



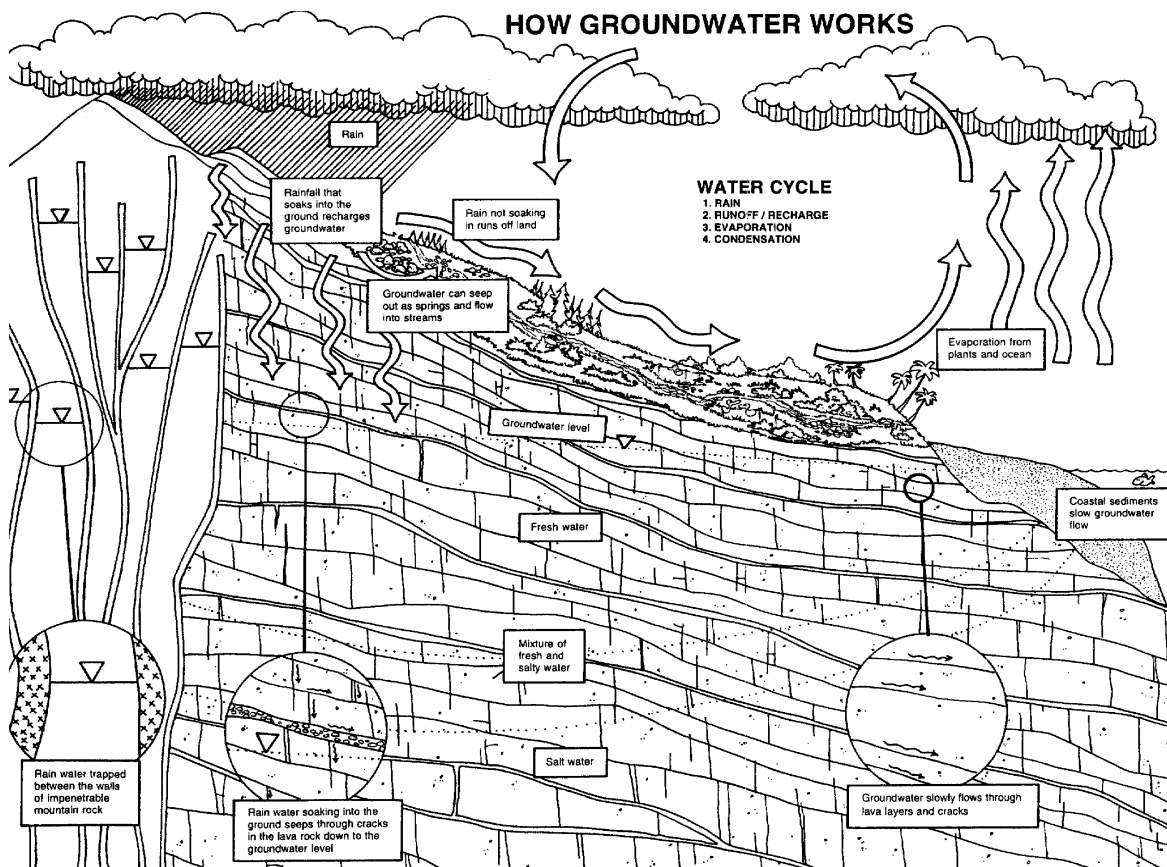
Princeville Utilities Company, Inc. 2006 Water Quality Report

Introduction

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water, call Larry Dill, Manager, at 826-3330.

Princeville Utilities Company, Inc.'s (PUCI's) water system is a community water system owned and operated by Princeville Utilities Company, Inc.

Last year, PUCI conducted tests for fifty-one drinking water contaminants. We detected one contaminant, well below the Department of Health's maximum contaminant level, as shown on the following page. This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) standards.



Information on Source(s) of Water

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 or bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts or 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 byproducts 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 be sure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain 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.

The source of PUCI's water is groundwater from three deep wells. The water from these wells is disinfected with chlorine and pumped into three storage tanks for distribution to the Princeville Resort and surrounding areas. The water system serves approximately 1,700 persons through approximately 986 service connections.

Terms & Abbreviations Used Below:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: (MCLG) is 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: (MCL) is 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: (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm or mg/L: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb or ug/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ND: Not Detected

Detected Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water that is provided by public and private water systems is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants which may be present in the water. Federal and State laws require testing of your water for many different types of contaminants, including those for which there are no drinking water standards (unregulated contaminants). In our effort to supply our customers with the safest possible product, PUCI's water is chlorinated and monitored daily. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the 2006 calendar year monitoring period. 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 this table is from testing done between January 1st and December 31st of 2006. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source(s)
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	8 ppb	2 ppb - 8 ppb	6/14/05 ^a	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	n/a	n/a	13 ppm	12 ppm - 13 ppm	6/14/05	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	0.37mg/L	0.33 – 0.37 mg/L	9/8/06	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

^aPUCI is required to monitor for chromium on a three year cycle. The reported sample is from the three-year cycle which includes the years 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Your drinking water has also been tested for the following contaminants:

<u>Radiological</u> Gross Alpha	Gross Beta	Radium 228	Uranium
<u>Microbiological</u> Total Coliform Bacteria			
<u>Inorganics</u> Arsenic Barium Cadmium Fluoride	Lead Mercury Nitrate (as N) Nitrite (as N)	Selenium Antimony Thallium Beryllium	Cyanide (2004) Asbestos (2004) Copper
<u>Volatile Organics</u> Benzene Carbon Tetrachloride Chlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene p-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethylene cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloropropane (DCP) Ethylbenzene Styrene	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) Toluene 1,1,1- Trichloroethane Trichloroethylene 1,2,3 Trichloropropane (TCP) Vinyl Chloride	Xylenes (total) Dichloromethane 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
<u>Synthetic Organics</u> Alachlor Atrazine Carbofuran Chlordane Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) 2,4-D Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) Heptachlor Heptachlor Epoxide Lindane	Methoxychlor Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) Pentachlorophenol Toxaphene 2, 4, 5-TP Benzo(a)pyrene Dalapon Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate Dinoseb	Diquat Endothall Endrin Glyphosate Hexachlorobenzene Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Oxamyl (Vydate) Fichloram Simazine 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Arochlor 1016 Arochlor 1221 Arochlor 1232 Arochlor 1242 Arochlor 1248 Arochlor 1254 Arochlor 1260
<u>Haloacetic Acids</u> (Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, and Dibromoacetic acid)			
<u>Total trihalomethanes</u> (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)			

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfone
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Aldrin
Butachlor
Carbaryl

Dicamba
Dieldrin
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Nickel

Propachlor
Methomyl
Propoxur
Methiocarb
Sodium
Sulfate

In 2006, these contaminants were not detected in your drinking water system. All drinking water analyses have been performed in accordance with federal and state drinking water requirements.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

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). 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information on Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Rule (NPDWR)

There have been no system violations nor any individual sampling deficiencies found in PUCI's Coliform/Bacteriological, the chemical, or the lead and copper monitoring programs.

EPA's brochure, "Water on Tap", a consumer's guide to the nation's drinking water, provides answers to frequently asked questions and also stresses the need for all of us to be responsible for water quality and protecting the resource from potential contamination. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Hawaii State Department of Health encourages consumers to become involved citizens and participate in maintaining high quality drinking water. For more information on how to become more involved with water protection, call EPA's hotline at (800) 426-4701.

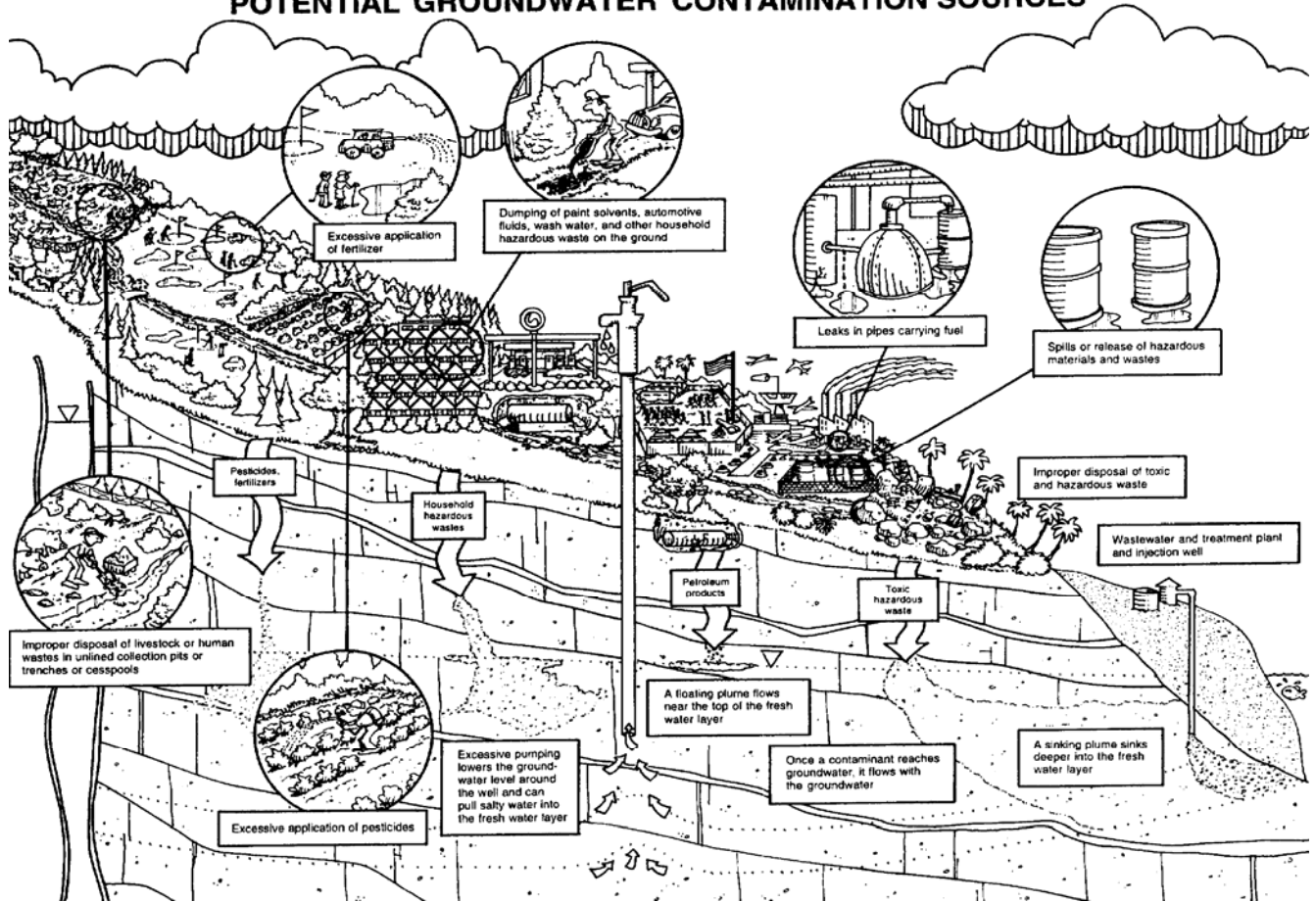
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies as you choose.

For more information, please contact Larry Dill at (808) 826-3330.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Report, intended to enable "well-founded, fair and reasonable decisions for the protection and preservation of Hawaii's drinking water" was completed in March 2004 by the State of Hawaii Department of Health and the University of Hawaii. This Assessment Report is available for viewing at our office. Please contact Larry Dill at (808) 826-3330 to make arrangements to view this document.

POTENTIAL GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION SOURCES



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WATER QUALITY REPORT

2006