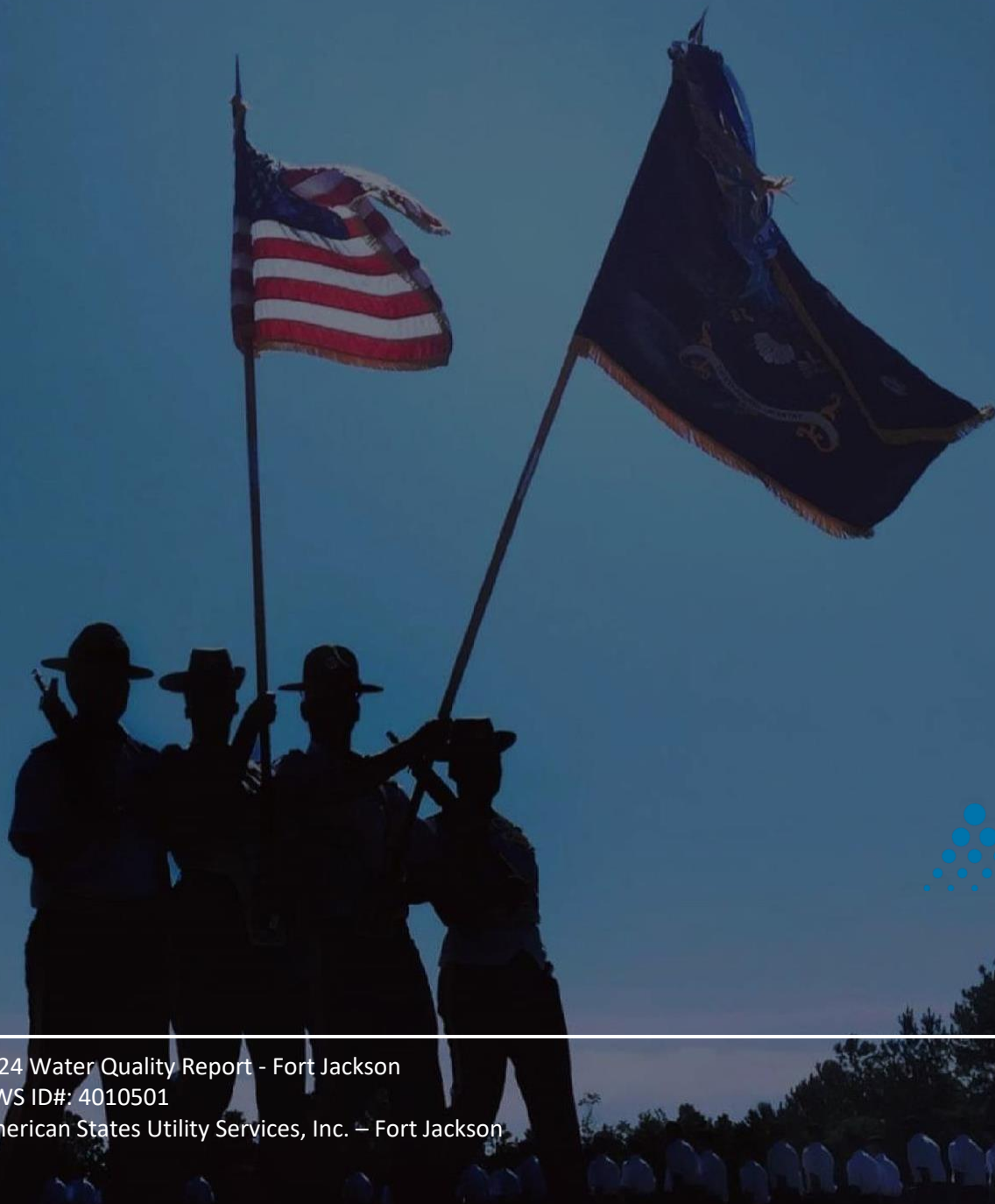


# Serving Those Who Serve



# Dedicated to Delivering Clean Water

Every day, people depend on American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS) for the water that enhances their quality of life. We operate and maintain water and wastewater systems on military bases across the country, dedicating ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards and continually striving to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to the military installations we serve. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to meet the needs of all of our water users.

American States Utility Services – Fort Jackson., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ASUS, is the sole provider of your water service. Our certified operators ensure the safe delivery of all potable water, taking water samples at approved sites to ensure its quality throughout our system. With a deep commitment to customer care, ASUS works diligently to protect every drop of water. As a utility provider, we constantly analyze our systems to determine which areas might need repair, replacement, or even supplementary facilities. ASUS also puts a strong focus on water efficiency, actively providing educational outreach for customers to further encourage better resource management.

We at ASUS are proud to be able to provide our services to the military personnel, civilians, and family members who live and work at Fort Jackson. We're honored to support the role your military installation plays in defending the country, both at home and abroad. We achieve this goal by always putting our fundamental ideals into practice. We pay special attention to the ultimate measure of success: our customer's peace of mind.

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. With our own team's deeply-rooted military background, we have an intimate understanding of what it takes to make an installation thrive, and we take pride in delivering unparalleled care in this regard.

We are pleased to present you with this annual water quality report and thank you for allowing us to serve you and your family.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more details, you can view our past and current Water Quality Reports at [www.asusinc.com](http://www.asusinc.com).

Sincerely,



Franklin Jones  
Director of Operations  
American States Utility Services, Inc.



Dana Reeder  
Utility Manager  
American States Utility Services – Fort Jackson

# Important Information about Your Water

## Your Drinking Water Source

Fort Jackson purchases drinking water from the City of Columbia, which treats surface water from the Broad River and Lake Murray. The Installation is divided into two separate areas: Cantonment and Training. The Cantonment area receives its water from Columbia's Canal Water Treatment Plant. The range areas are serviced by nine wells and a connection to the City of Columbia's Lake Murray and Broad River Water Treatment Plants.

## What the EPA Wants You to Know

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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 for 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 Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).**

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Substances that Could Be in Your Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

# Important Information about Your Water

## Substances that Could Be in Your Water (cont'd)

*Contaminants that may be present in source water include:*

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

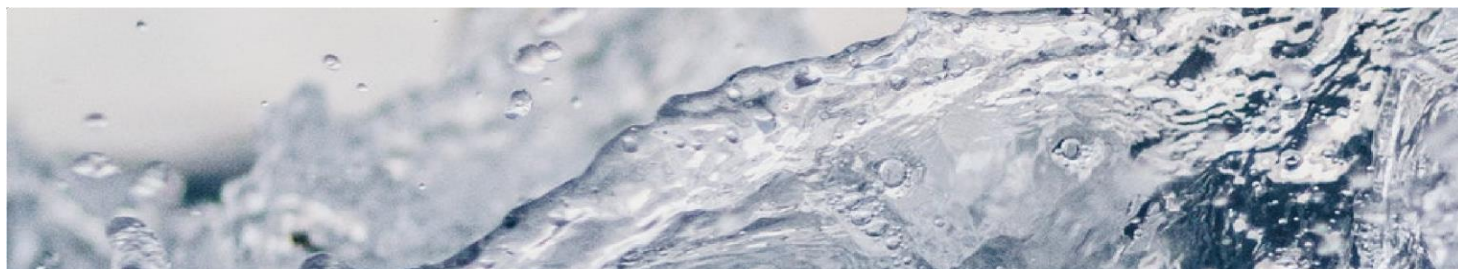
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## 2024 Water Quality Test Results

The City of Columbia routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of American States Utility Services – Fort Jackson’s monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024.

### Regulated Substances – American States Utility Services – Fort Jackson

Substance (unit)	Year	MCL(MRDL)	MCLG(MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range (Low - High)	Violation?	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	4	4	2.0	1.0– 2.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2024	60 (LRAA)	N/A	35	3.4 – 59.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2024	80 (LRAA)	N/A	44	17.9 – 60.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2024	1 positive sample/month	TT	1	0 - 1	No	Naturally present in the environment



# 2024 Water Quality Test Results (cont'd)

## Regulated Substances - American States Utility Services – Fort Jackson

Substance (unit)	Year	MCLG (MRDLG)	AL	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Sites above AL/# of Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.352	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	0	15	0.003	1/30	No	Corrosion of household p systems; erosion of natural deposits

\*Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, PSUS conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for review. To view the lead and copper tap sampling data, contact (803) 790-7288

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ASUS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ASUS-Fort Jackson at 803-790-7288. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Service Line Inventory and Public Notice

In compliance with Federal and South Carolina State regulations for the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), ASUS has compiled a comprehensive Service Line Inventory for our Public Water System (PWS). This inventory has been submitted to the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) and electronically certified. To request a copy of the inventory, please visit [asusinc.com](http://asusinc.com) or our contact main subsidiary line at (803)790-7288. No lead service lines were found in our system.

However, our inventory identified Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) service lines and Unknown service lines within our distribution system. As required, notices were sent to affected customers and reported to the State. These notices can be accessed at [Lead Service Line Viewer](#).

Due to the presence of GRR and Unknown service lines, we have developed a Service Line Replacement Plan in accordance with regulatory guidelines. To obtain a copy, reach out to [www.asusinc.com](http://www.asusinc.com) or our main subsidiary line at (803) 790-7288.

Additionally, our GIS team has developed an interactive Lead Service Line Viewer, allowing residents to search for their service line status by address. The viewer can be accessed here: [Lead Service Line Viewer](#).

For further information, please reach out to [www.asusinc.com](http://www.asusinc.com) or our main subsidiary line at (803) 790-7288

**Regulated Substances - City of Columbia**

**Source Water - Canal Water Treatment Plant**

Substance (unit)	Year	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024	800	800	514	0.0 - 514	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	1	0.8	1.32	0.0 – 1.32	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.82	0-0.82	No	Naturally occurring in the environment by erosion of natural deposits and added at the treatment plants as an aid in preventing tooth decay
Nitrate/Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2024	10	10	0.43	0.050-0.43	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	13.0	1.4-13.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	N/A	0.240	N/A	No	Naturally occurring in the environment
Turbidity (Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT	N/A	100	N/A	No	Naturally occurring in the environment

5

Substance (unit)	Year	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Likely Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2024	4	4	2.4	0.01 – 4.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2021	15	0	0.872	0 – 0.872	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2021	50	0	5.36	4.73 – 5.36	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2021	5	0	0.735	0 – 0.735	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Regulated Substances - City of Columbia**

**Source Water - Lake Murray Water Treatment Plant**

Substance (unit)	Year	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024	800	800	552	0.0 - 552	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	1	0.8	0.487	0.0 - 0.487	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.77	0.17-0.77	No	Naturally occurring in the environment by erosion of natural deposits and added at the treatment plants as an aid in preventing tooth decay
Nitrate/Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2024	10	10	0.11	0-0.11	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	9.4	5.1-9.4	No	Naturally occurring in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	N/A	0.076	N/A	No	Naturally occurring in the environment
Turbidity (Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT	N/A	100	N/A	No	Naturally occurring in the environment

**Regulated Substances - City of Columbia**

**Source Water - Other Organic, Disinfectant, and Radioactive Contaminants**

Substance (unit)	Year	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Likely Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2024	4	4	2.4	0.01 – 4.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon (% removal)	2024	TT (35% or 45% removal, depending on source water TOC)	N/A	Compliance is judged quarterly, and the City met the requirement for all four quarters in 2024.		No	Naturally present in the environment
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2021	50	0	5.36	4.73 – 5.36	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2021	5	0	0.735	0 – 0.735	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2021	15	0	0.872	0 – 0.872	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

Analyte Names-Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring	Average (ug/L)	Range Low (ug/L)	Range High (ug/L)
HFPO-DA	0.0081	0.0081	0.0081
PFBS	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051
PFHpA	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034
PFHxA	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073
PFOA	0.0069	0.0069	0.0069
PFOS	0.0069	0.0069	0.0069
PFPeA	0.0095	0.0095	0.0095

\*Averages and ranges are the same because only one sample event took place in 2023

### Public Notice of Violation (NOV):

#### About our Violation

In May 2024, our company did not collect the required number of routine water samples during the designated monitoring period, nor did we conduct the necessary residual chlorine analysis. This monitoring is essential to ensure the safety and quality of your drinking water. While there is no immediate health risk, and all other water quality standards were met, missing these required tests during this period means we cannot fully confirm compliance during that time. Upon being notified of this violation by SCDES (South Carolina Department of Environmental Services) we took immediate corrective actions to prevent future occurrences by ensuring timely monitoring and reporting will be performed to avoid a repeat of this oversight.

### City of Columbia (Canal Plant) Violation: Chlorite (Disinfection byproduct rule)

Dates of violation: 12/13/2024-12/14/2024

Chlorite above the MCL was found in our drinking water during the period indicated, in violation of the State Primary Drinking Water Regulation (SPDWR) standard. City of Columbia system had an arithmetic average of three sample sets that exceeded the MCL for chlorite (1.0 mg/L) in the portion of the water distribution system supplied by the Canal Water Treatment Plant. The City of Columbia quickly evaluated the elevated chlorite levels in the water supply and took immediate action to resolve the issue. Steps included shutting down the chlorine dioxide production system at the Canal Water Treatment Plant, increasing pumping from the Lake Murray Water Treatment Plant to enhance water quality, and implementing more frequent chlorite testing. The issue was effectively addressed and resolved within a day. Prolonged exposure to chlorite in excess of the MCL is thought to effect the nervous systems of infants and young children and possibly the fetuses of pregnant women. Some people may experience anemia.

## Source Water Assessment

Columbia gets its water from the Broad River Diversion Canal (Canal) and Lake Murray (Lake). The Broad River collects water from a large portion of northern South Carolina through the Broad River Basin while Lake Murray receives water from the Saluda River Basin. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) periodically assesses the quality of source water for drinking water systems throughout the state. SCDHEC's Source Water Assessment Report is available and can be reviewed at 1136 Washington Street, or by calling (803) 545-3400.

## DEFINITIONS

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. **Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

ND: Not detected

N/A: Not applicable

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. ppb

(parts per billion): One-part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One-part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

# Serving Those Who Serve

