

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 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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. The Kilauea Military Camp Water System 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>."

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

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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 2015

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 2015.

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 2015, 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 mandated by the EPA and the State of Hawaii Department of Health, Kilauea Military Camp receives chlorinated water. 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. If rainfall is insufficient to provide enough water for consumption, arrangements have been made with a contractor licensed by SDWB to haul potable water in tankers. Once at KMC, the tankers are off-loaded and the potable water is stored for usage in the KMC Water System. The results of the 2015 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 with filtering and chlorination of the water being done prior to introduction into the KMC Distribution system. Guidelines for Catchment Systems were released in 2015 by SDWB and future projects will be proposed for Army funding to make the KMC Water System compliant. The table below lists only those drinking water contaminants that were detected in the water system this year. 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, 2015.

Table of EPA Regulated Contaminants Detected in the KMC Water System

MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level

MRDL=Maximum residual disinfection levels

ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDLG=Maximum residual disinfection levels goals.

ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

| Regulated Contaminant | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Highest Detected Contaminant Level | Range of Detected Contaminant Levels | Likely Source(s) of Contamination | Remarks |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---|---|--|-------------------|
| Fluoride | ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | .24 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits | 2015 Test Results |
| Chlorine | ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.66 | 0.22 – 0.66 | Water additives used to control microbes | 2015 Test Results |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | 80 | N/A | 43.5 | 6.8 – 43.5 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | 2015 Test Results |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | 60 | NA | 25.3 | 2.0 – 25.3 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | 2015 Test Results |
| Lead | ppb | Action Level = 15 | 0 | 2.16 | N/A | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | 2015 Test Results |
| Copper | ppb | Action Level = 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,116 | N/A | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | 2015 Test Results |