

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

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.
- 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

### Additional information

For additional information concerning this report contact: Mr. Eric Okazaki, Operations Manager  
Pural Water Specialty Co, Inc.  
1955 Vineyard St.  
Wailuku, Maui, HI 96793  
Telephone: (808) 242-7299

### Opportunities for Public/Consumer 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 Kilauea Military Camp's Water System. Should you desire to provide input or have pertinent comments regarding our system, please contact Mr. Eric Okazaki.

## Kilauea Military Camp Water System Report Quality Report for Calendar Year 2011

### 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 consumers related to personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption. The Kilauea Military Camp's Water System services all of Kilauea Military Camp. This water system did not have any violations of State or Federal safe drinking water regulations in 2011.

### 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.

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

*Maximum Residual disinfection level Goal or MRDLG:* the level of drinking water disinfection below, which there is no expected risk to health.

*MRDLG's*=do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL*= 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.

**Water Source Information**

In 2011, the Kilauea Military Water System was supplied by Kilauea Military Camp’s rain catchment system. The water catchment system is located in the northern forest area of the camp. Although chlorination for catchment water is not under the influence of surface water, is not mandated by the EPA and the State of Hawaii Department of Health, Kilauea Military Camp has chlorinated its water supply. The source watershed is located in the forest area of the Kilauea Military Camps and is hydrologically upgradient (uphill) of the military camp, residential and agricultural activities. Hence, the potential for human land use related activity contaminating your drinking water is minimized. The results of the 2004 testing of your water were all within the limits prescribed by EPA and the State.

**Contaminants Detected in the Kilauea Military Camp Water System**

This system is classified as a Non Transient Non-Community catchment public water systems using an unapproved for surface water filter system. The treatment of catchment water is not regulated by the SDWB. The table below lists only those drinking water contaminants that were detected in the water system. 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, 2011.

**Table of EPA Regulated Contaminants Detected in the KMC Water System**

MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level  
MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
AL=Action Level  
MRLD=Maximum residual disinfection leveles.  
MRLDG=Maximum residual disinfection levels goal.

mrem/year=millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
pCi/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)  
ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

<b>Regulated Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest Detected Contaminant Level</b>	<b>Range of Detected Contaminant Levels</b>	<b>Likely Source(s) of Contamination</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.96	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	2009 Test Results
Lead	µg/l	15	15	14	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	2009 Test Results
Chlorine	mg/l	4.0	4.0	.80	.38 - .80	Water Additives used to control microbes.	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/l	80	N/A	23.7	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	2008 Test Results
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	µg/l	60	NA	5.2	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2011 Test Results

The contaminants listed in this table are considered to be unregulated (do not have MCLs), but are required by statute to be sampled for periodically. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the State Department of Health and the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.