Water Quality Report
Covering the period of
January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

Department of Water
County of Kauaʻi
Lihuʻe-Kapaʻa Water System 2020
This report is produced by the Kaua`i Department of Water. It describes the quality of your drinking water, and where it comes from. The Safe Drinking Water Act, a federal law, requires water utilities to provide water quality information to its customers every year.

Providing safe drinking water is a complex process, but you and your neighbors have a right to know the results of our water quality monitoring. Safe drinking water is essential to our community. Your water is tested on a continuous schedule through our certified laboratories and the State Department of Health.

In summary, our drinking water meets, or is better than, state and federal standards. We spend in excess of $400,000 in chemical and microbial testing each year to assure the safety of your water.

A Source Water Assessment, intended to enable “well-founded, fair and reasonable decisions for the protection and preservation of Hawai`i’s drinking water” has been completed by the State Department of Health and the University of Hawai`i. For further information on this assessment, please contact the Department of Water at (808) 245-5455.

We welcome your interest in the Department of Water’s water system. Please refer to the directory in this publication for the Department’s contact numbers. The Water Board normally holds a monthly meeting on the fourth Friday of each month and meetings are open to the public. Please call (808) 245-5406 for the time, date and location.

Kurt Akamine
Chairperson, Board of Water Supply
Why am I getting this brochure? The Safe Drinking Water Act has been amended to require water systems to provide its customers with an annual report of the quality of their drinking water. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Is my drinking water safe?
Yes. The Department of Water regularly conducts microbiological analysis and has contracted for extensive chemical testing in order to comply with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Hawai‘i State standards. The standards are very strict in order to ensure safe drinking water.

Where does my water come from?
Your water comes mostly from ground water (underground) sources. Rain that falls in the mountain filters through the ground into formations called aquifers. Wells are drilled into these formations and the water is pumped out. These formations can also be found in the mountains (still considered ground water). Tunnels are constructed to tap these sources. The quality of groundwater is very good and requires no treatment except for disinfection (free chlorine). Parts of Lihue and Kapaa are served water via the Grove Farm Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) which receives water from the upper reaches of the Wailua River (this is considered surface water as it found/flows above the ground). The SWTP utilizes an ultra-filtration system resulting in high quality water. The water is then disinfected with chlorine before entering the distribution system.

The water supply for the Lihue-Kapa‘a Water System water system comes from the following sources:

Puhi Area

Puhi Wells No. 3 & 4

Puhi Wells No. 5A & 5B

Lihu‘e-Hanama‘ulu Area

Kalepa Ridge Well

Kilohana Wells A, B, & I

Garlinghouse Tunnel

Hanamaʻulu Well No. 4

Grove Farm Surface Water Treatment Plant

Wailua-Kapa‘a Area

Makaleha Tunnel

Moalepe Tunnel

Kapa‘a Homesteads Wells No. 1, 2, & 3

Nonou Wells B & C

Wailua Homesteads Wells A & B
All of the water is chlorinated and pumped into the distribution system or stored in the following tanks:

**Puhi Area**
- **Puhi 510**
  - KCC
  - 1,000,000 gallon tank
  - 500,000 gallon tank

**Lihu‘e-Hanama‘ulu Area**
- **Lihu‘e**
  - 1,000,000 gallon tanks @ 2 each

**Kalepa**
- **Kaua‘i Inn**
  - 500,000 & 1,000,000 gallon tanks
  - 250,000 gallon tank

**KCC 393**
- **Nawiliwili**
  - 1,000,000 gallon tank
  - 1,000,000 gallon tank

**Hanama‘ulu 510 tank**
- 100,000 gallon tank

**Wailua-Kapa‘a Area**
- **Nonou**
  - Makaleha
  - 2,000,000 gallon tank
  - 1,000,000 gallon tank

- **Ornellas**
  - Wailua Homesteads
  - 200,000 gallon tank
  - 500,000 gallon tank

**Pu‘upilo**
- 125,000 gallon tank

**Kapa‘a Homesteads Tank**
- 500,000 gallon tank

**Stable Tank**
- 1,000,000 gallon tank
How do contaminants get into our 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.

Therefore, 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 the water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- **Microbial contaminants**: Viruses and bacteria from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

- **Inorganic contaminants**: Salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or from other sources, such as urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- **Pesticides and herbicides**: Variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

- **Radioactive contaminants**: Naturally occurring.

- **Organic chemical contaminants**: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, also from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure safe tap water, EPA sets limits on these substances in water provided by public water systems.
Should I 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 healthcare providers.

EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

More information about contaminants can also be obtained by calling the EPA’s Hotline.

Other Frequently Asked Questions:

What is the pH of my water?
The pH of your water in the Lihu‘e-Kapa‘a area can range from 6.8 to 8.1.

What is the hardness of my water?
The hardness of your water can range from 40 to 140 ppm (Call for your area).

Why do I notice off-odors or taste in my water?
Sometimes if water in your house is not used, the microbes in the pipes can grow and cause odors and funny taste. Flushing the water can resolve this problem. Water should be flushed in the morning or when not used for an extended period of time.

What causes my water to look milky when it comes out of the faucet?
Air trapped in the water lines causes this problem. Let the water sit in a glass. The water becomes clear from the bottom up if air is the cause. The water is safe to drink.

Why is chlorine added to my water?
Chlorine is added to control microbe levels in the water distribution system to keep the water safe. The chlorine level ranges between 0.1 to 0.5 ppm. The small amounts of chlorine in the water do not pose a health hazard. If you want to remove chlorine, either let it sit for a while or filter it through an activated carbon filter.
**Water Quality Data**

We are required to test your tap water for:

- Different types of chemical contaminants: Regulated contaminants, each with a maximum contaminant level (MCL) and a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG); and unregulated contaminants, which don’t have maximum contaminant levels.

- Coliform bacteria.

- Heavy metals (lead and copper).

Remember that just because these contaminants may be present in your water, it doesn’t mean your water has a health risk.

This past year, we tested your water for a wide array of contaminants. Most of them were not found in your water, and only those that we found are reported in the test results section that follows.
**Microbiological Contaminants**
- Total Coliform Bacteria
- Fecal Coliform Bacteria

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**
- Benzene
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Chlorobenzene
- o-Dichlorobenzene
- p-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- Dichloromethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- Ethylbenzene
- HAA (Haloacetic Acid)
- Styrene
- Tetrachloroethylene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- Trichloroethylene
- 1,2,3-Trichloropropane
- TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]
- Toluene
- Vinyl Chloride
- Xylenes

**Radioactive Contaminants**
- Alpha emitters
- Beta/photon emitters
- Radium

**Inorganic Contaminants**
- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Asbestos
- Barium
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Copper
- Cyanide
- Fluoride
- Lead
- Mercury
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Selenium
- Thallium

**Organic Contaminants**
- 2,4-D
- 2,4,5-TP [Silvex]
- Acrylamide
- Alachlor
- Atrazine
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Carbofuran
- Chlordane
- Dalapon
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- Dibromochloropropane
- Dinoseb
- Diquat
- Dioxin
- Endothall
- Endrin
- Epichlorohydrin
- Ethylene dibromide
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Lindane
- Methoxychlor
- Oxamyl [Vydane]
- PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]
- Pentachlorophenol
- Picloram
- Simazine
- Toxaphene

**Unregulated Contaminants**
- 2,4,5-T
- 2,4-DB
- Aldicarb
- Aldicarb sulfone
- Aldicarb sulfoxide
- Aldrin
- Butachlor
- Carbaryl
- Dicamba
- Dieldrin
- 3-Hydroxy carbefuran
- Methiocarb
- Methomyl
- Metolachlor
- Metribuzin
- Molinate
- Nickel
- Paraquat
- Propachlor
- Propoxur
- Sodium
- Sulfate
- Thiobencarb
Results:

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were found in 2019. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the following tables are from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2019.

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary from year to year. Thus, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.
Terms and abbreviations used below:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): is the level of 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 (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.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

n/a: not applicable.

nd: not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one penny in $10,000).

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000).

pCi/L: picocuries per litter (a measure of radiation).

mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation exposure).

Microbiological Contaminants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Highest Level Allowed (MCL)</th>
<th>EPA MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Monthly # of Positive Samples</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None Detected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Inorganic Contaminants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Highest Level Allowed (MCL)</th>
<th>EPA MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Detection Range</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>ND-0.02</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ND-8</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>ND-1.3</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organic Contaminants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Highest Level Allowed (MCL)</th>
<th>EPA MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Detection Range</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs Total trihalomethanes (ppb)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>39.2*</td>
<td>8.2-39.2</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-Product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA Haloacetic Acid (ppb)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>12.6*</td>
<td>0.65-12.6</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-Product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>ND-0.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Contaminate in pesticides used in soil fumigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D (ppb)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>ND-0.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from pesticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalapon (ppb)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ND-4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from pesticides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCE Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ND-1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from factories and dry cleaners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reported as the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) site.
### Lead and Copper Rule Compliance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>EPA MCLG</th>
<th>90th Percentile Value</th>
<th>Detection Range</th>
<th># of Sites Found Above AL</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>ND-41</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>ND-0.32</td>
<td>0/60</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Lihu‘e-Kapa‘a system is in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule Requirements and is on a reduced monitoring schedule. Samples for lead and copper will be taken and analyzed every three years from residential customers.

### Unregulated Contaminants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Highest Level Allowed (MCL)</th>
<th>EPA MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Detection Range</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromochloro-methane</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>ND-0.4</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fire retardant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorate (ppb)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>ND-220</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Disinfection by product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCPA (ppb)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>ND-0.14</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Run off from pesticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioxane (ppb)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>ND-0.12</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Run off from pesticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>ND-6.8</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (ppb)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>ND-2.4</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8.3-58</td>
<td>2018 2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strontium (ppb)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>ND-490</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>ND-23</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium (ppb)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1-72</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Radioactive Contaminants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Highest Level Allowed (MCL)</th>
<th>EPA MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Detection Range</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Emitters</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ND-6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta Emitters</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ND-3</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The MCL for beta emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta emitters.

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. The Department of Water 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).
For more information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>About</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaua‘i Dept. of Water</td>
<td>General Inquiries</td>
<td>(808) 245-5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Quality Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Dept. of Health</td>
<td>Contaminants, health effects</td>
<td>(808) 586-4258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA Safe Drinking Water</td>
<td>Contaminants, health effects</td>
<td>1-800-426-4791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report is also available online at www.kauaiwater.org