

Our water keeps summertime cool.



Get More Information

KIU provides information on demand. Please feel free to contact us to get additional details about your water supply.

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Becky Dennis

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Kiawah Island, SC 29455



Kiawah Island Utility has teamed with the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA)

WaterSense program to help consumers save water for future generations and reduce costs on their utility bill. For more information on WaterSense, and for a full list of labeled products and WaterSense irrigation partners, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.



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kiawah island utility, inc.

drinking water quality report

2007



KIAWAH ISLAND UTILITY, INC.
WATER QUALITY TABLE

Parameter	Units	KIU Water Highest Level Detected	Range or Other Comment	MCL	Date Sampled	MCLG	Possible Sources in Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	0%	0%	Presence of coliform bacteria <5% of monthly samples	2007	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Copper	ppm	0.013 (90%)	No samples exceeded the action level	AL = 1.3	2006*	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing materials
Lead	ppb	0 (90%)	No samples exceeded the action level	AL = 15	2006*	0	Corrosion of household plumbing materials

* EPA requires testing once every three years.

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS

- (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level**
The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
- (MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- (AL) Action Level**
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- (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.
- (TT) Treatment Technique**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (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 contamination.

CHARLESTON WATER SYSTEM
(1) GENERAL INTEREST

Parameter	CWS Water Average	Highest Level Allowed by EPA Regulation (MCL)
Alkalinity, ppm	27	No Standard
Chloride, ppm	19	250
Color, PCU	3	15
Conductivity, umhos/cm	198	No Standard
Hardness, ppm	58	No Standard
Iron, ppm	0.10	1.3
Manganese, ppm	<0.05	0.05
Ortho-phosphate, ppm	1.3	No Standard
Silica, ppm	7.6	No Standard
Sodium, ppm	12	No Standard
Temperature, C	22	No Standard
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), ppm	120	500

(2) WATER QUALITY TABLE

Parameter	Units	CWS Water Highest Level Detected	Range or Other Comments	MCL	Date Sampled	MCLG	Possible Sources in Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	1.1% highest level detected in any monthly sample	0% to 1.1%	presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	2007	0%	naturally present in the environment (all repeat samples were satisfactory)
Turbidity	NTU	0.14	100% lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits	Requires a specific treatment technique (TT). 95% of monthly samples must be < 0.3 NTU	2007	none	soil runoff
Copper	ppm	0.051	no samples exceeded the action level	AL = 1.3	2006	1.3	corrosion of household plumbing materials
Lead	ppb	3	1 sample exceeded the action level	AL = 15	2006	0	corrosion of household plumbing materials
Nitrate/Nitrogen	ppm	0.094	NA	10	2007	10	runoff from fertilizers
Fluoride	ppm	0.12 ppm in source water 1.2 ppm in finished water	NA	4	2007	4	additive to reduce tooth decay
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	RAA: 8.4	4.8 to 14	80	2007	NA	byproduct of water disinfection process
Total Haloacetic acids	ppb	RAA: 13	3.7 to 24	60	2007	NA	byproduct of water disinfection process
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	RAA: ratio 1.29	2.1 to 2.7*	TT	2007	NA	naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	<100	0 to <100	800	2007	800	byproduct of water disinfection process
Chloramine Residual	ppm	RAA: 2.3	2.0 to 2.5	MRDL = 4	2007	MRDLG = 4	water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	ppm	0.78	0.56 to 0.78	1.0	2007	0.8	byproduct of water disinfection process
Cadmium	ppb	0.27	NA	5	2006	5	corrosion of galvanized pipes
Giardia in River Water	per liter	0.0	NA	none	2007	none	human and animal sources
Crptosporidium in River Water	per liter	0.0	NA	none	2007	none	human and animal sources

* TOC Values (2.1 to 2.7 ppm) 61% TOC removal (45% is required). The range of removal was 53% to 64%. TOC samples are taken on a daily basis.

ABBREVIATIONS OF UNITS

- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PCU = Platinum Cobalt Units
ppm = parts per million (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion (ug/l)
- umhos/cm = micromohs/centimeter
C = Centigrade
RAA = Running Annual Average



Dear KIU Customer:

Kiawah Island Utility, Inc. (System 1010008) is providing this Annual Drinking Water Report for the period of 1/1/07 – 12/31/07 as required by The Safe Drinking Water Act. We anticipate that you will find it both informative and useful throughout the year.

Many of our new customers are unaware that Kiawah Island Utility (KIU) purchases its drinking water from St. Johns Water Company who in turn purchases it from Charleston Water System (CWS). Charleston Water System treats surface water from the Edisto River and Bushy Park Reservoir prior to pumping it nearly 45 miles for use on Kiawah Island. Neither St. Johns nor Kiawah treat the water in any way that significantly alters its composition. Therefore, the analytical results from CWS are included as a part of our annual report.

The staff at KIU is committed to providing high quality water that exceeds standards established by The Safe Drinking Water Act. In fact, once again, we can report that we did not exceed any contaminant levels in samples analyzed during 2007.

We are hopeful that you might take the time to review this Report and let us hear from you if there are any other questions. Our utility staff is working 24/7 to ensure that you receive the highest quality water in quantities to meet all of your needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Becky Dennis". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Becky Dennis
Manager

Biological Compounds

such as viruses and bacteria which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Compounds

such as 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

may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural runoff and residential uses

Organic Compounds

including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, runoff, and septic systems

Radioactive Materials

can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

What's In Your Water?

There is no such thing as “pure” water. As it moves through the water cycle, water picks up minerals, plant matter, and man-made contaminants that eventually end up in lakes and streams, where many cities get their drinking water. The compounds that may be present in lakes and streams are shown in the table at left.

While the water treatment process removes many of these compounds, it's impossible to remove them all. The compounds found in Charleston's water were all at safe levels, meaning they were below the limits set by the US EPA, which regulates public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for compounds in bottled water.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Kiawah Island Utility, Inc. supports South Carolina's efforts to prevent contamination in watershed areas that supply drinking water. The SCDHEC report identifies two potential contaminant sources of moderate susceptibility for the KIU deep well ground water system. This deep well is an approved emergency supply for potable use under SCDHEC guidelines. It's easy to get more information about ways in which our state offers protection. Just go to The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) for South Carolina at www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcwtr.html.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

As noted, we buy our water from the Charleston Water System (CWS), which is a publicly owned water and wastewater utility. CWS provides safe, clean drinking water to more than 400,000 people in the City of Charleston, James Island, North Charleston, Hanahan, Hollywood, Ravenel, and West Ashley. In addition to its 105,000 water accounts, CWS provides water to other utilities in the area, including Mt. Pleasant Waterworks, the Town of Sullivan's Island, Isle of Palms Water and Sewer Commission, Town of Folly Beach, City of Lincolnville, St. John's Water Company (serving Johns, Kiawah, and Seabrook Islands), and Dorchester County Public Works.

Your water is treated at the Hanahan Water Treatment Plant, which uses surface water from the Bushy Park Reservoir and the Edisto River. CWS disinfects the treated water with chloramines and chlorine dioxide to keep it clean as it travels through pipes to homes and businesses. It also adds fluoride at levels recommended by the American Dental Association to help prevent tooth decay.

For more information about Charleston Water System please visit its website at www.charlestonwater.com.



Immuno-Compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons – such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants – can particularly be at risk for infection.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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.



Lead and Drinking Water

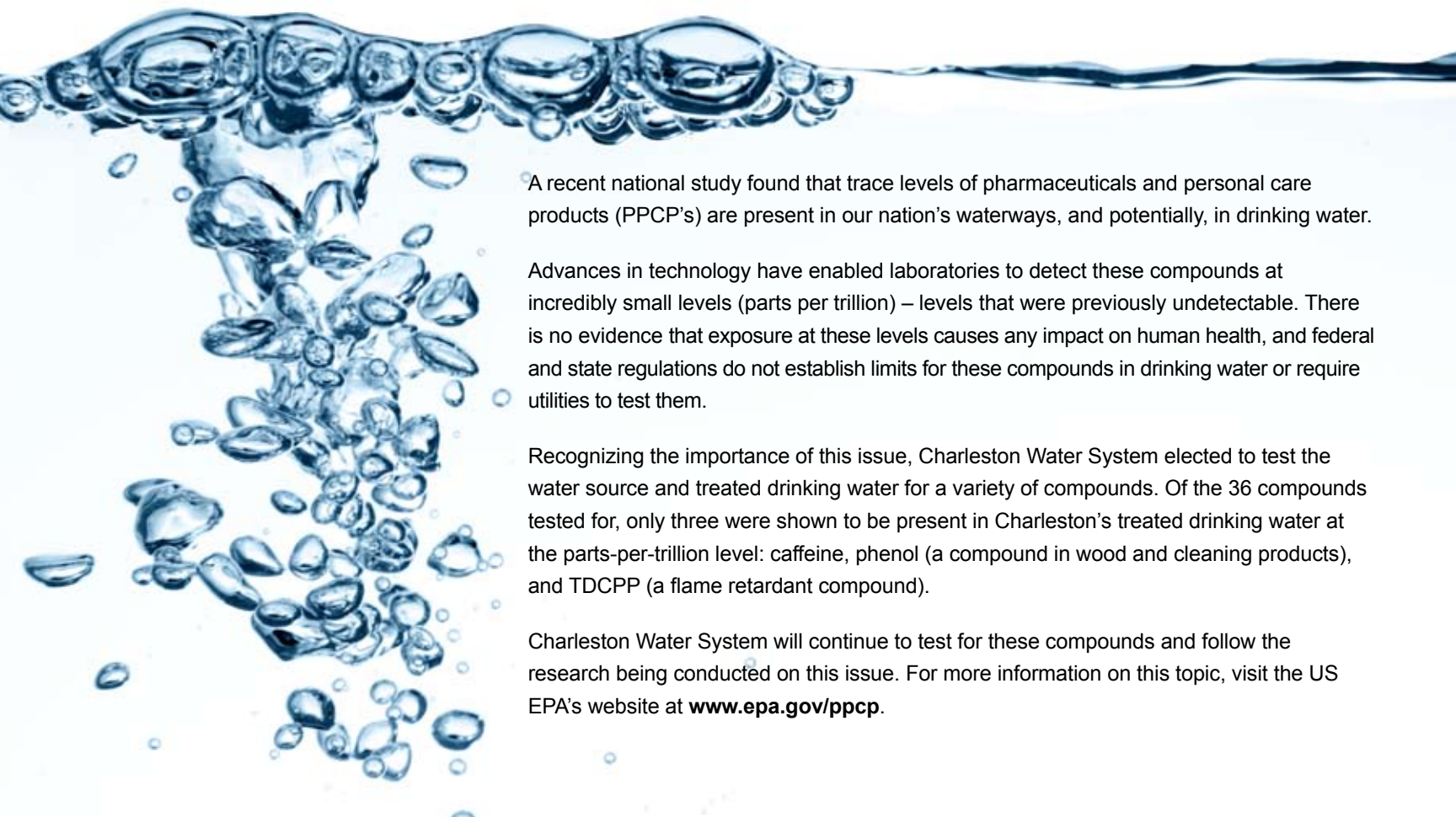
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Kiawah Island Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 30 seconds to 2 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 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Our water helps cook up a great meal.

Pharmaceuticals in Drinking Water



A recent national study found that trace levels of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCP's) are present in our nation's waterways, and potentially, in drinking water.

Advances in technology have enabled laboratories to detect these compounds at incredibly small levels (parts per trillion) – levels that were previously undetectable. There is no evidence that exposure at these levels causes any impact on human health, and federal and state regulations do not establish limits for these compounds in drinking water or require utilities to test them.

Recognizing the importance of this issue, Charleston Water System elected to test the water source and treated drinking water for a variety of compounds. Of the 36 compounds tested for, only three were shown to be present in Charleston's treated drinking water at the parts-per-trillion level: caffeine, phenol (a compound in wood and cleaning products), and TDCPP (a flame retardant compound).

Charleston Water System will continue to test for these compounds and follow the research being conducted on this issue. For more information on this topic, visit the US EPA's website at www.epa.gov/ppcp.



How You Can Help...

Don't flush prescription medications!

Instead, remove medications from their original packaging and mix with coffee grounds or kitty litter in an empty can or plastic bag, then throw in the trash.