South Carolina
Water Utilities

31 Sora Rail Road
Kiawah Island, SC 29455
843.768.0641
SCWaterUtilities.com

June 1, 2026

Dear Valued Customer,

South Carolina Water Utilities - CUC (System 0750041) is providing this Annual Drinking Water Report for the period of 01/01/25 — 12/31/25 as required by The Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

We are hopeful that you will take the time to review this report and will remain confident that your utility staff is working to ensure you receive the highest quality and adequate quantity of water to meet your needs.

We strive to provide exceptional customer service and desire to improve our ability to communicate with you in a timely manner. In order to do this, we request your assistance by providing us with your updated email address and phone contact information by calling the KIU office (843) 768-0641 and speaking to one of our customer service representatives.

If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (843) 768-0641 or by email at Becky.dennis@nexuswg.com. If you require consumer service information, please contact the S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff by phone (803) 737-5230 or online at ORS.sc.gov.

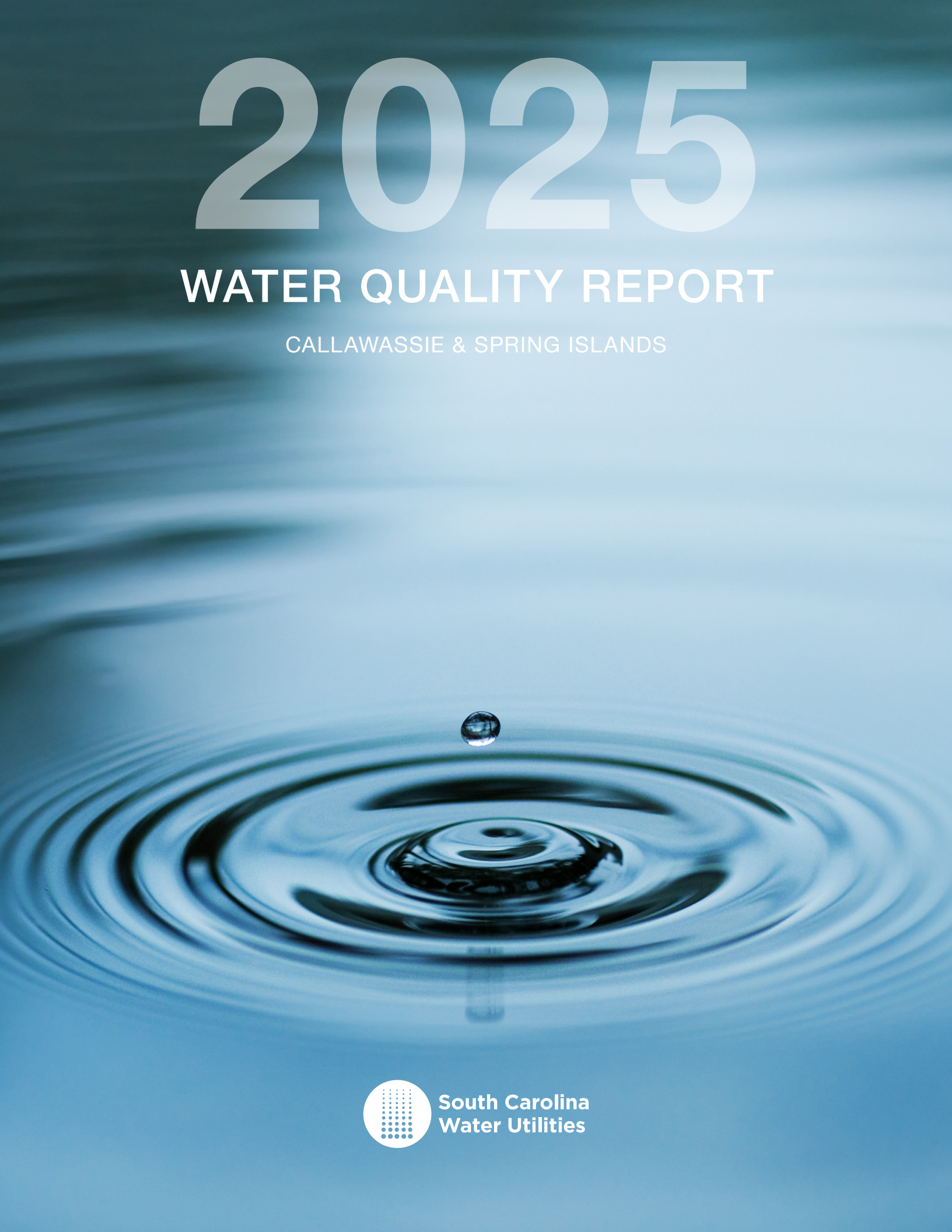
Sincerely,

Becky J. Dennis
Director of Operations

2025

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CALLAWASSIE & SPRING ISLANDS



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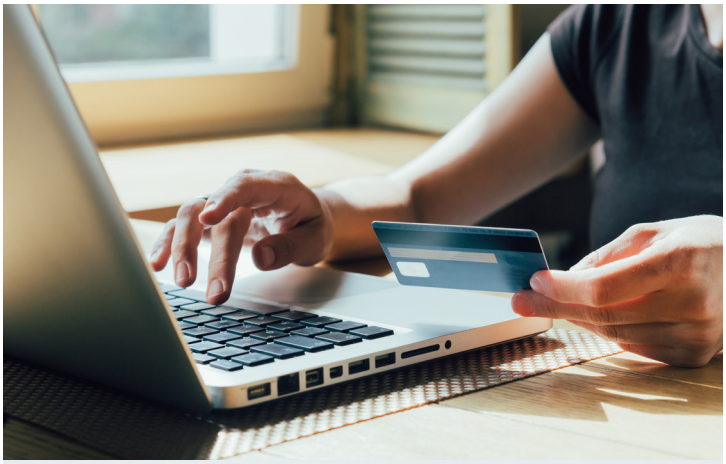


ONLINE PAPERLESS BILLING

If You Already Have an Online Portal Account:

1. Log in at https://account.mywater.us/
2. Click on Billing usage tab.
3. Select Paperless Billing.
4. Turn on paperless billing!

If You Don't Have an Online Portal Account:

5. Sign up today at https://account.mywater.us/Register
6. Log in to your new account.
7. Follow the steps above to enable paperless billing.

Get your bills instantly and reduce paper clutter—make the switch today!

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

All the potable water used on Callawassie and Spring Islands comes from Beaufort Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA). BJWSA uses the Savannah River as its source of raw water for both the Chelsea Water Treatment Plant and Purrysburg Water Treatment Plant.

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 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.

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 be expanded to 45 MGD.

For more complete information, visit https://www.bjwsa.org/

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION

The EPA announced that it has determined that PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) data will be collected under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) effort. UCMR 5 will include the six PFAS analytes collected in UCMR 3 as well as 23 other PFAS analytes. Data acquired from the 29 PFAS analytes will be used by EPA to better understand occurrence and prevalence of PFAS in the nation's drinking water (Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule).

UCMR 5 Detections:

Unregulated Contaminant	Average (PPT)	Range (PPT)	MRL (PPT)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2.1	0-5.7	3.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.3	0-3.2	3.0
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFOA)	2.3	0-5.6	4.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1.7	0-5.3	4.0
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.3	0-3.6	3.0

LEAD AND COPPER UPDATES

We had a busy year performing the mandatory Service line Inventory of our customers in addition to the Tri-Annual Sampling as required by EPA. We are pleased to report that we found no lead service lines in your area. A complete copy of the report is on file in our office at 31 Sora Rail Road, Kiawah Island, SC. If you wish to obtain a copy of the Service Line inventory, please email Becky Dennis at Becky.dennis@nexuswg.com.

The Tri-Annual sampling consists of 10 sites on Callawassie and Spring Island. The EPA Action level for Copper is 1.3 Milligrams per litre (mg/L) and the Action level for Lead is 15 mg/L. We are proud to report that the 90th Percentile for samples collected in this round of sampling was 0.11 m/L for Copper and 0.0026 mg/L for Lead. The next round of sampling is scheduled during 06/01/2027 – 09/30/2027.

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. SCWU – CUC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and

wish to have your water tested, contact SCWU - CUC and Becky.dennis@nexuswg.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

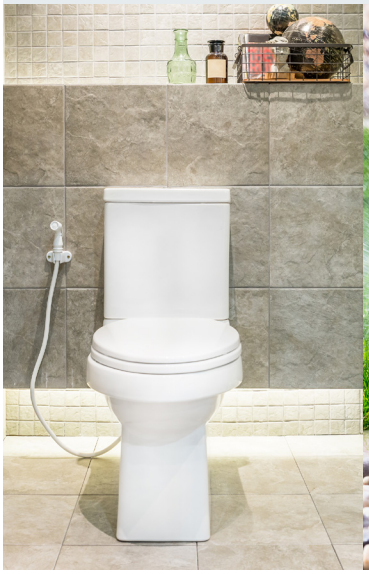
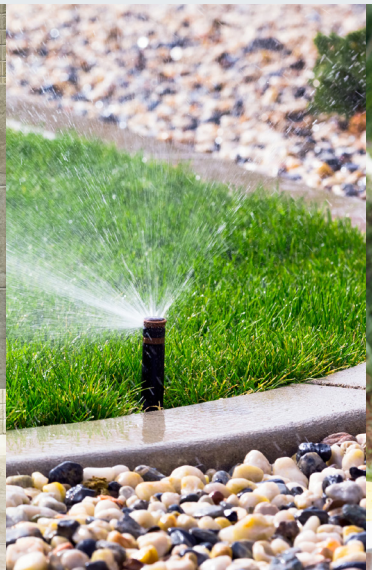
The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control lists potential sources of contaminants for all water supplies. It is easy to get more information about ways in which our state offers protection by going to the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) for South Carolina at: **https://des.sc.gov/programs/bureau-water/source-water-protection**

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers 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 (800-426-4791).

VOLUNTARY WATER CONSERVATION

We are committed to helping you use water wisely and sustainably. With that in mind, we have put together a few simple tips to help you conserve water at home and on your property.

- **Try to eliminate water leaks on your premises.**
  - » **Check for leaking toilets** – place a few drops of food coloring into your toilet tank, without flushing the toilet, and wait fifteen minutes. If there is color in your toilet bowl, your toilet is not quite watertight, and this can add up to a lot of water over the course of a month
  - » **Private water softeners** are a common source of leaks; if you have one, inspect it according to the manufacturer specifications or guidance from your plumber
- **Water lawns and gardens** only between the hours of 8:00 PM and 8:00 AM
- **Cut your grass** no less than 3" tall (taller grass retains soil moisture better)
- **Avoid draining and filling** private swimming pools, wading pools, and hot tubs
- **Do not wash your car at home**, or use water to clean driveways, sidewalks, etc.
- **If you see a potential leak**—say, lots of standing water in an area served by us with no recent weather to explain it—reach out to us

Our Vision

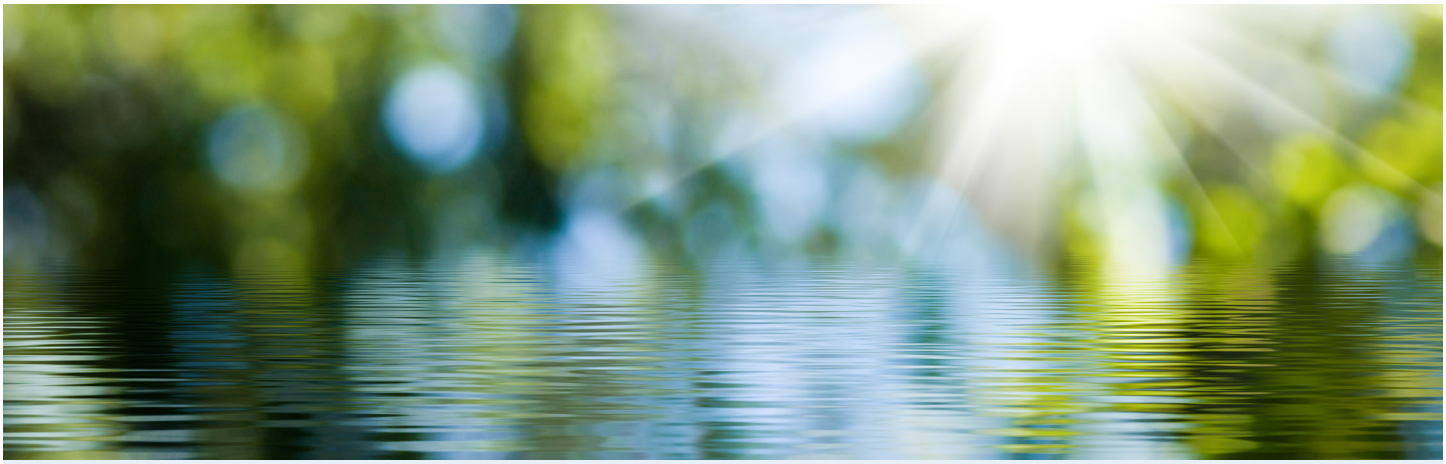
Our vision is to be the most admired water utility.

Our Mission

Our mission is to deliver clean, safe, and reliable water and wastewater services that protect public health, support our communities, and sustain our natural resources.

Through superior operations and impactful investment, we ensure essential water services for today and tomorrow.

We've got this!



WATER QUALITY

The following water quality tables are based upon tests conducted throughout the year 2025 for Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority. The samples taken for testing came from various points in BJWSA's water treatment and distribution system.

CHELSEA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
SAVANNAH RIVER SOURCE

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Found	Violation
Turbidity[1]	2025	Soil Runoff	TT=1 NTU	0	0.15 NTU	No
			TT= 95% of samples < 0.30 NTU		100 %	

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Range of Removal	Level Found	Violation
Total Organic Carbon	2025	Naturally present in the environment	TT	n/a	46.4-65.9% removal (35%-50% is required)	1.42 – 2.75 mg/L	No

PURRYSBURG WATER TREATMENT PLANT
SAVANNAH RIVER SOURCE

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Found	Violation
Turbidity[1]	2025	Soil Runoff	TT=1 NTU	0	0.20 NTU	No
			TT= 95% of samples < 0.30 NTU		100 %	

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Range of Removal	Level Found	Violation
Total Organic Carbon	2025	Naturally present in the environment	TT	n/a	51.9-71.4% removal (35%-50% is required))	0.94 – 2.62 mg/L	No

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

CALLAWASSIE ISLAND
2025 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 to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Parameter	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Possible Sources of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	0	15	2.6	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	2025	0%	0	0%	Presence of coliform bacteria <5% of monthly samples	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine Residual	2025	0.2	0.10 - 0.20	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Added for disinfection
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2025	28	0.00 - 28.90	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	2025	60	29.3 - 69.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance monitoring should occur in the future.

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.

Avg: 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.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	GOAL (MCLG)	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION Y/N	YEAR	POSSIBLE SOURCE
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	Present in less than 2% of monthly samples taken	2.1	Present in no more than 5% of monthly samples taken	0	P/A	N	2025	Naturally present in the environment.
FECAL COLIFORM or E. COLI BACTERIA	0	ND	0	0	P/A	N	2025	Naturally present in the environment.
FLUORIDE	0.55	0.44 – 0.55	4.0	4.0	PPM	N	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE	0.45	ND – 0.45	10	10	PPM	N	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM	16	12 – 16	NA	NA	PPM	N	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	3.4	3.1 – 3.4	50	50	PPB	N	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
COPPER*	90th % = 0.067 0 samples >AL	0.00097 – 0.15	AL = 1.3	1.3	PPM	N	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD**	90th % = 0.62 0 samples >AL	ND – 2.1	AL = 15	0	PPB	N	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organics, Pesticides, and Herbicides								
Dalapon	1.4	1.4 – 1.4	200	200	PPB	N	2025	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products								
CHLORINE	RAA: 2.03	1.00 – 2.14	4	4	PPM	N	2025	Water additive use to control microbes.
TTHM	Locational RAA: 52	22.2 – 58.8	80	0	PPB	N	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	Locational RAA: 38	4.0 – 43.6	60	0	PPB	N	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.