

Hawaiian Shores Community Association

2016 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality

Is my water safe?

Hawaiian Shores Community Association (HSCA) is committed to providing safe drinking water to their customers and has complied with all drinking water standards. HSCA is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality (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.

Where does my water come from?

HSCA's Public Water System (PWS ID#156) relies on a single water source from the Pahoia Section of the Kilauea aquifer. This aquifer is estimated or capable of providing 435 million gallons per day. Our water system draws an average of 55,000 gallons per day from an underground well situated at a depth of 408 feet. The well is equipped with a 75HP submersible pump that draws approximately 390 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 Punawai Street to the ocean. The lateral service lines provide service connections to each property at the rear of each lot. In case of an emergency, there is a back-up water supply from Hawaiian Beaches Water Company under a mutual aid agreement, on a limited basis. The Hawaiian Shores source water assessment is available for members to review during normal business hours at our Honu St. office.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection is considered one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. Disinfection involves the addition of sodium or calcium hypochlorite. This process effectively kills dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. To maintain disinfectant concentration levels we monitor chlorine residual levels on a routine basis keeping levels between 0.2 to 1.0 ppm.

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 National Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791) or Local Safe Drinking Water Branch Phone: (808) 933-0401.

Why are there contaminants 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).

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.

How can I get involved in keeping my water safe?


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

➤ **Eliminate Cross Connections**

A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the water distribution system. If you have any of these cross connections pictured below, please contact us so that we can survey the issue and give you advice on how to correct this violation.

Typical Residential Cross-Connections

- ◆ Hose Bibbs
- ◆ Lawn Irrigation
- ◆ Jacuzzis
- ◆ Swimming Pools
- ◆ Toilet Ball-cocks




PICTURES LEFT AND ABOVE REPRESENT CROSS-CONNECTIONS THAT ARE HAZARDOUS TO OUR WATER SYSTEM DURING LOW PRESSURE SITUATIONS THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR BACK-SIPHONAGE. THEREFORE, GARDEN HOSES SHOULD NEVER BE LEFT IN PONDS, POOLS OR BUCKETS AND HOSES SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE AN AIR GAP BETWEEN THE HOSE AND THE CONTAINER YOU ARE FILLING.

➤ **Source Water Protection Tips**

- 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.
- Properly maintain your septic system to reduce leaching to water sources.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community to help spread the word about protecting our water source. 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.

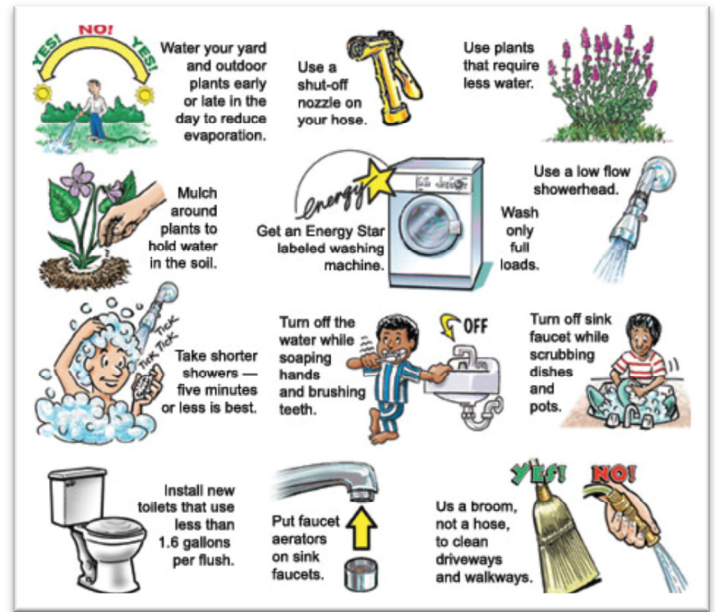
➤ **Other Ways to get involved**

HSCA board meetings are held the second Wednesday of every month at 6pm in the HSCA Community Center located at the corner of Kahakai Blvd. and Punawai St. You’re welcome to attend to voice your concerns and comments.

➤ **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.

For more ways to conserve water, please go to: www.epa.gov/watersense



What's in my water?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The State requires us to monitor for certain 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. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> Or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	24	NA	2015	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3	NA	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	0.26	NA	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.34	NA	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water*</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper – Action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	ND<0.025	2015	None	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*The 90th percentile value is reported

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

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>.

Drinking Water Definition and Terms

Important Drinking Water Definitions and Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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.
PPM	PPM: Parts per million. This measurement is the mass of a chemical or contaminate per unit volume of water.
PPB	PPB: Parts per billion. This measurement is the mass of a chemical or contaminate per unit volume of water.
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.

For more information relating to this Consumer Confidence Report, please call or address questions to:

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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おうか、またはどなたか英語が分かる方にたずねてください。