

**Kipu
Molokai, Hawaii
2025 Annual Water-Quality Report**

Waiola O Molokai Inc. (Waiola) continues to provide high quality water to our customers in the Kipu area. This annual water quality report describes the source of our water. Waiola will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have improved our abilities to provide water that meets the water-quality standards. We'll be happy to answer any questions about service and our water quality. Call Waiola O Molokai at 808-552-2444.

The bottom line: Is the water safe to drink? Absolutely.

Call us for information about the water system and services provided. We are here to serve you. You may e-mail our utility supervisor Rhinehardt Kansana at rkansana@molokairanch.com.

Overview

In 2019 the system was supplied by a combination of Dept. of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) wells and the Waiola reservoir located in Kualapuu. Water from these sources are pumped to the Waiola storage reservoirs at Kauluwai, then flows by gravity through our transmission mains to you meter. We anticipate using our water as the main source at Kipu, but the DHHL water remains as a supplemental water supply.

Water Source

What is the source of our water? Wells owned by DHHL has been our primary source of high purity ground water to our system. In August 2019, we began using water from our own Kualapuu water system. This water is pumped to Kipu from our Kualapuu reservoir that is supplied by our Well 17, which is a groundwater well that is owned and operated by Molokai Public Utilities. As noted above, DHHL water remains as a supplemental water supply.

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) has been completed. If you want to view any of the documents, please feel free to call Waiola O Molokai Inc. at 552-2444.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

Water quality data has been collected for our area to provide baseline data about the quality of water before it is treated, as well as after it is distributed to customers. This is important because it identifies the origins of any contaminants within our area and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to such contaminants. The Table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires DHHL to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important. Detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required will also be listed in this report.

Note that we test for other contaminants as required under the regulations, including a test for Bacteria called "Total Coliform Test", every month. No coliform bacteria were detected in the Kipu system in 2025.

Definitions

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

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.

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.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant Level	Date Collected	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Average	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	8/20/24	ppb	80	NA	5.06	NA	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	8/20/24	ppb	60	NA	2.04	N/A	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Date Collected	AL	MCLG	Detection*	Range	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	8/6/25	10	0	6.93	NA	0	No	Erosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/6/25	1.3	1.3	ND	NA	0	No	Erosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits

*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.

**Lead and Copper results are from 2025 – because below Action Level next round of Lead and Copper will be required in 2028

Key To Table

AL	Action Level
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – This is the highest level allowable under the Regulations
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
NA	Not Applicable
ND	None Detected

Required Additional Health Information

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).

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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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).

Lead- specific health information.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. 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 your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Waiola O Molokai is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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>. The most recent lead sampling data and service line inventory for our water system is publicly available upon request. To obtain a copy or review these documents please use the contact information below.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by Waiola O Molokai. We'll be happy to answer any questions about service and our water quality. Call Waiola O Molokai at 808-552-2444. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information-system-sdwis-federal-reporting>