

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
 PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 2008 TO DECEMBER 31, 2008
Harbor Island
 0750013

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Beaufort Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA) provides our water, with its source being the Savannah River, the raw water is treated at the Chelsea Water Treatment Plant. Their annual report is available for your review @ www.bjwsa.org. This report details our water quality and what it means. In addition to BJWSA testing, Harbor Island routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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).

We routinely monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Lead and Copper monitoring was done in September 2008. Harbor Island Utilities, Inc., did not exceed the action level for lead or copper at the 90th Percentile. Therefore, we have advanced to a reduced monitoring schedule. Our next sampling will take place between June 1, 2009 and September 30, 2009. If Harbor Island does this sampling and the results come in under the action levels for both lead and copper, the system will advance to ultra-reduced triennial monitoring.

Tritium levels in the Savannah River have been declining for the past several years. For the year 2008, the average level of tritium in the Savannah River raw water was 552pCi/L. Tritium is a regulated constituent and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set a maximum contamination level for its occurrence in the water as 20,000 pCi/L. BJWSA levels are less than 3% of the EPA's drinking water standard. BJWSA will continue the extensive monitoring program for tritium and report to HIU its occurrence in our water.

South Carolina's Source Water Assessment Program, mandated by 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 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) has 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 www.scdhec.net/water.

Please direct specific questions to Ms. Christie Greene, Chief Operator, (843)982-0405, report will not be mailed.

Harbor Island Utilities (0750013)

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Violation
Copper (ppm)	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of deposits	Al=1.3	1.3	90 th %=0.079 0>AL	ND-0.285	no
Lead (ppb)*	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of deposits	Al=15	0	90 th %=3 0>AL	ND-7	no

*If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Harbor Island Utilities, Inc. provides 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Distribution System BJWSA (0720003)

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Violation
Copper (ppm)	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of deposits	Al=1.3	1.3	90 th %=0.115 0>AL	ND-0.868	no
Lead (ppb)*	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of deposits	Al=15	0	90 th %=0 0>AL	ND-12.1	no

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Detected Level	Violation
Nitrate (ppm)	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	10.0	10.0	ND – 0.29	0.29	no

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Range	Detected Level	Violation
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ppb	2008	By-product of drinking water disinfection	80	0	3-60	RAA 29.96	no
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	2008	By-product of drinking water disinfection	60	0	ND-52.0	RAA 19.43	no

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	MCL	MCLG	Range	Highest Detected Level	Violation
Fluoride (ppm)	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4.0	4.0	0.94-1.1	1.1	no

Chelsea Water Treatment Plant (Savannah River Source)

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Found	Violation
Turbidity¹	2008	Soil Runoff	TT=1 NTU	0	0.14 NTU	no
			TT=100% of samples <0.30 NTU		100 %	

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. BJWSA monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Substance	Date Tested	Typical Source	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Range of Removal	Level Found	Violation
Total Organic Carbons	2008	Naturally present in the environment	TT	n/a	40.6-54.3% removal	47.8% removal (35% is required)	no