

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Our goal is to provide clean water from our well to your tap at an exceptional value.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The source of water for the HSCA water system is the Pahoa section of the Kilauea aquifer; currently estimated capable of providing 435 million gallons per day. Our water system draws an average of 65,000 gallons per day from an underground well situated at a depth of 408 feet. The well is equipped with a 75 HP submersible pump that draws approximately 400 gallons per minute into a 100,000 gallon reservoir tank for distribution.

The water distribution system is comprised of 4 miles of main waterline piping and approximately 12 miles of lateral service lines. The main waterline is routed along the southern boundary of the subdivision running from the water yard on Punawai Street to the ocean. The lateral service lines provide service connections to each property at the rear of the lot.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. HSCA's Disinfection involves the addition of granular Calcium Hypochlorite (chlorine) using an on-demand injection system when the well pump is filling the reserve tank. This injection process effectively kills dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. To maintain disinfectant concentrations levels we monitor chlorine residual levels on a routine basis keeping levels between .2 to 1.0 ppm.

What's in my drinking water?

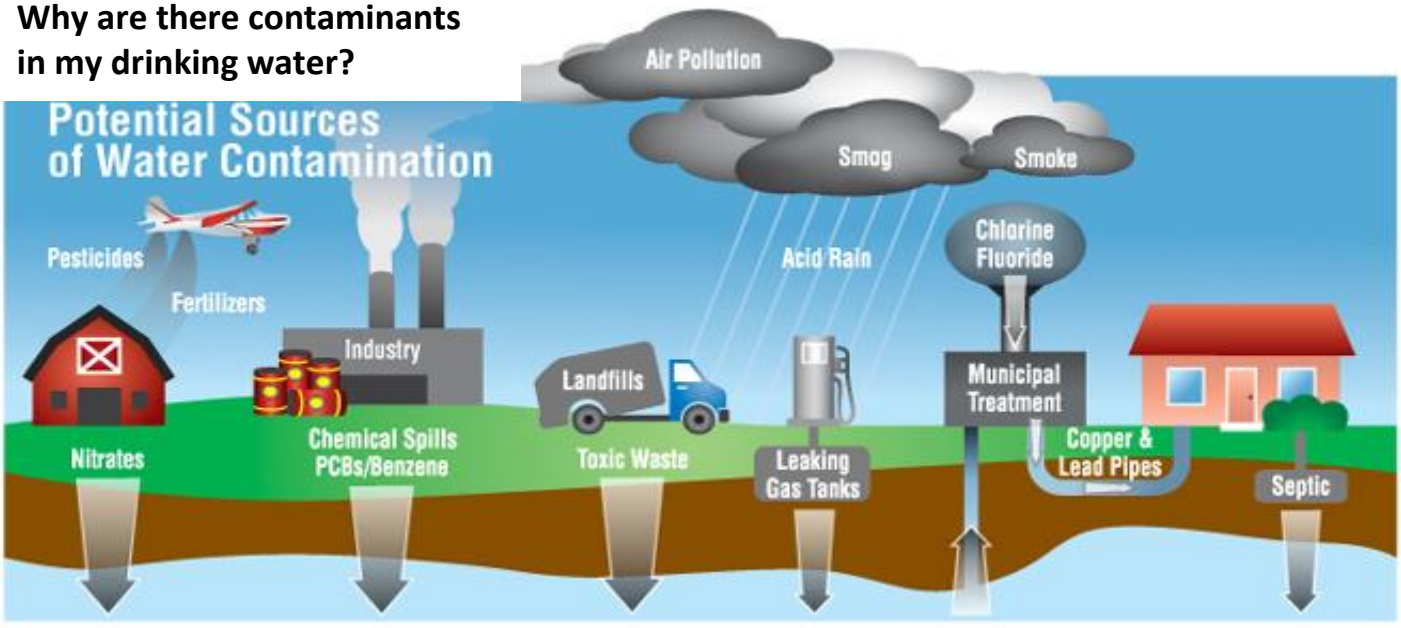
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and Hawaii DOH have set water quality testing guidelines and regulation limits of the amount of contaminants found in public water systems. In the table below is a list of contaminants that were detected in your water over the past three years and we monitor these contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. In addition to the list below, many more contaminants were tested and we also do routine monthly bacteriological sample testing throughout the water distribution system. Also, every year we apply for an asbestos waiver indicating we have no asbestos cement water mains and are not subject to asbestos testing.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Lo	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.6	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	14.3	NA		2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0 90th percentile	No sites exceeded AL		2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0 90th percentile	No sites exceeded AL		2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.32	NA		2013	No	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.24	NA		2013	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Why are there contaminants in my 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Hawaiian Shores Community Association 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

Important Drinking Water Terms and Definitions	
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 found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
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 safety.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.

Variances and Exceptions

To comply with Safe Drinking Water Branch of Hawaii monitoring program, every 3 years Hawaiian Shores Community Association submits an asbestos waiver stating that we have no asbestos cement pipes in our system. The last waiver was sent on January 7, 2014 for the three year period January 2014 through December 31st, 2016.

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. 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 EPA Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm.

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.
- 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 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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 into 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.

We are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard.

Hawaiian Shores Board Meetings are held the 1st Wednesday of every month at 6pm in the community center located off Kahakai Blvd.

For more information or to review our 2004 Source Water Assessment, (a report that evaluates the susceptibility of our drinking water to pollutants) please contact or visit:

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