

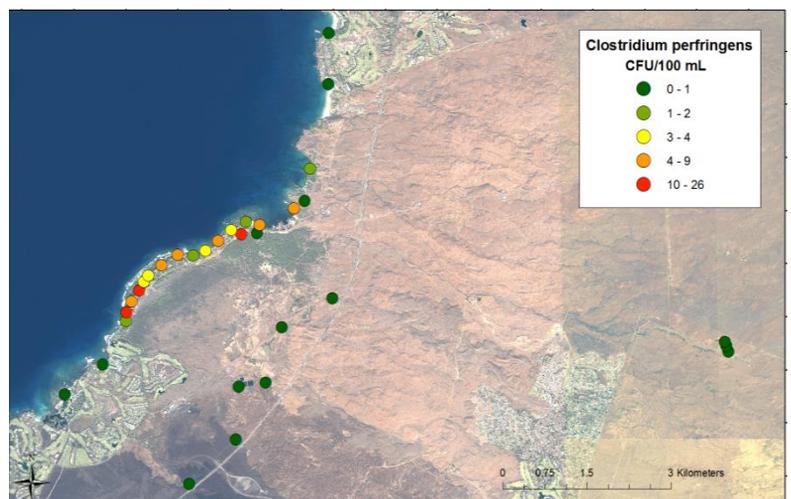
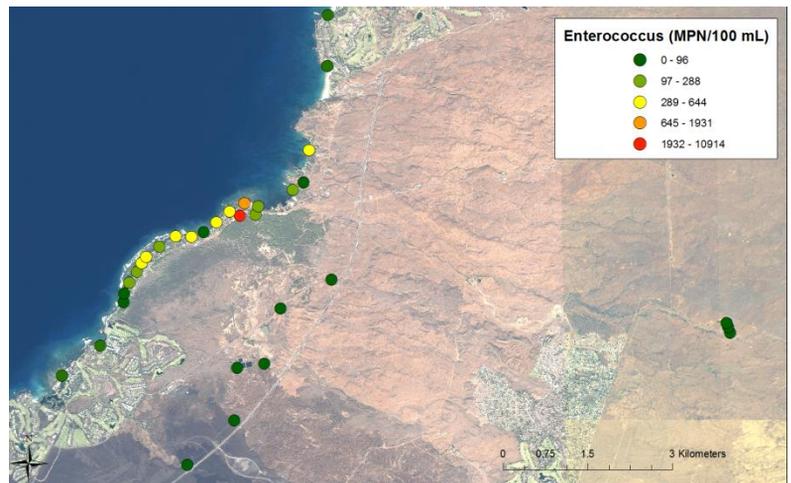
PUAKO hawai'i

WHERE IS THE SEWAGE COMING FROM?

Since 2013, University of Hawai'i at Hilo, The Nature Conservancy, and Cornell University have been working to document the presence of sewage along Puakō's shoreline and reef. Through measurements of sewage indicators (fecal indicator bacteria, stable nitrogen isotopes, and nutrients) and dye tracer studies, we've shown that sewage is present, is traveling from houses to the shoreline within hours to days, and may be influencing reef health.

But, could sewage also originate from upslope communities or adjacent resorts?

Our most recent study sought to answer this question. We sampled waters—from groundwater wells at Waikoloa Village and Mauna Lani and from resorts' shorelines at Mauna Kea, Hapuna Prince, Fairmont Orchid, and Mauna Lani—analyzing them for sewage indicators.



KEY FINDINGS

Sewage indicator values were highest along Puakō's shoreline compared to adjacent resorts and upland wells.

Enterococcus concentrations often exceeded Hawai'i's Department of Health's (HDOH) single sample maximum of 104 CFU/100 mL. Upslope wells and resorts' shoreline waters had low concentrations that were all below HDOH's standard.

Clostridium perfringens concentrations exceeded the recommended HDOH standard for marine recreational waters (5 CFU/100 mL), with several Puakō stations having values indicative of non-point source sewage pollution (10 -100 CFU/100 mL).

KEY FINDINGS *(continued)*

Positive hits for human *Bacteroides*, the most common bacteria in the human gut, only occurred at Puakō.

Stable nitrogen isotopes were indicative of sewage pollution at Puakō, while values upslope and at adjacent resorts were indicative of soil and fertilizers.

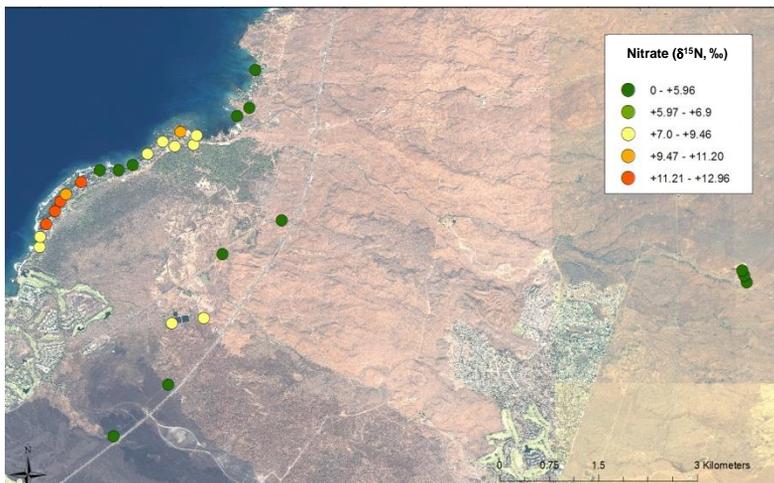
These findings confirm that sewage is largely entering the water table at Puakō as evidenced by the high levels of sewage indicators measured along its shoreline.

Does sewage from septic tanks and aerobic treatment units (ATU) reach the shoreline?

We conducted dye tracer studies at 4 cesspools, 2 septic tanks, and 2 ATUs. Dye was detected in front of all sites, focused at 1 or 2 shoreline springs, and reached the shoreline within 5 hours to 10 days. All sewage systems had examples of sewage reaching the shoreline in less than 1 day.

These findings confirm that sewage from all onsite sewage disposal systems flows to the ocean, and seeps out onto the beach at shoreline springs.

For additional information, contact South Kohala Marine Coordinator Julia Rose at julia.rose@tnc.org.



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Shoreline water collection, green dye in shoreline pool following dye release from test site, and lab analysis.



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