

## 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



PHOTO: KAWELA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

KAWELA PLANTATION HOMEOWNERS ASSN  
PO BOX 28  
KAUNAKAKAI, HI 96748

KAWELA PLANTATION HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 28  
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## Introduction

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.



## Is My Water Safe?

**YES!** Kawela Plantation Homeowners Association makes the quality of your drinking water its number one priority. To maintain our commitment to you, we routinely collect and test water samples, checking purity and identifying potential problems. We monitor your drinking water according to EPA regulations to ensure that it meets all state and federal standards.

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. KPHA vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.



2012 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS compiled by: KPHA

## 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.
- \*Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 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.
- \*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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.



## Opportunities for Public/Consumer Participation

The owners and residents of the Kawela Plantation subdivision may request copies of all documents utilized in the preparation of this CCR.

### For more information please contact:

Kawela Plantation Homeowners Association

Attn: Juanita Colon – General Manager

PO Box 28—Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Phone: 808-553-4223 Fax: 808-553-3996

e-mail: [kawelapha@gmail.com](mailto:kawelapha@gmail.com) Web: [www.kawelapha.com](http://www.kawelapha.com)



KPHA water operators, out in the field learning, evaluating, and inspecting Kawela's water system.



KPHA was featured in the latest edition of the Water Spot from the Department of Health-Safe Drinking Water Branch. A copy of the Water Spot can be found at the KPHA website at: <http://kawelapha.com/sites/default/files/Water%20Spot%20Volume%2017%20Is>.

## Water Source Information

The Kawela Plantation Water system is located at the Eastern side of Kaunakakai, Molokai on the mauka side of the highway. The Kawela Plantation Water System is supplied by three ground water wells. The water is treated by chlorination, to meet the Safe Drinking Water Regulations of the EPA and the State of Hawaii Department of Health. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century



The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Kawela Plantation Homeowners Association (KPHA) is available for your review. This document contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water.

Potential contamination sources common in our protection zone are (fertilizers, pesticides, accidental spills of oil or fuel, failed trans evaporative systems as well as an overabundance of wildlife concentration). KPHA Wells have a low to medium susceptibility to potential contamination. KPHA has also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Requests for information regarding the source water protection plan should be directed to Kawela Plantation Homeowners Association, contact information listed on page 6.

## 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: 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 stormwater 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.

## Contaminants Detected in the Kawela Plantation Water System

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. This system is required to test for over 80 different drinking water contaminants. The table enclosed lists only those drinking water contaminants that were detected in the water system. At low levels, these substances are general not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table are from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2012. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.



## Cross Connection Control

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. In order to provide proper sanitary protection to Kawela's water supply, and to comply with all applicable statutes, rules and regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and of the State Department of Health, no cross-connections shall exist, or installed. Kawela is responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. Listed below are a few of the devices that could be considered a hazard to the distribution system.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

All lots with water meters within Kawela Plantation have Backflow Preventers installed to prevent cross-connection.



Mervin Dudoit Jr (Bozo) and Edmund Lima III (Eke) working together maintaining Kawela's water system.

## Lead and Copper in Your Drinking Water. Are you at Risk?

Lead is not detectable in the Kawela Drinking Water System.

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. Kawela Plantation 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 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).

## Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

**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.

**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.

**Treatment Technique or “TT”:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level or “AL”:** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal or “MRDLG”:** 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.

**Monitored Not Regulated or “MNR”**

**State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level or “MPL”**

**The Copper values are 90th Percentile Values:** The highest concentration of lead or copper in tap water that is exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period. This value is compared to the lead or copper action level (AL) to determine whether an AL has been exceeded.



Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

## Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL, TT, or	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	MRDL		Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.8	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.8	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.58	NA		2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
	<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.15	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Value was in the 90th percentile range	