Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (CCR)
CUC, Inc.
Callawassie & Spring Island - System No. 0750041
Period: January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

Our water source is Beaufort Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA), with its source being the Savannah River for both of BJWSA's water treatment plants. The river water travels 18 miles via an open canal to the water treatment plant located in the Chelsea area. The Chelsea Water Treatment Plant provides up to 24 mgd to residents and businesses in northern Beaufort County. The Plant also supplements the new Purrysburg Water Treatment Plant when necessary.

The Purrysburg Water Treatment Plant, which sits near the Savannah River, supplies southern Beaufort and Jasper Counties with up to 15 mgd of drinking water. The Plant was designed to expand to 45 mgd.

BJWSA's annual report is available for your review at www.bjwsa.org . The report details our water quality and what it means. In addition to BJWSA testing, CUC, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

Water Quality
The Following water quality tables are based upon tests conducted through the year 2018 CUC, Inc.'s water distribution system and BJWSA's raw and treated water distribution system.

Key:
AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contamination Level
MCLG = Maximum Contamination Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
TT = Treatment Technique

Locations on Callawassie Island

Constituent	Year Tested	Action Level	90th percentile	# Of sites over AL	Major Source	Violation
Copper*	2018	.022	0.099	0 of 10 sites	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	No
Lead	2018	1.3	0	0 of 10 sites	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	No

*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. CUC., Inc. 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 by flushing your tap for 20 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Locations on Callawassie Island

Disinfectants And Disinfection By-Products	Year Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Range	Detected Level	Violation
Chlorine	**2018**	**Water Additive used to Control Microbes**	**MRDL = 4**	**MRDLG = 4**	**1.32 – 2.57**	**2.57**	**no**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS) ppb	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection	80	0 ppb	38.0-41.0	56 Running Annual Avg.	no
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60	0 ppb	16.-16.	34 Running Annual Avg.	no

Chelsea Water Treatment Plant

Savannah River Source

Substance	Year Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Found	Violation
Turbidity[1]	2018	Soil Runoff	TT=1 NTU	0	0.05 NTU	no
			TT= 95% of samples < 0.30 NTU		100 %	

Substance	Year Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Range of Removal	Level Found	Violation
Total Organic Carbons	2018	Naturally present in the environment	TT	n/a	49.0-69.8% removal (35%-45% is Required)	2.92 – 5.13	no

Purrysburg Water Treatment Plant

Savannah River Source

Substance	YEAR Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Found	Violation
Turbidity[1]	2018	Soil Runoff	TT=1 NTU	0	0.04 NTU	no
			TT= 95% of samples < 0.30 NTU		100 %	

Substance	YEAR Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Range of Removal	Level Found	Violation
Total Organic Carbons	2018	Naturally present in the environment	TT	n/a	46.3-65.4 removal (35%-45% is Required)	2.73 – 5.29	no

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Key:

MCL = Maximum Contamination Level
MCLG= Maximum Contamination Level Goal
MRDL= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
pCi/L= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
P/A= Presence or Absence of Bacteria Found
ND= Not Detected
TT= Treatment Technique
NTU= Nephelometric Turbidity Units
AL = Action Level
ppb= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppm= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

BJWSA Distribution System

Substance	YEAR Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	# of sites over AL	Violation
Copper (ppm)	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	Al=1.3	1.3	90th%=0.17 1>-AL	ND-2	0 of 50 sites over AL	no
***Lead (ppb)**	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	Al=15	0	90th%=4.6 2>AL	ND-76	0 of 50 sites over AL	no

***** Re-sampling at the only site where the initial sample showed a quantity above The action level of 15 ppb indicated lead levels to be below detection limits.**

Substance	YEAR Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Detected Level	Violation
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. erosion of natural deposits	10.0	10.0	**<0.020-0.14**	0.14	no

Substance	Year Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Range	Detected Level	Violation
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS) ppb	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection	80	0 ppb	38.0-42.3	42.3 Running Annual Avg.	no
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60	0 ppb	25.3-38.1	38.1 Running Annual Avg.	no

Substance	YEAR Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Range	Highest Detected Level	Violation
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4.0 ppm SCDHEC 4.0 ppm	4.0	0.36-0.64	0.64	no

Tritium and Our Drinking Water

For the year 2018, the average level of tritium in the Savannah River raw water was 392 pCi/L. Tritium is a regulated constituent and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set a maximum contamination level for its occurrence in water as 20,000 pCi/L. BJWSA's levels are 2% of the EPA's drinking water standard. We will continue the extensive monitoring program for tritium and report to you its occurrence in our water.

South Carolina's Source Water Assessment Program

South Carolina's Source Water Assessment Program, mandated by 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and 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 safety of our community's drinking water and to implement those protective measures. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) have compiled 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 contaminants, 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 5 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.

A copy of the Source Water Assessment Report is available for your review at the BJWSA Administration Office or at www.scdhec.gov/environment.

Additional Information

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be 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 constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 www.epa.gov/safewater/ .

Special Information Available

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological constituents are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mr**. Marshall Bishop at (843)987-2727**.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.