



Ripoti o le suavai taumafa 2017

This report covers the monitoring period between Jan 01 to Dec. 31, 2017.

PWS ID: AS9430546 (Ofu/Olosega); AS9630243 (Tau/Faleasao); AS9630145 (Fitiuta)

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Our Commitment to Quality

The American Samoa Power Authority Water Division is committed to providing you with safe and quality drinking water with reliable service at an affordable cost. This commitment includes servicing our customers needs and ensuring confidence in the water supply every time the tap is turned on. We are working closely with the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency in making sure that the drinking water we provide is safe and good to drink. Hence, we provide this water quality report to help our customers better understand the facts about our drinking water.

This report includes information about the quality of our drinking water, its sources, an overview of our drinking-water treatment system and other important information. If you have any questions and concerns relating to this report, please call our Water Division office at 699-1333. We want our customers to know the facts about our drinking water.

ASPA Mission Statement

"Provide quality, safe, sustainable and economical utility service in partnership with our customers, the community of American Samoa and the Pacific Region."

Is My Water Safe?

Yes it is. We take our responsibility to provide safe drinking water very seriously. Like you, we and our families also drink the same water and share the same concerns.

The American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA) operates 4 groundwater well sources that are located among 3 different public water systems (PWS): Well 207 in Fitiuta, Well 213, 214 in Ta'u, and Well 201, 202 in Ofu.

Your tap water generally comes from the sources located within your area and not from all 5 wells, etc. Each year, these sources and systems are tested for different types of contaminants by the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (ASEPA) and Eaton Analytical Laboratories.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The source of drinking water for all Manu'a public water systems are from ground water 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 the source water include:

Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tank systems, agricultural/livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminant, such as salt and metal, 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 come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants occur naturally or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 run off and septic systems.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 1-(800)426-4791.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Water Disinfection

ASPA treats the water it produces from the wells with a liquid chlorine solution called sodium hypochlorite with a concentration which ranges from 6% up to 13%. The chlorine is added as a disinfectant to kill harmful bacteria and viruses that may be present in the water.

Lead Facts

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 and not usually from the source water. ASPA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4761).

Total Coliform Bacteria

Total Coliforms are a family of bacteria, naturally present in the environment. When detected, the growth is an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. When more coliform are found than allowed, it is a warning or indication of potential problems. If a violation occurs, the utility increases dosages of sodium hypochlorite solution and extra tests are taken to ensure the system restored to normal.

Fecal Coliform/E.Coli

Fecal Coliform is a bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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 healthcare providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Sampling

According to 40 CFR Part 140, public water systems utilities are required to do chemical monitoring samples of all wells every three years. This



year marks the first year of the three-year cycle for source sampling. Chemical Monitoring consists of IOC's, SOC's, VOC's and Radionuclides. All water sources for Tutuila and Manu'a are scheduled for sampling.

Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 milligrams per liter is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care providers, or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula or juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should consult your health care provider. Potential health effects from exposure to Nitrates above the MCL in infants and children are delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure.

Cost to Produce and Disinfect Water

On a per gallon basis, ASPA drinking water is very affordable. On average water cost is \$3.47 per 1,000 gallons. Disinfection accounts for about 15% of that cost. Other costs include equipment and labor required for the operation and maintenance of the water distribution system.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. 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 monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)- one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00

Variances and Exemptions- State of EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Maximum Permissible Level (MPL): State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Maximum Residual disinfectant level (MRDL)- The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level- The "Maximum Allowed" (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.

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.

Failure to monitor (FTM)- violation given when sampling requirements are not fulfilled within regulation allotted time.

Action Level (AL)- an Action Level exceedance is not a violation but can trigger other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT)- indicates that additional treatment needs to be conducted to remove specific contaminants.

Positive samples- positive samples/yr: the number of positive samples taken that year.

% Positive samples/month- % positive samples/month: % of samples taken monthly that were positive.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

| Contaminant(s) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Fitiuta Range | | | | Ta'u-Faleasao Range | | | | Ofu-Olosega Range | | | | Typical Source |
|--|-------|--------|------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|--|
| | | | | Your Water | Low | High | Violation | Your Water | Low | High | Violation | Your Water | Low | High | Violation | |
| Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | NA | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | 0.0032 | 0.0021 | 0.0032 | NO | Discharge from metal refineries; erosions of natural deposits |
| Chromium | ppb | 100 | 100 | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | 1.90 | N/A | N/A | NO | 6.1 | 1.6 | 6.1 | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.18 | N/A | N/A | NO | 0.11 | N/A | N/A | NO | 0.092 | ND | 0.092 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories |
| Selenium | ppb | 50 | 50 | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | FTM | ND | N/A | YES | 0.08 | ND | 0.08 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage |
| Nitrite | ppm | 1 | 10 | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | FTM | N/A | N/A | YES | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage |
| Lead and Copper Rule | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper | ppm | AL=1.3 | NA | 0.078 | N/A | N/A | NO | 0.021 | N/A | N/A | NO | 0.038 | N/A | N/A | NO | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | ppb | AL=15 | NA | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | 0.50 | N/A | N/A | NO | 3.4 | N/A | N/A | NO | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Radiological | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted Alpha | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | 12 | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/Photon emitters | pCi/L | 50 | 0 | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | | 5 | 0 | 0.665 | 0.454 | 0.665 | NO | 0.805 | 0.585 | 0.805 | NO | 1.835 | N/A | N/A | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (combined) | Ppb | 0 | 30 | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | 2.2 | N/A | N/A | NO | 2.235 | N/A | N/A | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fecal Coliform | NA | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human and fecal waste |
| <i>Satellite System</i> | | 0 | 0 | All Re-sults Negative | N/A | N/A | NO | All Re-sults Negative | N/A | N/A | NO | All Re-sults Negative | N/A | N/A | NO | Human and fecal waste |
| Total Coliform | NA | <5% | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Naturally present in the environment |
| <i>Satellite System</i> | | <5% | 0 | All Re-sults Negative | N/A | N/A | NO | All Re-sults Negative | N/A | N/A | NO | All Re-sults Negative | N/A | N/A | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DDBPs) Stage 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs | ppb | 80 | NA | 34 | N/A | N/A | NO | FTM | N/A | N/A | YES | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | By-product of chlorination |
| HAA5 | ppb | 60 | NA | 3.3 | N/A | N/A | NO | FTM | N/A | N/A | YES | ND | N/A | N/A | NO | By-product of chlorination |

FEAU TAUA

Pulu & Kopa Ua molimauina i su'esu'ega, e afaina le tele o tamaiti ma fanau laiti i le pulu ma le kopa o lo'o i totonu o le vai taumafa, nai lo tagata matutua. E ono mauuluga atu le pulu o lo'o maua i lou vaipaipa nai lo isi aiga. E mafua lea tulaga ona o paipa o lo'o fa'aogaina i galuega palama e ta'i solo ai le vai i lou fale.

Afai e mana'omia le fesoasoani i le su'eina pe o afaina lou maota i ia tulaga, e tatau ona fa'aalu muamua le suavai mo le 30 sekone i le 2 minute a'o le'i fa'aogaina, pe valaau mai i le numera fesoasoani a le vai taumafa 800-426-4791 po'o le Ofisa o le Si'osi'omaga i le 633-2304.

O Le Siamu O le Total Coliform O coliforms o aiga o siama e maua mai i le si'osi'omaga. Afai e maua nei siama i su'esu'ega, ma e sili atu nai lo le tapula'a fa'atulagaina, o se lapataiga lea o lo'o i ai ni fa'afitauli. O lea fa'afitauli e fo'ia e ala i le toe fa'aopoopoina o le aofaiga o le kolorini i le suavai. E toe faia isi su'ega ina ia mautinoa ua saogalemu le suavai mo le fa'aogaina e le atunuu. ma tagata o lo'o i ai a'afiaga i o latou tino.

Fecal Coliform & E. Coli O le i ai o le siama o le Fecal Coliform i le suavai e fa'aaloga mai ai o lo'o fa'aleagaina i feau mamoo a tagata ma manu. O manu nini'i mai nei otaota e ona maua ai le tagata i a'afiaga e pei o le manava tata, ulu tiga ma isi. E mafai ona afaina ai le soifua maloloina o pepe, tamaiti laiti, nisi tagata matutua, ma tagata o lo'o i ai a'afiaga i o latou tino.

Tulafono I Le Su'esu'eina o Punavai E tusa ai ma le tulafono CFR Part 140, o nofoaga uma o lo'o maua mai ai le suavai taumafa mo le atunuu, e tatau ona faia ni su'esu'ega ma iloiloga o vaila'au o lo'o fa'aogaina i totonu o le tausaga. O le tausaga muamua nei o su'esu'ega o vaieli uma mo le ta'amilosaga 2017-2019.

VIOLATIONS (SOLITULAFONO)

Listed below are the violations for the Manu'a islands during the monitoring period January 1 to December 31, 2017:

• **Total Coliform Rule/Groundwater Rule Violations (Solitulafono I le Total Coliform Rule/Groundwater Rule)**

ASPA received zero (0) violations for TCR monitoring for all Manu'a systems.

The presence of Total Coliform, while not specifically harmful, indicates that conditions are right to support the growth of other harmful bacteria. Whenever more than 5% of the monthly coliform samples which are taken are found positive for TC, an MCL violation is issued. Fecal Coliform (FC) is bacteria which originate in the digestive tract of warm blooded animals. It is very important that ASPA's customers are promptly notified of these problems. Therefore, every time there is an acute violation, it is our duty, by federal regulation, to notify the public of difficulties in the water system by various means of public notice and communication.

I masina ta'itasi ua fa'atonuina le ASPA e le AS-EPA e tatau ona su'esu'eina le suavai taumafa mo manu nini'i lea taua o le total coliform. I le tausaga 2017, e leai se solitulafono mo nofoaga uma I Manu'a. E matua taua tele le silafia e le mamalu o le atunu'u o nei fa'afitauli. O le ala lea, so'o se taimi lava e tula'i mai ai se fa'afitauli, e faailoa atu lava e ala i fa'asalalauga i niusipepa, lelitio ma le televise. O lo matou tiute ma le matafai oi lena. O lo'o sailia pea nisi metotia e vave ona logoina ai lo outou mamalu pe a i ai ni fa'afitauli i le tatou suavai taumafa. Matou te fa'afetai tele i lo outou onosa'i ma e matou te tulimata'i pea auala e tautua ai.

• **Lead and Copper Violations (Solitulafono mo le Pulu ma le Kopa)**

Lead (Pb) and copper (Cu) monitoring requirements were fulfilled by ASPA. Based on population size, ASPA is required to sample for Pb and Cu once a year in each of the satellite systems. ASPA qualified for a reduced monitoring waiver in 2011 by meeting specified requirements of the primacy agency. All of the Manu'a Satellite Systems qualified for the reduction waiver and are now monitored every three years. These systems were monitored for Lead and Copper in 2016 next scheduled monitoring will be in 2019. All Manu'a Satellite Systems received zero (0) violations.

O le pulu ma le kopa o nisi ia o tulaga o loo mata'ituina pea e le Puleaga o le Eletise ma le Suavai mo ni fa'aletonu, ma e mo'omia ai le faia pea o su'esu'ega fa'atasi I tausaga e tolu, e fua lava i le to'atele o i latou o lo'o fa'aaogaina le suavai taumafa ma le aofa'iga o nofoaga o lo'o maua mai ai le suavai. Mo le tausaga 2017 e leai se solitulafono i nofoaga uma o Manu'a.

• **Disinfectant By-Products (DBP) Violations (Solitulafono Su'esu'ega o Vaila'au e Tape ai Siam)**

ASPA is required to sample DBPs once a year for the satellite systems. ASPA received a failure to monitor violation for the Ta'u/Faleasao system for not collecting the required samples. Samples from Fitiuta and Ofu/Olosega wells were collected and sent to an off island laboratory for analysis. These two systems received zero (0) violations in 2017 for DBPs.

O le su'esu'eina o ni fa'aletonu i vaila'au e tape ai siama (DBP's), e tatau ona fa'atinoina e le Puleaga o le Eletise ma le Suavai e 1 i le tausaga, i se nofoaga o lo'o i ai afi mo le pamuina o le vai. I le tausaga 2017, e leai se sala mo nofoaga o Fitiuta ma Ofu/Olosega.

Sa maua le sala I Ta'u/Faleasao mo le tausaga 2017 I le le fa'ataunu'uina o nei suega.

• **Nitrate Violations (Solitulafono o le Nitrate)**

ASPA is required to sample Nitrates/Nitrites at each groundwater source annually. ASPA received a failure to monitor for the Ta'u/Faleasao system for not collecting the required samples. Samples from Fitiuta and Ofu/Olosega wells were collected and sent to an off island laboratory for analysis. These two systems received zero (0) violations in 2017 for Nitrates/Nitrites.

E tatau ona su'esu'eina le aofa'iga o le Nitrate/Nitrite i le suavai taumafa e tasi i le tausaga mai pamuvai. Mo le tausaga 2017, sa fa'apea ona fa'ataunu'u su'esu'ega i pamuvai uma i Fitiuta ma Ofu/Olosega ma e leai se solitulafono. Sa maua le sala I Tau/Faleasao mo le tausaga 2017 I le le fa'ataunu'uina o nei suega.

• **Radionuclides Violations (Solitulafono o le Radionuclides)**

ASPA received no violations for radionuclides monitoring.

O sue'iga mo Radionuclides sa fa'atulafonoina ona o le fa'alavelave faale-natura i Fukushima, Iapani. Mo nofoaga uma o Manu'a e leai se solitulafono.

Sanitary Survey

A sanitary survey of ASPAs satellite systems in the Manu'a islands was conducted in 2017 by USEPA and ASEPA. A sanitary survey is a review of a public water system to assess its capability to supply safe drinking water. During the sanitary survey an onsite inspection of the following eight elements are reviewed:

- ⇒ Source
- ⇒ Treatment
- ⇒ Distribution System
- ⇒ Finished Water Storage
- ⇒ Pumps
- ⇒ Monitoring and Reporting
- ⇒ Management and Operation
- ⇒ Operator Compliance

The deficiencies identified in each of the three (3) Manu'a public water systems along with ASPAs corrective action plan are reported in this consumer confidence report in the following table (see Sanitary Survey Deficiency Report).

| Sanitary Survey Deficiency Report | | |
|--|---|---|
| Significant Deficiencies: Sanitary deficiencies are defects in a water system's infrastructure, design, operation, maintenance, or management that cause, or may cause interruptions to the "multiple barrier" protection system and adversely affect the system's ability to produce safe and reliable drinking water in adequate quantities. | | |
| The following is a listing of significant deficiencies that have yet to be corrected. Your public water system is still working to correct these deficiencies. | | |
| PWS | Deficiency | Corrective Action Plan (CAP) |
| Fitiuta | Comprehensive Cross Connection Control Program | Cross connection control program in enforcement implementation stage |
| | Cleaning and Inspection of Water Storage Tank (WST) | Plan to correct deficiency being developed |
| | High water loss (system leaks) | Leak detection plan is being implemented to resolve non revenue water issue. |
| | Fitiuta WST needs to be replaced | Tank replacement scheduled for 2020 |
| Ta'u/Faleasao | Cleaning and Inspection of Water Storage Tank (WST) | Plan to correct deficiency being developed |
| Ofu/Olosega | Operator does not have adequate certification | Operator training on going with certification exams scheduled for Dec 2020 |
| | Inadequate safety program: multiple unsafe working practices were observed | Safety program ongoing with safe practices implemented. |
| | Inadequate groundwater source protection for Well 202 in Ofu due to nearby piggery and surrounding homes using cesspool waste disposal systems. | ASPA has scheduled with families to install proper septic tanks for nearby homes and piggery. |



Ripoti Fa'aletausaga o le Suavai Taumafa 2017 (Manu'a)

O lenei ripoti e aofia ai su'esue'ga na faia mo Tutuila ma Anuu'u ia Ianuari 1 — Tesema 31, 2017.

American Samoa Power Authority

PWS ID: AS9430546 (Ofu/Olosega); AS9630243 (Tau/Faleasao); AS9630145 (Fitiuta)

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Ofu: (684) 655-1118

Faleasao: (684) 677-3139

Fa'amoemoega Autu:

"Ia fa'atinoina le tautua e saogalemu, 'au'aumama, fa'auaapea, ma taugofie ia va'ava'a lua ma tagata o Amerika Samoa ma Atu Motu o le Pasefika."

O le matou Ta'utinoga

Ua matua naunau le vaega o le suavai a le Puleaga a le Eletise ia tu'uina atu ia te oe le suavai e saogalemu ma lelei atoatoa i se tau e lavatia. O lenei tautoga e aofaia i le fa'amalieina o manaoga a tagata lautele ina ia talitonuina le tautua e ala i le suavai i taimi uma e ki ina ai le paipa.

O lo'o matou galulue fa'atasi ma le Ofisa o le Si'osi'omaga a Amerika Samoa ina ia mautinoa o le suavai taumafa o lo'o tuuina atu e saogalemu ma lelei i le taumafa. O le ala lea o lenei ripoti, ina ia silafia ma malamalama tagata lautele mea moni e fa'atatau i le suavai taumafa.

O le 'au'aumama o le tatou suavai taumafa, o punavai, atoa ai ma le aotelega o masini o lo'o fa'amamaina ai le suavai o lo'o aofia i totonu o lenei ripoti. Telefoni mai i le ofisa o le vaega o le Suavai i le 699-1333/1299 pe afai e i ai ni fesili po'o ni fa'amatalaga.

O Saogalemu La'u Vai?

loe. E matua'i faataua lava e le vaega a le Suavai Taumafa le lelei ma le saogalemu o le Vai, aua le faaogaina e le mamalu o le atunu'u ae maise ai o tatou aiga ma e e pele.

E tusa ma le 5 vaipuna o lo'o vaevaeina i nofoaga tumau e 5 i totonu o Manu'a. E le o vaieli uma i nu'u taitasi o lo'o faapea ona avatua le suavai i lou maota ma lou laoa. O tausaga uma lava e tatau ona su'esue'e ma vaillili nei vai'eli pe e ono afaina ai lou soifua maloloina. O nei su'ega o lo'o faatautaia e le Ofisa o Si'osi'omaga (ASEPA) ma le Eaton Analytical Laboratories. O lenei ripoti ua o se tuuaofaiga o le suavai au'aumama i le tausaga talu ai. O lo'o aofia ai vaega taua e pei o puna ma vai'eli o lo'o maua mai ai le suavai ma mea totino, atoa ai ma le faatusatusaga i tulafono ua fa'atulagaina e ofisa fa'amalosi tulafono.

O Le Faatapulaaina ma Su'ega Tatau

Ina ia mautinoa o saogalemu lau vai taumafa, e i ai tulafono faatulaaina e faailoa ai le maualuga e mafai ona ausia i su'ega o lo'o faatautaia.

O manu ninii, minerale, suauu, ma isi uma mea e ono afaina ai le saogalemu o le tagata mai le suavai, ua ta'ua o contaminant. O le maualuga ua faatulafonoina e mafai ona ausia ai le faaletonu o le vai ua ta'ua o le Maximum Contaminant Level. A'o le faamoemoega ma le sini e iloa ai le lelei o le vai, ua ta'ua o le Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.

O Fea E Sau Ai le Suavai?

Ua na o le suavai e maua i lalo ifo o le elelee (groundwater) o lo'o fa'aogaina i Manu'a i le taimi nei.

O le fa'asoasoina o le suavai i so'o se vai'aai e fa'aogaina ai ogapaipa e tanumia i le palapala. O paipa laiti (ua fa'aigoaina o paipa mo maota ma laoa), o lo'o feso'ota'i atu i paipa atu ina ia maua mai ai le suavai ma aga'i atu i le fale. O le malosi o lo'o moomia ma faaogaina mo le tuleiina o le suavai i totonu o ia paipa e maua mai lea i le pamuina a'e o le suavai i tane o lo'o ua faatuina i nofoaga maualuluga. O le malosiaga fa'anatura (gravity) lena e tulei ai le suavai pe a tatala le ki o lau paipa.

O Mea E Faaleagaina Ai le Vai

E i ai le talitonuga o lo'o i ai ni meaola ninii o lo'o i totonu o le suavai. O le i ai o ia mea i totonu o le suavai e le faapea o le a afaina ai le soifua maloloina o tagata. E mafai ona maua nisi fa'amatalaga i mea e ono fa'aleagaina ai e suavai pe a telefoni le laina mo le Saogalemu o le Suavai Taumafa i le Ofisa o le Si'osi'omaga a Amerika Samoa i le 633-2304.

A o'ina tafe le vai i luga po'o lalo ifo o le elelee, e mafai ona tafe fa'atasi ai ma siama ninii e maua mai i manu po'o tagata ola. O siama ninii nei o lo'o aafia ai le suavai.

O le ala lea ua fa'atulagaina ai e le vaega e puipuia le siosiomaga (EPA) ma le vaega a le feterale e puipuia le saogalemu i mea taumafa ma vaillau ni tapulaa mo ia manu poo otaota ninii i le suavai atoa ai ma fagu vai o lo'o ua faatauina ina ia puipuia ai le soifua lautele o tagata.

Microbial Contaminants, e pei o vairusi ma siama e maua mai i tane o fale taele, atoa ai ma nofoaga o manu.

Inorganic Contaminants, e pei o le masima, u'amea e maua mai i le suavai pe a tetele timuga, o le suavai lafoa'i mai pisinisi ma aiga, suauu ma kesi.

Pesticides and herbicides, e maua mai i vaillau eseese e fa'aogaina i fa'atoaga (fagavao).

Radioactive contaminants, e mafua mai i mea fa'anatura.

Organic chemical contaminants, e aofia ai kasa ma vaillau e maua mai i fale gaosi mea, ma nofoaga e maua ai le suau'u. E mafai foi ona maua mai pamu kesi, alavai fetafea'i solo i le taulaga i taimi o lologa, atoa ai ma tane o fale ta'ele.

Turbidity o le fua o le nenefu o le vai. E tatau ona nofo vaavaia i lenei tulaga fo'i, ona e aafia ai le faama-

O Le Faamamaina O Le Suavai

O lo'o faaogaina e le Puleaga o le Eletise ma le Suavai Taumafa le vaillau kolorini (chlorine) e ta'ua o le Sodium Hypochlorite e fa'amama ai le suavai i lona malosi e amata mai i le 6% e o'o atu i le 13%. O le kolorini e tapeina ai siama ma vairusi mata'utia o lo'o i totonu o le suavai.

O le a le Tau o le Faavailaaina ma le Ta'iina mai o le Suavai?

Pe a faatusatusa i le tau o le kalone, e taugofie le suavai mai le Puleaga o le Eletise a Amerika Samoa. E sili laitiiti atu lava ma le \$3.58 i le 1000 kalone. O le 15% o lea tau e alu i le fa'availa'auina ma le fa'amamaina o le suavai. O le isi vaega o lea tau (85%) o lo'o tausia ai mea faigaluega ma masini atoa ai ma togoti o i latou o lo'o va'aia ma fa'afoeina lea galuega.

Faamatalaga O Le Suavai E le o faatulagaina i le vai taimi nei ele Puleaga o le Eletise ni fono fa'alauaitale e faailoa ai tulaga o le suavai i le atunu'u. Peitai, afai e i ai se mafuaaga tatau mo se tulaga faapena, o le a faailoa atu lava i nusipepa, leitio ma le televise. Afai e i ai sau fesili pe fia malamalama atili fo'i i lenei ripoti, faamolemole ia valaau mai i le 699-1333; fesili mo Danielle Mauga Meleah i taimi faigaluega (08:00AM-4:00PM).

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