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Water Division

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American Samoa Power Authority

Annual Drinking Water Report 2020-2024
Manu'a Islands

PWS ID: AS-9630145 Fitiuta, AS-9430546 Ofu-Olosega, AS-9630243 Tau-Faleasao

This report covers the monitoring period between Jan 01, 2020 to Dec 31, 2024

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 (AS-EPA) 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 (684) 699-1333. We want our customers to know the facts about our drinking water.

Wallon Young
ASPA Executive Director

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? This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From? The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. *The sources of drinking water for all Manu'a public water systems are from ground water wells, which are pictured below.* 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 activities.

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tank systems, agricultural/livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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 runoff 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800 26-4791. If you have any questions regarding this report, please call the ASPA Water Division at (684) 699-1333.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead Service Line Inventory
ASPA completed Lead Service Line Inventories and submitted them to AS-EPA on October 15, 2024. The inventories were required under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions and include material information about each active service line for each ASPA water system. The results of the inventories indicated no lead service lines in the ASPA water systems. Copies of the inventories are available on the ASPA website (https://www.aspower.com/publicnotices.html) and are also available for review at the ASPA Main Office.

Source Water Sampling According to 40 CFR Part 140, public water systems are required to collect chemical monitoring samples of a system's source waters on a regular basis (e.g., annually, every 3 years). Chemicals that are monitored includes IOC', VOCs, SOCs, and Radionuclides.

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 undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Cost to Produce and Disinfect Water: On a per gallon basis, ASPA drinking water is inexpensive. On average, water cost is $4.25 per 1,000 gallons. Disinfection accounts for about 20% of that cost. Other costs include equipment and labor required for the operation and maintenance of the water distribution system.

Additional Resources:

- Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window)
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa (opens in a new window)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR: http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html (opens in a new window)

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American Samoa Power Authority

Ripoti Fa'aletausaga o le Suavai Taumafa 2020-2024 – Manu'a

P PWS ID: AS-9630145 Fitiuta, AS-9430546 Ofu-Olosega, AS-9630243 Tau-Faleasao
O lenei ripoti e aofia ai su'esu'ega na faia mo Manu'a ia
Ianuari 1-Tesema 31, 2020-2024

O le Matou Ta'utinoga

Ua tuuto le Vaega o le Suavai a le Matagaluega o le Eletise ma le Suavai a Amerika Samoa, ina ia tu'uina atu ia te oe se suavai e saogalemu ma lelei atoatoa, atoa ai ma se auaunaga faatuatuaina, i se tau e gafatia. O lenei tuuto e aofia ai le lelei o le faatinoga o le tautua i le atunuu, ina ia latou faatuatuaina le faaaogaina o le vai i soo se taimi e faaaoga ai.

O le naunautai'ga o le Vaega o le Suavai a le Pulega o le Eletise ma le Vai a Amerika Samoa e tuuina atu se auaunaga faatuatuaina I le faaleleia o le vai taumfa i se tau taugofie. O lenei tautinoga e aofaia ai le lelei o le faatinoina o le tautua I le tagata o le atunuu ina latou faatuatuaina le faaaogaina o le vai I soo se taimi e faaaoga ai.

O lo'o matou galulue vāvālalata ma le Ofisa o le Puipuiga o le Si'osi'omaga o Amerika Samoa, ina ia mautinoa o le suavai taumafa o lo'o tu'uina atu, e saogalemu ma lelei i le taumafa. O le mea lea ua matou tuuina atu ai lenei ripoti ia malamalama atili le atunuu e faamaonia nei faamatalaga e faatatau i le suavai taumafa.

Wallon Young
Fa'atonu Sili, Pulega o le Eletise ma le Suavai

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

Inorganic Contaminants - E pei o le māsima, u'amea e maua mai i le suāvai pe a tetele timuga, ole suāvai lafoa'i mai pisinisi ma āiga, ma suāu'u.

Pesticides and Herbicides - E maua mai i vaila'au ese'ese e fa'aogaina i fa'atoaga (fagavao).

Radioactive Contaminants - E māfua mai i mea fa'anatura.

Organic Chemical Contaminants – E aofia ai kasa ma vail'au e maua mai i fale gaosi mea, ma nofoaga e maua ai le suāuu. E mafai foi ona maua mai i pamu kesi, ālāvai fetafea'i solo i le taulaga i taimi o lologa, atoa ao ma tane o le fale taele.

O sefe lo'u vai? O lenei ripoti ua na o se faamatalaga pu'upu'u e iloa ai le lelei o lou vai. O loo aofia ai faamatalaga auiliili i punāvai, o a mea o maua ai, ma faatusatusa i ta'iala faatulagaina e ofisa faatonutonu tulafono. Ua matou tuuto i le tuuina atu o faamatalaga, auā, o ē o loo faaaogaina lenei tautua o malamalama lelei i ai, o matou paaga sili na.

E afua mai fea lo'u suavai? O punāvai o suavai taumafa (vai paipa ma vai tuufagu) e aofia ai vaitafe, vaituloto, vailepa, faatānoa, punāvai ma vaieli. *O le punāvai o suavai taumafa mo vaega uma o suavai lautele o Tutuila e mai vaieli o le eleele, ma nofoaga o faamamāina ai vai (nofoaga faamamā vai i Fagaima).* A o tafe le suavai i luga o le fanua poo le eleele, na te faaliusuavaia minerale faanatura, ma, i nisi taimi, ni mea o loo aafia i aafiaga faaeletise ma e mafai ona maua ni vaega e mafua mai i meaola poo gaoioiga a tagata.

Aisea ua filogia ai lo'u vai inu? O vai inu e aofia ai ma fagu vai, e mafai ona iai ni mea e filogia ai i se aofai itiiti. E le faapea a filogia, ona ono aafia ai lea o le soifua maloloina. E mafai ona maua nisi faamatalaga e uiga i mea o filogia ai ma aafiaga o le soifua maloloina e ono iai pe a valaau le Laina Telefoni Tuusa'o mo Suavai Taumafa Saogalemu a le *EPA* i le 1-(800)426-4791. A iai ni au fesili e faatatau i lenei ripoti, valaau le Vaega o le Suavai a le Pulega o le Eletise ma le Suavai a Amerika Samoa i le (684) 699-1333.

Aoina o Vaegāsuavai mai punāvai E tusa ai ma le 40 *CFR* Vaega 140, e ta'itolu tausaga e manaomia ai e nofoaga o vaega o suavai lautele ona mataitu vailaau o vaega suavai na ao mai vaieli uma. O le mataituina o vailaau e aofia ai *IOC's*, *VOC's* ma atoma ua faateleina le malosiaga faaniukilia. O loo faatulaga le aoina o vaega suavai mai punavai uma o Tutuila ma Manu'a.

O mea e ono Filogia ai punāvai o Suavai Taumafa e aofia ai vairusi ma siama e ono maua mai nofoaga o faamamāina ai vai lafoa'i, o vaega o liki o tane vai lafoa'i, galuega tau faatoaga/lafumanu ma manu tataa.

Mea Filogia e lē Ola Faanatura, pei o masima ma u'amea e mafai ona tupu faanatura pe mafua i tafega mai timuga mamafa i totonu o taulaga, faatafega o vai lafoai mai nofoaga gaosioloa pe mai aiga, gaosiga o suauu ma kasa, 'eliga poo faigafaatoaga. O vailaau tapē manufaalafuā ma vailaau fanavao e maua mai vaega eseese e pei o faatoaga, tafega e mafua mai i timuga mamafa mai totonu o taulaga ma faaaogaga i fale o loo nofoia. nei o lo'o a'afia ai le suāvai.

*O **mea filogia ua iai aafiaga faaeletise** e tutupu faanatura, pe mafai foi ona maua mai i le gaosiga o suau'u, kasa ma gaoioiga tau 'eliga.*

Vailaau Filogia e Ola Faanatura e aofia ai ma vailaau ola faanatura e gaosi mai kemikale sineti ma e ausagiagofie, o mea e maua mai i gasologa o gaosiga o oloa ma le gaosiga o suauu, e mafai foi ona maua mai pamu kesi, tafega e mafua mai i timuga mamafa totonu o taulaga ma vaega o tane vai lafoai.

Faamatalaga Moni Faatatau i Pulu (elemeni taukemikale): Afai e iai, o tulaga maualuga o pulu e mafai ona mafua ai ni faafitauli ogaoga i le soifua maloloina, aemaise lava mo tina ma'itaga ma tamaiti laiti. O pulu i vai inu e masani ona sau mai laina e ta'i mai ai, ma le tulaga o paipa i totonu o fale ae lē masani ona sau mai le punavai. O le Pulega o le Eletise ma le Suavai a Amerika Samoa e nafa ma le saunia o le vai inu e sili ona lelei, ae e le mafai ona faatonutonua ituaiga mea e faaaogaina i paipa. Afai o e atugalu i tulaga maualuga o pulu i le vai o lou fale, e mafai ona e talosaga e su'eina lou vai, ma faamamā au paipa mo le 30 sekone i le 2 minute a'o le'i faaaogaina.

Siama Kolifomu Atoa: O kolifomu atoa, o siama e masani ona maua i le siosiomaga faanatura. Afai e maua, o lona faatupulaia o se faailoaga e ono iai isi siama e afaina ai le soifua maloloina. Afai e sili atu nai lo le tulaga faatagaina, o le faailo lea o se faafitauli e ono tupu. Afai e solia lea tapula'a faatulaga, o le a siitia le fua o le vailaau o le vailaau e faamamā ai le vai (*sodium hypochlorite)* ma faia ni suega faaopoopo ia mautinoa ua toe fo'i i le tulaga masani.

E iai ni tulaga faapitoa e manaomia ona faaeteete i ai? E iai nisi tagata e lamatiagofie atu i mea o filogia ai le vai inu nai lo le toatele. O tagata e vaivai vaega teema'i o le tino e pei o i latou o loo maua i le kanesa o loo faagasolo togafitiga (*chemotherapy*), o latou na faata'otolia mo le suia o totoga, tagata o loo maua i le *HIV/AIDS* poo isi faama'i o le vaega teema'i o le tino, nisi tagata matutua ma pepe, e ono sili atu ona lamatia. O nei tagata e tatau ona saili fautuaga mai a latou tagata tausisoifua e uiga i vai inu. O ta'iala a le Ofisa o le Puipuiga o le Siosiomaga a le Iunaite Setete (*USEPA*)/Nofoaga Tutotonu mo le Taofiga o Faama'i (*Center for Disease Control*) e faaitiitia ai le lamatia e le parasaite *cryptosporidium, (*e tele ina tatā ai le manava) ma isi maikorope o filogia ai, e maua atu i le Laina Telefoni Tuusa'o mo Suavai Taumafa Saogalemu (1-800-426-4791).

Tau e Gaosi ma Faamamā ai le Vai: A fua i le tau faavae i le kalone, e taugofie vai inu a le ASPA. O le tau masani o le vai e $4.25 i le 1,000 kalone. O le faamamāina e tusa ma le 20% o lea tau. O isi tau e aofia ai meafaigaluega, ma le totogi o tagata faigaluega mo le faagaoioiga ma le tausiga o le sisitema faasoasoa o le vai.

Punaoa o Faamatalaga:

- Faamatalaga e uiga i pulu i vai inu: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead
- Tulafono o le Vai Inu Saogalemu: www.epa.gov/sdwa
- Ta'iala a le *CDC* e malamalama ai i lau *CCR*: http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT 2020 – 2024

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar years 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 years of the report. AS-EPA 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.

The Water Quality Tables below also include information about the typical source of each listed contaminant, as well as language about the health effects of each listed contaminant.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

				FITIUTA				OFU-OLOSEGA				TAU-FALEASAO			
Contaminant(s)	**Unit**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water Year**	**Range**		**Violation**	**Your Water Year**	**Range**		**Violations**	**Your Water Year**	**Range**		**Violation**
					Low	**High**			**Low**	**High**			**Low**	**High**	
IOCs															
Barium	mg/L	2	2	--	--	--	--	0.00165 2022	<0.0002	0.0023	No	--	--	--	--
Chromium	mg/L	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.00195 2022	0.0018	0.0021	No	0.002 2022	0.002	0.002	No
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	0.18 2015	0.18	0.18	No	0.081 2022	0.081	0.081	No	0.11 2022	0.11	0.11	No
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	53 2011	53	53	No	31.5 2022	30	33	No	22 2022	22	22	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	--	--	--	--	0.079 2022	0.073	0.085	No	0.073 2022	0.073	0.073	No
LCR															
Lead **	mg/L	0.015	0	0.00061 2022	<0.0005	0.012	No	<0.0005 2022	<0.0005	0.0012	No	<0.0005 2022	<0.0005	0.0011	No
Copper**	mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.027 2022	<0.002	0.065	No	0.017 2022	0.0032	0.046	No	0.0095 2022	<0.002	0.03	No
Radionuclides															
Adjusted Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	12 2015	12	12	No	3.05 2022	<3	3.3	No	1.5 2014	1.5	1.5	No
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	0.553 2014	0.454	0.665	No	0.53 2022	0.53	0.53	No	0.53 2022	0.53	0.53	No
Beta Photon Emitters	mrem/yr	4	0	--	--	--	--	1.833 2015	<2	3	No	3.2 2015	3.2	3.2	No
DBPs															
TTHMs	mg/L	0.080	N/A	0.0043 2019	0.0043	0.0043	No	--	--	--		0.002 2019	0.002	0.002	No
HAA5s	mg/L	0.060	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Microbiologicals															
Total Coliforms	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. coli	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	No	0	N/A	N/A	No	0	N/A	N/A	No

** There is no MCL for Lead and Copper under the Lead and Copper Rule. The listed value is the Action Level (AL) for each contaminant.
-- Not detected

WATER QUALITY TABLE (continued)

Contaminant(s)	**Typical Source**	**Health Effects Language**
IOCs		
Barium	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Sodium	N/A	N/A
Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
LCRs		
Lead **	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing leaning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
Copper**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drinking water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
Radionuclides		
Adjusted Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Beta Photon Emitters	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photon and beta radiation. Some people who drinking water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium 226/228	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
DBPs		
TTHMs	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over man years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA5s	Product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Microbiologicals		
Total Coliforms	Naturally present in the environment/	Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
E. coli	Human and animal fecal waste.	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

In the table below are the terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with that were used in this report. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Term	**Definition**
mg/L	Milligrams per liter or Parts per million (ppm) – One ppm corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000
ug/L	Micrograms per liter or Parts per billion (ppb) – One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected; laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present
mrem/yr	Millirems per year
pCi/L	Pico Curies per liter
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.
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.
AL	An Action Level (AL) exceedance is not a violation but can trigger other requirements.
IOCs	Inorganic Chemicals
LCRs	Lead and Copper Rules
DBPs	Disinfection By-Products. Includes Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

The table below summarizes the number of violations issued to each water system for the 2020 to 2024 reporting years, as well as the number of violations that were returned to compliance (RTC) during the 2020 to 2024 reporting years.

VIOLATION TYPE	**FITIUTA**	**RTC**	**OFU-OLOSEGA**	**RTC**	**TAU-FALEASAO**	**RTC**
Failure to submit a Consumer Confidence Report	3	0	3	0	3	0
Monitoring and reporting	8	4	15	4	6	2
MCL exceedance	1	1	--	--	--	--
Failure to issue a Public Notice	1	1	3	3	1	1
Failure to submit a Level 1 Assessment (under RTCR)	--	--	1	1	--	--

The following summarizes how those violations that have not been returned to compliance are being/will be addressed.

VIOLATION TYPE	**RTC ACTIVITY**
Failure to submit a Consumer Confidence Report	Complete, distribute to customers, and submit to AS-EPA the following reporting year's Consumer Confidence Report.
Monitoring and reporting	Collect sample during next sampling frequency and submit results to AS-EPA.