



Gay & Robinson Inc.

Annual Drinking Water Report for 2025

Public Water System #417

Aloha! To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act, Gay & Robinson is required to inform you of the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumer understanding of drinking water and to heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. G&R welcomes your interest and support. **Once again, this year, our drinking water meets, or is better than, state and federal standards.**

Gay & Robinson Water Facts

Gay & Robinson water supply source is a 400-foot-deep well that draws ground water from an aquifer up above Makaweli. The quality of the groundwater is very good and requires no treatment except for disinfection (as opposed to surface water sources that require filtration and stronger disinfection). Thus, sodium hypochlorite is added to control microbe levels in the distribution system to keep the water safe. The sodium hypochlorite level ranges between 0.1 to 0.5 ppm. The level of this additive is monitored regularly to ensure proper dosages are being applied. The water system services the residents and businesses from Kaumakani to Pakala.

Water Quality Data

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. We monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations for those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result, some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old. The contaminants listed on the tables below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. No chemical contaminants were detected that exceeded state or federal standards. The components, listed in the tables below, were detected in trace amounts well below Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Level set for public water systems throughout the country. Its presence does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk.

Substance (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Common Sources of this Contaminant
Regulated Contaminants						
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	1.6	N/A	Nov. 2025	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.53	N/A	Oct. 2025	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff of fertilizer.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5.65	N/A	Nov. 2025	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.25*	N/A	Oct. 2025	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	34	N/A	Oct. 2025	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	115	N/A	Nov. 2025	Erosion of natural deposits.

* Fluoride is not added to the Gay & Robinson water system.

Lead and Copper:

Contaminants (units)	Action level	MCLG	90th Percentile	# of sites exceeding the Action Level	Range of Detection	Typical Sources of Contaminants	Violation
January 1-August 30, 2024							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<0.025	0 sites over Action level	ND-ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosions of natural deposits.	No
Lead (ppb)	10	0	<2.5	0 sites over Action level	ND-ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosions of natural deposits.	No

**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.*

The lead sampling data and service line inventory for our water system is publicly available upon request. To obtain a copy or review the inventory, please contact [Gay & Robinson 808-335-3133] or visit the Gay & Robinson office.

Definitions:

- 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter, mg/L.
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter, ug/L.
- N/A: Not Applicable
- ND: Not Detected

Information on Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. **There have been no system violations nor individual sampling deficiencies in testing G&R's water for chemical, bacteria, and heavy metals contamination.**

Basic Information about drinking water contaminants

The following informational language is required by the EPA to be included with this water quality report: *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 various types of source water include:*

- *Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock, and wildlife.*
 - *Salts and metals, which can be natural or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharges, and farming.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which originate from industrial processes, petroleum processes, petroleum production, gas stations, storm runoff and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, which can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, EPA prescribes limits on contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 Hot line (1-800-426-4791) or by accessing the EPA's drinking water web site (www.epa.gov/safewater/).

*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 formulas, 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 a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Howard Greene or Raquel Dela Cruz**.*

*Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 provider. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1800-426-4791).*

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. G&R 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 by a private State of Hawaii certified laboratory. 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>.

Source Water Assessment Program

A Source Water Assessment on our water system by the Hawaii State Department of Health was completed in March 2004. Interested customers can review the results by contacting **Raquel Dela Cruz** or **Howard Greene** at **808-335-3133**

Once again, the purpose of the report is to advance consumer understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. G&R is very proud of the high-quality water we have provided over the past year. Please remember to use our precious water wisely. Fix or report all leaks for repair as soon as noticed. Leaks are a waste of water and energy and put an unnecessary burden on our water and wastewater systems. Gay & Robinson, Inc. does not have routine public meetings about the water system. Should you wish to contact us with questions regarding the Gay & Robinson Water System, contact Raquel Dela Cruz or Howard Greene at 808-335-3133.