



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT 2015

This report covers the monitoring period between Jan 01 to Dec. 31, 2015.

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

American Samoa Power Authority

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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 699-1333/1299. We want our customers to know the facts about our drinking water.

Utua Abe Malae

ASPA Executive Director



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 5 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 4 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. If you have any questions regarding this report, please call Danielle Mauga Meleah at ASPA Water Division (684) 699-1333/1299.

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 cheap. On average water cost is \$3.58 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.

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."

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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

Variations 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				Ta'u-Faleasao				Ofu-Olosega				Typical Source
				Range			Violation	Range			Violation	Range			Violation	
				Your Water	Low	High		Your Water	Low	High		Your Water	Low	High		
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	0.0026	0.0021	0.0032	NO	Discharge from metal refineries; erosions of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	3.2	N/A	N/A	NO	1.9	N/A	N/A	NO	3.1667	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	0.0845	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	53	N/A	N/A	NO	56	20	120	NO	200	N/A	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	0.063	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Nitrite	ppm	1	10	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Lead and Copper Rule																
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	NA	0.006	N/A	N/A	NO	0.009	N/A	N/A	NO	0.052	N/A	N/A	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	AL=15	NA	0.95	N/A	N/A	NO	0.5	N/A	N/A	NO	1.4	N/A	N/A	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Radiological																
Beta/Photon emitters	pCi/L	50	0	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	3.2	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	0.528	N/A	N/A	NO	0.717	N/A	N/A	NO	0.72	ND	0.78	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (combined)		30	0	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	2.235	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
				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
Satellite System		0	0													Human and fecal waste
Total Coliform	NA	<5%	0													Naturally present in the environment
				All Re-sults Negative	N/A	N/A	NO	All Re-sults Negative	N/A	N/A	NO	2 positive monthly samples (highest)	N/A	N/A	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Satellite System		<5%	0													Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DDBPs) Stage 2																
TTHMs	ppb	80	NA	34	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	By-product of chlorination
HAA5	ppb	60	NA	3.3	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	ND	N/A	N/A	NO	By-product of chlorination

VIOLATIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Violations

ASPAs Ta'u/Faleasao and Fitiuta Systems received no violations for 2015. Ofu/Olosega System received a Total Coliform Rule violation for exceeding the MCL with two (2) positive TC samples.. ASPA has taken the necessary steps to correct these violations by submitting required samples for analysis.

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 ASPAs 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.

Lead and Copper Violations

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. These systems were monitored for Lead and Copper in 2013 next scheduled monitoring will be in 2016.

All Manu'a Satellite Systems received zero (0) violations.

Disinfectant By-Products (DBP) Violations

ASPA is required to sample DBPs once a year for the satellite systems. Samples for each Manu'a satellite were collected and sent to an off island lab for analysis. All Manu'a public water systems received zero (0) violations in 2015 for DBPs.

Nitrate Violations

Nitrates are required to be monitored once a year from all ground water sources. All Manu'a public water systems tested for Nitrates receiving no violations.

Radionuclides Violations

ASPA completed radionuclides monitoring for all Manu'a wells and received no violations.



American Samoa Power Authority

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Fa'amoemoega Autu:

"Ia fa'atinoina le tautua e saogalemu, 'au'aumama, fa'auaupe, 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.

Utu Abe Malae

Fa'atonu Sili, Puleaga o le Eletise ma le Vai

Ripoti Fa'aletausaga o le Suavai Taumafa 2015

(Manu'a)

O lenei ripoti e aofia ai su'esue'ga na faia mo Tutuila ma Anuu'u ia Ianuari 1 — Tesema 31, 2015.

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

O Saogalemu La'u Vai?

Ioe. E matua'i faatauinaina 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 4 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' ma vaiiliili 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'amalosia tulafono.

O Le Faatapulaaina ma Su'ega Tatau

Ina ia mautinoa o saogalemu lau vai taumafa, e i ai tulafono faatulagaina 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 eleele (groundwater) o lo'o fa'aaogaina i Manu'a i le taimi nei.

O le fa'asoasoina o le suavai i so'o se vai'aa'i 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 tuleina 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 nini'i 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'o ina tafe le vai i luga po'o lalo ifo o le eleele, e mafai ona tafe fa'atasi ai ma siama nini'i e maua mai i manu po'o tagata ola. O siama nini'i nei o lo'o aafia ai le suavai.

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'aaogaina 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 faamamaina ma le fa'availaauina o le vai taumafa.

O le ala lea ua fa'atulagaina ai e le vaega e pui-puia le siosiomaga (EPA) ma le vaega a le fetetale e pui-puia 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 faatauinaina ina ia pui-puia ai le soifua lautele o tagata.

O Le Faamamaina O Le Suavai

O lo'o faaogaina e le Puleaga o le Eletise 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 Isi Solitulafono

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 (total coliform). I le tausaga 2015 e leai se solitulafono i Faleasao/Ta'u ma Fitiuta. I le masina o Aukuso 2015, sa solitulafono Ofu ma Olosega I le mauaina o le siama o le Total Coliform. Sa fa'ataunu'uina su'esu'ega fa'atulagaina ma ua fa'amaonia ai le toe saogalemu o le suavai taumafa.

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'alalalaga i nusipepa, leitio ma le televise. O lo matou tiute ma le matafaioi lena. O lo'o sailia pea nisi metotia e vave ona logoina ai lo outou mamalu pe a i ai ni fa'afitauli tuga i le tatou suavai taumafa. Matou te fa'afe-tai tele i lo outou onosa'i ma e matou te tuli-mata'i pea auala e tautua ai.

Solitulafono Mo Le Pulu ma le Kopa

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 I tausaga ta'itasi, 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 2015 e leai se solitulafono i nofoaga uma o Manu'a.

Solitulafono Su'esu'ega o Vaila'au e Tape ai Siama

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 fa'atasi i le tausaga, i se nofoaga o lo'o i ai afi mo le pamuina o le vai. I le tausaga 2015, e leai se sala mo Manu'a.



Solitulafono o le Nitrate

E tatau ona su'esu'eina le aofa'iga o le Nitrate i le suavai taumafa e tasi i le tausaga mai pamu-vai. Mo le tausaga 2015, e leai se sala mo Manu'a.

Solitulafono o le Radionuclides

O sue'ga mo Radionuclides sa fa'atulafonoina ona o le fa'alavelave faale-natura i Fukushima, Iapani. Mo le tausaga 2015, e leai se sala mo Manu'a.

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 atunu'u, e tatau ona faia ni su'esu'ega ma iloiloiga o vaila'au o lo'o fa'aaogaina i totonu o le tausaga. O le lona lua lena o su'esu'ega o vaieli uma mo le taamilosaga 2014-2016 ma e leai se solitulafono mo Manu'a.

O Le Siama 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'aaogaina e le atunu'u.

Fecal Coliform & E. Coli

O le i ai o le siama o le Fecal Coliform i le suavai e fa'ailoa mai ai o lo'o fa'aleagaina i feau mamao 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 nisi ma'i. 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.

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 maua atu le pulu o lo'o maua i lou vai

paipa nai lo isi aiga. E mafua lea tulaga ona o paipa o lo'o fa'aaogaina 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'aaogaina, 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.

Faamatalaga O Le Suavai

E le o faatulagaina i le vaitaimi nei ele Puleaga o le Eletise ni fonofa'alauaitete e faailoa ai tulaga o le suavai i le atunu'u. Peita'i, 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 lena ripoti, faamolemole ia valaau mai i le 699-1333; fesili mo Danielle Mauga-Meleah i taimi faigaluega (8:00AM-4:00PM).

O le a le Tau o le Faavailaauina 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 totogi o i latou o lo'o va'aia ma fa'afoeina lea galuega.