



2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT





June 1, 2016

Dear KIU Customer,

Kiawah Island Utility, Inc. (System 1010008) is providing this Annual Drinking Water Report for the period of 1/1/15 – 12/31/15 as required by The Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the effort made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Attached you will find a summary of our analytical results showing no violations of contaminant levels.

All of the potable water used on Kiawah Island comes from Charleston Water System (CWS) by way of our supplier, St. Johns Water Company. The source of our water is surface water from the Edisto River and Bushy Park Reservoir that has been treated 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, and we have included a link to the 2015 CWS report for your review: www.charlestonwater.com/2015report. We hope this will be not only informative but useful as well.

Although we continue to see regulation changes requiring more and more resources, we maintain our commitment to provide high quality water that meets standards established by The Safe Drinking Water Act. The SC 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, just go to The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) for South Carolina at www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcwtr.html.

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 that you receive the highest quality and adequate quantity of water to meet your needs. If you need additional information please do not hesitate to contact me at (843) 768-0641 or by email at bdennis@swwc.com. If you require consumer service information, please contact the S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff by phone (803) 737-5230 or online at www.regulatorystaff.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Becky J. Dennis".

Becky J. Dennis
Director of Operations

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THOUSAND YEAR RAIN EVENT

Although Kiawah Island received in excess of 22" of rainfall in the October Thousand Year Rain Event, all of its systems remained in service thanks to its dedicated staff.



IN-HOME FILTERS

If you are using an in-home filtering system, please follow the manufacturer's recommendation for proper maintenance to ensure optimal quality and performance.



UPDATE ON NEW WATER LINE

All permits have been received and the water line construction has begun, with an expected completion date of late summer.



LEAD AND COPPER

The crisis in Flint Michigan is drawing national attention to lead plumbing and how utilities prevent lead from leaching into tap water. Charleston Water System controls the corrosion of lead plumbing by adjusting the properties of our water, and our local levels are well below the regulatory limit of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

How does lead get into drinking water?

Lead does not occur naturally in water. It comes from lead pipes or plumbing materials. Although lead materials have been banned, homes built before 1986 may still have lead plumbing. Kiawah Island sample sites have not experienced any exceedences.

How do water utilities keep lead from leaching into water?

Utilities control lead levels by reducing the corrosiveness of water. Charleston Water System adds a compound called orthophosphate to water during the treatment process, which prevents corrosion by forming a protective coating inside pipes.

Is lead regulated?

Yes, the EPA regulates lead via the Lead and Copper Rule. The rule requires utilities to test tap water from a sampling of homes that have lead plumbing. Lead levels must be below 15 parts per billion (ppb) for 90% of the samples tested. You can find more information at: <http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/YourHomeEnvironmentalSafetyConcerns/DrinkingWaterConcerns/LeadandDrinkingWater/>

2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT



MEET OUR EMPLOYEES

Our staff has a combined total of 205 years of dedicated service to the customers of Kiawah Island Utility, Inc.

Back row (left to right): Mike Agin, Ken Wright, Marcelus Roberts, Melody Infinger, David O'Driscoll, Brette Southerland, Robbie Leach

Middle row (left to right): Randy Roberts, Ken Johnson, Zane Richardson, Ed McCray

Front row (left to right): Vicky Dyke, Shereka Mack, Becky Dennis

HANDY TIPS FOR KEEPING A CHECK ON YOUR WATER USE

Make a habit of routinely checking household faucets and toilets for leaks. Even the seemingly small leak will impact your monthly statement.

Many of us may not be aware of, nor understand the functions of the various components within irrigation and swimming pool equipment.

Many irrigation systems are set up to run automatically in the early morning hours. Although this is the best time of day to water, it also makes it more difficult to recognize problem areas in the system. Arrange for an inspection of your system during daylight hours to ensure it is functioning according to design.

Gain an understanding of your pool components and their functionality. Keep in mind that a faulty fill valve can lead to a higher than average water bill.

The following are actual events that resulted in high usages:

Residence used 248,000 gallons of water in one month. Owner was insistent that there was nothing running yet the meter continued to register usage. After working with the homeowner, it was determined that the spa system had been incorrectly set up, causing the auto fill to run for 23+ hours in a day.

Residence used 94,000 gallons of water in one month. Owner was confident that the irrigation was off but further investigation reflected that the irrigation was not off and a malfunction in one of the zones contributed to the excessive usage.

Residence used 287,000 gallons of water in one month. Property manager discovered that a toilet float had hung up causing the toilet to continually run which was the source of the high usage. Once the toilet was shut off, the meter stopped registering.



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WALK FOR WATER

Many of the KIU employees participated in the annual Walk for Water, a local Community Outreach event that raises funds for water treatment units used around the world. This year units were used in the flood ravaged areas of Columbia, SC to provide safe drinking water to many communities where water mains were destroyed. For more information on how you can help, visit www.watermission.org.

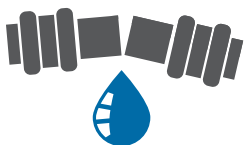


DID YOU KNOW?

SOME COMMON IRRIGATION ISSUES



WEATHER-BASED IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS can reduce water use by **20%** compared to conventional equipment.



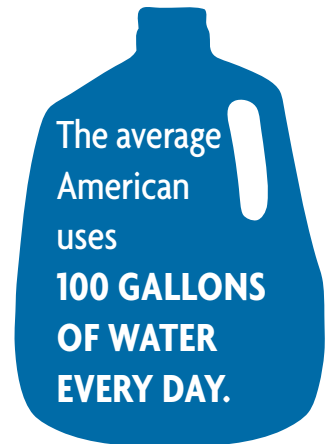
MORE THAN 50% OF IRRIGATION WATER is lost due to evaporation, runoff, over-watering, or improper system design/installation/maintenance.



MANY PEOPLE WATER THEIR LAWNS TOO OFTEN AND FOR TOO LONG. An inefficient or faulty irrigation system can waste water and money each month.



TOILETS account for approximately **30%** of residential indoor water consumption.



The average American uses **100 GALLONS OF WATER EVERY DAY.**

KIAWAH ISLAND UTILITY, INC.

2015 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	2015	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	0	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Parameter	Date Sampled	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	Unit in Water	Violation	Possible Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2015	0%	0%	0%	Presence of coliform bacteria <5% of monthly samples	% positive samples	NO	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	2015	2	2 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2015	20	1.4 - 30.81	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	2015	17	8.33 - 38.63	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	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.