

## 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>.”

“Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.”

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. Brandon Basilio  
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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. Brandon Basilio.

## **Kilauea Military Camp Water System Report to the Consumer for Calendar Year 2024**

### **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 had no violation of State or Federal safe drinking water regulations in 2024.

### **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 2024, 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.

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

This system is classified as a Non-Transient Non-Community catchment public water system. The water is filtered, chlorinated, and pH adjusted prior to introduction into the KMC drinking water distribution system. 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, 2024.

### Lead and Copper Rule Revision

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing within the buildings. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush the pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Pural Water Specialty at (808) 488-8434. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. A Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed for our water system and is publicly available upon request. Additionally, the lead sampling data for our water system is also publicly available upon request. To obtain a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory or lead sampling data, please contact Pural Water Specialty at (808) 488-8434.

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

MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ND=Not Detected

MRDL=Maximum residual disinfection levels

MRDLG=Maximum residual disinfection levels goals.

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

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
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.59	0.21 – 0.59	Water additive used to control microbes	2024 Test Results
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	N/A	48.3	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2024 Test Results
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	26.2	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2024 Test Results
Picloram	ppb	500	500	0.5	N/A	Herbicide runoff	2022 Test Results

### Lead & Copper Testing

Regulated Contaminant	Unit	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	# of Sites Exceeding the AL	Range of Detection	Likely Source(s) of Contamination	Remarks
Lead	ppb	10	0	ND	0	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	2022 Test Results
Copper	ppb	1,300	1,300	ND	0	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	2022 Test Results

For lead and copper: the 90th percentile concentration of the most recent round(s) of sampling, the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level, and the range of tap sampling results are shown.

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

SMCL=Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

<b>Unregulated Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>Highest Detected Contaminant Level</b>	<b>Range of Detected Contaminant Levels</b>	<b>Likely Source(s) of Contamination</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Sodium	ppm	N/A	4.8	N/A	Naturally occurring substance found in drinking water	2022 Test Results

The contaminants listed in the above table are considered to be unregulated, 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.