
Kiawah Island
UTILITY, INC.
2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear Kiawah Island Utility Customer,

The Kiawah Island community is forever evolving and the entities that work together to make it a world-class destination are always striving to improve their products and services. We at the Kiawah Island Utility, Inc. (KIU), operating under South Carolina Drinking Water System Permit #1010008, are no different. As a subsidiary of Kiawah Partners, it is in our DNA to try to provide the best product and offer superior customer service. That is why, in addition to working diligently with the Charleston Water System and our supplier St. Johns Water Company to provide safe drinking water; we are also committed to looking to the future and understanding how we will best be able to meet your needs.

As you will read in the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which reflects the water system analysis performed from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012, KIU did not incur any violations and remains committed to delivering water to your tap that meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements. Additionally, because KIU and St. Johns Water Co. do not significantly alter the water purchased from Charleston Water System, its analyses are included for your information.

Separately, we want to make you aware of two very significant enhancements undertaken by KIU during the past year.

The first is the proposed installation of a secondary water supply line to Kiawah Island. It is our belief, which is supported by The Town of Kiawah and the Kiawah Island Community Association, that a redundant water line will help ensure the utility can evenly distribute water to both the western and eastern ends of Kiawah as well as enhance its ability to provide uninterrupted service. While this is still very much a work in progress, we continue the research, planning, and easement negotiating in order to move this project forward. As we continue this process, we will provide additional information and updates.

The second major enhancement of 2012 was the redesign of the KIU website in order to better communicate information, emergency notifications, and updates to you quickly and more efficiently. In this digital era, we understand your desire to want information instantly via the Internet and with the Environmental Protection Agency recently granting utility companies the ability to send their Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports electronically, it is our goal to provide a better online experience for you. Our first step has been to allow customers to obtain forms, applications, and other useful information directly from the website (KiawahIslandUtility.com). We are creating a database of email addresses so customers who choose to receive information electronically can do so. We encourage you to add your email address either by calling 843.768.0641, sending a direct email to BDennis@Kiawah.com, or by subscribing through the link on our website.

We have taken these and other important steps to continue offering reliable and safe drinking water with the professional service you deserve. Kiawah Island is a growing and vibrant community and we are committed to providing a utility that understands the needs of the present, but more importantly, plans for the future.

Becky J. Dennis
General Manager

What's in Your Water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include rivers, 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The compounds found in our water were all at safe levels; however, the presence of the following compounds may be present in water that comes from lakes and streams:

- **Microbial Compounds**: Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Compounds:** Contaminants like salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the result of storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides:** These stem from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemicals:** 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Compounds:** Contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Kiawah Island Utility, Inc. fully supports South Carolina's efforts to prevent contamination in watershed areas that supply drinking water. The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control lists potential sources of contaminants for all water supplies. For more information about ways in which our state offers protection, please see The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) for South Carolina at scdhec.net/water/html/srcewtr.html.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

KIU buys your water from the Charleston Water System (CWS), a publicly owned water and wastewater utility. CWS provides safe, clean water that is derived from two surface water sources in the Greater Charleston area: The Bushy Park Reservoir in Berkeley County and the Edisto River in Dorchester County. Your water is then treated in the Hanahan Water Treatment Plant, where it is disinfected and treated with chloramines and chlorine dioxide to keep it clean as it travels through pipes to the 110,000 homes and businesses served.

For more information on the Charleston Water System, please visit their website at CharlestonWaterSystem.com.

Lead and Your Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present in your drinking water, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. KIU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 before using water by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Immuno-Compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons—such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants—can be particularly at risk for infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Get More Information

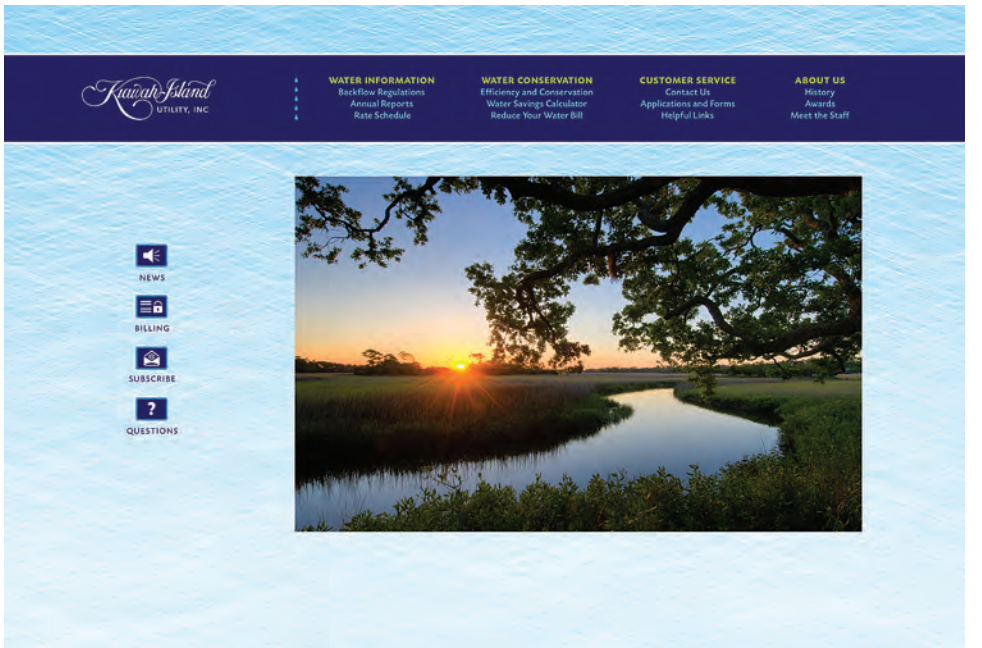
KIU provides information on demand. Please feel free to contact us to find out more about your water supply, sign up for e-communications, learn how to submit online forms and applications, pay bills, and more.

Kiawah Island Utility, Inc.
Becky Dennis
General Manager
843.768.0641

Email: BDennis@Kiawah.com
Visit us online at KiawahIslandUtility.com.

Kiawah Island Utility, Inc.
31 Sora Rail Road
Kiawah Island, South Carolina 29455

For consumer services information,
please mail your inquiry to the
S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff:
Consumer Services Division
S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff
P.O. Box 11263
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803.737.5230



Kiawah Island Utility, Inc. 2012 Water Quality Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to contaminants in drinking water.

Parameter	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Possible Sourcesof Contamination
Copper	2012	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2012	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Parameter	Date sampled	MCGL	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	Unit	Violation	Possible source in water
Total Coliform Bacteria	2012	0%	0%	0%	Presence of coliform bacteria <5% of monthly samples	% positive samples	N	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2012	3	3 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2012	12	9.58 - 19.25	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	2012	15	10.32 - 31.34	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Charleston Water System - Water Quality Lab Results for 2012

Contact: Becky Thames, Laboratory Director, Thamesrm@CharlestonCPW.com, 843.863.4038

Parameter	Units	CWS Water Highest Level Detected	Range or Other Comments	MCL	Date Sampled	MCLG	Possible Sources in Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	1.9 % highest level detected in any monthly sample (all repeat samples were satisfactory)	0% to 1.9 %	presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	2012	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NTU	0.15	100% lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits	Requires a specific treatment technique (TT). 95% of monthly samples must be less than 0.3 NTU.	2012	none	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium in River Water	per liter	0.0	NA	none	2012	none	Human and animal sources
Giardia in River Water	per liter	0.0	NA	none	2012	none	Human and animal sources
Copper	ppm	0.11	no samples exceeded the action level. (0.00 to 0.11)	AL=1.3	2012	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing materials
Lead	ppb	90th percentile=2.3 ppb	One sample exceeded the action level (0 to 17)	AL= 15	2012	0	Corrosion of household plumbing materials
Nitrate/Nitrogen	ppm	0.52	0.52	10	2012	10	Runoff from fertilizers
Fluoride	ppm	0.19 ppm in source water. 0.69 ppm in finished water.	0.69	4	2012	4	Additive to reduce tooth decay
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	210	0 to 210	800	2012	800	Added for disinfection
Chloramine Residual	ppm	RAA: 3.08	3.0 to 3.3	MRDL= 4	2012	MRDLG = 4	Added for disinfection
Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	31.8	5.8 to 31.8				
Stage 2 Total Haloacetic acids	ppb	18.83	0 to 18.83				
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	RAA: 22**	17.5 to 19.5***	80	2012	NA	Byproduct of water disinfection process
Total Haloacetic acids	ppb	RAA: 17	10 to 11	60	2012	NA	Byproduct of water disinfection process
Chlorite	ppm	0.79	0.01-0.79	1.0	2012	0.8	Byproduct of water disinfection process
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	RAA: ratio 1.27	1.7 to 4.2*	TT	2012	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Additional Water Quality Information

Parameter	CWS Water Average 2012	Highest Level Allowed by EPA Regulation MCL
Chloride, ppm	21	250
Color, PCU	3	15
Iron, ppm	<0.10	0.3
Manganese, ppm	<0.05	0.05
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), ppm	102	500
Sodium, ppm	18	No Standard
Alkalinity, ppm	28	No Standard
Conductivity, umhos/cm	209	No Standard
Hardness	54 ppm (3.16 gr/gal)	No Standard
Ortho-phosphate, ppm	1.2	No Standard
Silica, ppm	5.8	No Standard
Temperature, C	22	No Standard

*TOC Values (1.7 to 4.2 ppm). The range of removal was 45% to 70%. (45% is required). TOC samples are taken on a daily basis.

**RAA calculated from results taken April 2011 - March 2012.

***Results taken from January-March, 2012

Finished water fluoride was <0.10 mg/L when DHEC sampled on 4-5-12.

Table of Definitions

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–Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MRDLG–Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL–Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

RAA–Running Annual Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water)

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water)

N: None

AL–Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

gr/gal: Grains per gallon

Kiawah Island
UTILITY, INC.

31 Sora Rail Road
Kiawah Island, SC 29455

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report