



Spring 2017 Newsletter



Hawaii Rural Water Association

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HWWA and HRWA Annual Conference

Dates are set for Big Island 2017

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CEU Course Schedule

See our available training through the Spring 2017

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Water and Wastewater Circuit Rider – Curtis Duff

Onsite Wastewater Systems, Part 2

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Source Water Program – Judy Hayducsko

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NRWA Rally in D.C.

HRWA is rallying for Hawaii!

Waterpro Community

Click here for National Rural Water network for Industry Professionals



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Conference

You are invited to join Hawai'i Water Works Association's 56th Annual and Hawai'i Rural Water Association's 2nd Annual Conference and EXPO on Big Island, Hawai'i, November 1st, 2nd, & 3rd, 2017. Check back at <http://www.hrwa.net/2017-annualconference.html> for more details as they come available.



Hawai'i takes TOP 5 in the Nation!

See footage of Hawaii taking top 5 at the 2017 Great American Water Taste Test in Washington, DC - [click here](#).



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information on course offerings, to schedule an onsite class, become a member or be added to our mailing list.



Andrea Yopez
Training Coordinator

HRWA February—April 2017 CEU Training Schedule

Don't miss HRWA's DSO EXAM PREP TRAINING!

Kona - March 20-24

Oahu - March 28-31

O'ahu	
3/21/17	Proactive O&M for Pumps and Motors
4/18/17	Corrosion Control Treatment and Maintenance
Maui	
2/22/17	Creating a Hydrant Flushing Program to include Hydrant & Valve Maintenance
3/22/17	Proactive O&M for Pumps and Motors
4/19/17	Corrosion Control Treatment and Maintenance
Hawai'i (Big Island)	
Hawai'i - Big Island	
2/7/17—Waimea	Creating a Hydrant Flushing Program to include Hydrant & Valve Maintenance
3/14/17—Hilo	Proactive O&M for Pumps and Motors
4/11/17—Kona	Corrosion Control Treatment and Maintenance
Kaua'i	
2/9/17	Creating a Hydrant Flushing Program to include Hydrant & Valve Maintenance
3/16/17	Proactive O&M for Pumps and Motors
4/13/17	Corrosion Control Treatment and Maintenance

Source Water Program - HRWA Welcomes Judy Hayduckso

The Hawai'i Rural Water team welcomes Judy Hayducsko as the new Source Water Specialist. Most recently an Operations Civil Engineer and Energy Management Analyst for the Hawaii County Department of Water Supply, she brings over 20 years of experience as a state regulator from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. As a licensed PE in Civil & Environmental Engineering, her background is in wastewater, stormwater runoff, and water supply. Judy's combined experience and interest in protecting source water for future generations is perfect for the position. Judy replaces our former SW Specialist, Erin Vander Zee, who will continue to work on different projects with HRWA.



Judy Hayducsko
Source Water Specialist





Source Water Protection Plans



Hawaii Rural Water offers free assistance in Source Water Protection Plan updates or outreach for Public Water Systems (PWS). If your PWS would like assistance in updating your plan or performing outreach activities, please contact judy@hawaiiirwa.org. For more information on Hawaii's source water program, see <http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/swap/>

Selections from EPA's pocket guide "Consider the Source: A Pocket Guide to Protecting Your Drinking Water" @ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/guide_swppocket_2002_updated.pdf

➤ STEP 1 – DELINEATE the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA).

PURPOSE: Delineating the SWPA shows the area to be protected and prescribes the boundaries of the area from which drinking water supplies are drawn. Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) has delineated known municipal source SWPA with MODFLOW for all islands. Has your community added any new sources? Contact DOH for any model updates.

➤ STEP 2 – INVENTORY known and potential sources of contamination.

Hawaii Rural Water can assist your community in updating this information and document these findings in a formal Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP).

➤ STEP 3 – DETERMINE THE SUSCEPTIBILITY of the Public Water System (PWS) to contaminant sources or activities within the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA).

Hawaii Rural Water staff can provide research and evaluation as part of the SWPP update.

➤ STEP 4 – NOTIFY AND INVOLVE THE PUBLIC about threats identified in the contaminant source inventory and what they mean to their PWSs.

Hawaii Rural Water staff can assist in outreach including workshops, school presentations, flyer mailings or hand carry distribution and other focused outreach in critical source water protection zones.

➤ STEP 5 – IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT MEASURES to prevent, reduce, or eliminate risks to your drinking water supply.

Since this is a national source water protection effort, there are many resources on line available to provide templates, best management practices and guidance on management strategies.

➤ STEP 6 – DEVELOP CONTINGENCY PLANNING STRATEGIES to deal with water supply contamination or service interruption emergencies. Most PWSs have developed these contingency plans and incorporate redundant water sources in their 20-year master planning efforts.

Water Audit Reminder

Do you have current leaks or are your valves not closing completely? Have you been performing water audits? Did you read the recent Water Spot article on funding assistance for water audits?

Click [HERE](#) to read the **ARTICLE**

If your system will need to submit a validated water audit, when will the first audit be due? All county -owned PWS, PWS serving a population of 1000 or more, and PWS operating in a designated water management area will be required to submit annual validated water audits to the Commission on Water Resources Management. “The county-owned public water systems are required to submit annual water audits to the Commission beginning July 1, 2018. The

remaining public water systems are required to submit annual water audits to the Commission beginning July 1, 2020.” County systems will be evaluating water audits for calendar year 2017 – water produced and sold in 2017. These audits for county owned PWS will include water “lost” since January 1!

In addition to funding assistance from DWSRF, Hawaii Rural Water staff are available to help with leak detection for all public water systems. Save money, reduce pump times, reduce leakage and improve the numbers in your next water audit.



Curtis Duff
Wastewater Specialist

Wastewater Specialist – Curtis Duff

Onsite Waste Systems, Part 2

Previously in Part 1 of this article we discussed septic tank onsite system design basics. I'll conclude this article with some operational considerations.

A properly designed septic system will have a tank with sufficient volume to accumulate solids for several years. As the level of solids rise in the tank, the wastewater will have less time to settle properly and suspended solid particles will flow into the absorption field. If the tank is not periodically pumped out, these solids will eventually clog the absorption field to the point where a new field will be needed.

Pumping should be done through the manhole near the center of the tank and never through the inspection ports. Pumping through inspection ports could damage baffles in the tank. Damage to the baffles could result in the wastewater flowing directly into the absorption field without the opportunity for the solids to settle.

Commercial septic tank additives serve no real purpose and they do not eliminate the need for periodic pumping and may in fact be harmful to the absorption field. Also, be sure when the septic tank is pumped that it is completely emptied. It is not necessary to retain any of the solids to restart the digestive process. You do not need biological or chemical additives for successful restart or continuous operation of your septic system, nor should you wash or disinfect the tank after having it pumped.

Determining when it's time to pump out the solids can be made by having the depth of solids and level of scum buildup on top of the wastewater in the septic tank checked periodically.

Continued: Onsite Waste Systems, Part 2

Two factors affect how often you should have your septic tank pumped. The first factor is the size or capacity of the tank itself. If more people are living in the home than when the system was installed, or if new hot tub or whirlpool bath are now in use, then the capacity may be too small. Also, the additional surge of water from hot tubs and whirlpool baths may wash solids out of the tank and into the absorption field. An inspection can determine whether the system is of adequate capacity to handle the volume of solids and flow from the number of people in the household and types of appliances used. A larger capacity system provides better treatment and requires less pumping.



In Majuro

The second factor is the volume of solids in the wastewater. If you have a garbage disposal, for example, you will have to pump out your system more frequently than persons disposing of their food wastes through other means. The use of a garbage disposal may increase the amount of solids in the septic tank by as much as 50 percent.

The use of water conservation devices such as low-flow toilets or shower fixtures greatly reduces the amount of influent wastewater, and thus prolongs the life of a septic system. For example, about 50 gallons of water are discharged into your system with each load of laundry. If several loads are done in one day, it can put considerable stress on your system. A better practice would be to space your laundry washing throughout the week. The new ultra low-flush toilets use between 1 and 1.6 gallons of water per flush and will provide as much as a 30 percent water savings. Low-flow faucet aerators on sink faucets and low-flow showerheads will save additional water. There are also low-flow washing machines which use much less water than standard washing machines.

On-site systems can be an effective way to treat household wastewater, but left unchecked they have the potential to do great harm. Proper maintenance ensures we keep our systems in peak performance and do our part to protect the environment.

Announcements



HWWA & HRWA 2017 Conference:

You are invited to join Hawai'i Water Works Association's 56th Annual and Hawai'i Rural Water Association's 2nd Annual Conference and EXPO on Big Island, Hawai'i, November 1st, 2nd, & 3rd, 2017. Check back at <http://www.hrwa.net/2017-annualconference.html> for more details as they come available.

HRWA will host a Backflow Assembly Tester Training and ABPA Exam at Pacific Pipe Co. the week of May 8th –12th. Please call the office or visit our website for information and registration form.



National Rural Water Association:

Inservice training will be held on June 27-29, 2017 in New Orleans, LA. The next annual WaterPro training will be held on September 18-20, 2017 in Reno, NV.

Future Training:

See Page 3 for current training. Please check back with us regarding future DSO and Backflow classes this Spring or with a specific training need we might be able to assist with. Please also check out HRWA's online learning offerings through Suncoast Learning Systems on our website at the following link: <https://www.suncoastlearning.com/courses/hi/hi.html>

Associate Members

If you are interested in becoming an associate member please contact us at hrwaoffice@hawaiiirwa.org or 808-315-8925 for an application!

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Hawai'i Trivia

1. Are palm trees native to Hawai'i?
2. How many people live on Ni'ihau?
3. How many shark attacks per year does Hawai'i average?
4. What is Kona snow?
5. What do the 8 horizontal stripes on the Hawaiian flag represent?
6. What is the location in Hawai'i of the image below?



Answer Key:
1. No, brought by Polynesian settlers
2. 130
3. 3, most are not fatal
4. the spring flowers of coffee plants
5. each of the state's main islands
6. Lehua, Ni'ihau, Hawai'i