ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 2020 TO DECEMBER 31, 2020

(Harbor Island) SC Water Utilities
0750013

The annual Consumer Confidence Report for FY 2020 is enclosed. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Beaufort Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA) provides our water, with its source being the Savannah River; the raw water is treated at the Chelsea Water Treatment Plant. The river water travels 18 miles via open canal to the water plant located in the Chelsea area. The Chelsea Water Treatment Plant provides up to 24 million gallons per day (mgd) to residences and businesses in northern Beaufort County. This plant can also be used to supplement water supplies in southern Beaufort County as necessary. In addition to BJWSA testing, Harbor Island Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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. These substances can include microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 risks can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

We routinely monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Lead and Copper monitoring was done in September 2018. Harbor Island Utilities, Inc., **did not** exceed the action level for lead or copper at the 90th Percentile. Therefore, we remain on a reduced triennial monitoring schedule. Our next sampling will take place between June 1, 2021 and September 30, 2021**. **** 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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

*****Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink 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.

Harbor Island Utilities (0750013)
2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Substance	Date Tested	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	**2018**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**0.051**	**0**	**ppm**	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	**2018**	**0**	**15**	**6.000**	**0**	**ppb**	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products (samples at Harbor Island)

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	Units	Violation	Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM	No goal for the total	80	57	19.2 - 52.9	PPB	N	47	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	No goal for the total	60	41	1.97 -74.4	PPB	N	39	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
CHLORINE	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.8 (RAA)	0.7 – 0.8	PPM	N	-	2020	Water additive used to control microbes

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

DEFINITIONS KEY: The following contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
***ppb**: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.*
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of 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 residual disinfectant level or 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.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
na: not applicable.
Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of containment in drinking water.

#0720003 BJWSA

Contaminant	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Goal (MCLG)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Year	Possible Source
Fluoride	0.80 PPM	0.44-0.77 mg/l	4	4	PPM	N	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	0.46 PPM	0-9 - 0.46 mg/l	10	10	PPM	N	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
CHLORINE	2.00 PPM	2.00-2.00	4	4	PPM	N	2020	Water additive used to control microbes

Chelsea Water Treatment Plant (Savannah River Source)

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Found	Violation
Turbidity[1]	2020	Soil Runoff	TT=1 NTU TT=95% of samples <0.30 NTU	0	**0.180 NTU** **100 %**	No

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. BJWSA monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Range of Removal	Level Found	Violation
Total Organic Carbons	2020	Naturally present in the environment	TT	n/a	51.2% - 65.5% removal (35%-50% is req.)	1.29-4.09 mg/l	No

Additional Monitoring

Contaminants from UCMR4 Sampled during 2020 Water purchased from BJWSA	Average Result	Range
Manganese (ppb)	37	37.3 - 37.3
Bromide (ppb)	22	20.1 - 24.5
HAA5 (ppb)	54	0.334 - 109.58
HAA6Br (ppb)	6	0-8.- 242
HAA9 (ppb)	60	0.334 - 115.107
Total organic Carbon (ppb)	6778	2790 -10100

For the year 2020, the average level of tritium in the Savannah River raw water was **229**pCi/L. Tritium is a regulated constituent and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Ha aet a maximum contamination level for its occurrence in water as 20,000 pCi/L. BJWSA's levels are less than **2%** of the EPA's drinking water standard.

South Carolina's Source Water Assessment Program, mandated by 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, is aimed at protecting public drinking water supplies at the source – the rivers, lakes and streams all across South Carolina. As part of this program, a source water assessment of the Savannah River Basin has been completed. This assessment is part of a program to identify what and where pollution prevention efforts are necessary to ensure the future of safety of our community's drinking water and to implement those protective measures. The SC Department of Health and Environmental (DHEC) has complied the assessments from all water utilities in the state into a Source Water Protection Program.

DHEC's assessment included consideration of eight categories of potential contaminants: volatile organic compounds, petroleum products, metals, nitrates, pesticides/herbicides, pathogens, radionuclides, and undetermined. The assessment identified and mapped sources that could potentially release these contaminates, such as gas stations, dry cleaners, agricultural areas, automobile repair shops, landfills, septic systems and manufacturers, businesses and facilities where potential contaminants are used or stored. DHEC compiled an initial inventory of potential contaminants at 22 sources within the Savannah River basin. Zero sources had a high Susceptibility ranking. 17 had a moderate Susceptibility ranking and five had a low susceptibility ranking. The information in the Source Water Assessment Report will be the foundation of a local effort to improve protection of our drinking water sources.

Every year, BJWSA prepares and delivers Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) to its customers, as mandated by {40CFR part 141 subpart O} of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose of its report is to give you important information on your drinking water and how it meets drinking water standards. This report can be found at https://ww.bjwsa.org.

Please direct specific questions regarding SCWU's report to Bret Oberholtzer, Chief Operator, (843) 982-0405 or SC Water Utilities at 843-768-0641