

Brentwood Water
Consumer Confidence Report
2022



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is intended to comply with 90CFR, parts 141 and 142, Consumer Confidence Reports. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled annual meetings. They are held in August of each year at the Silver Creek School on Jamestown. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Kevin Clark at (828) 584-4566.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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/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 (800-426-4791).

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. [Name of 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The Catawba River flows through the center of Burke County and Morganton. It is the source of Morganton's drinking water. 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. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. Brentwood has never had to report to its customers any violations of a high contaminate of VOC's, SOC's or metals.

Brentwood Water purchases their water from the City of Morganton. Morganton’s water comes from the Catawba River. The water is treated at the Catawba River WTP (100 Coulter St. Morganton, NC) via the addition of Poly-Aluminum Chloride for coagulation, Sodium Hypochlorite for disinfection, Polyphosphate for corrosion control, and Hydro fluorosilicic Acid to promote dental health. The CRWTP is a Class A surface water treatment facility.

Maintaining the quality of Brentwood Water continues from the City of Morganton’s metering points to over 160 miles of water lines. Brentwood maintains these water lines ranging from two-inch PVC to 12-inch ductile iron. Brentwood employs seven dedicated individuals to operate the distribution system supplying water to Brentwood’s members.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Summary The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for City of Morganton was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Containment Rating	Susceptibility Rating
Catawba River	Higher	Lower	Moderate

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Brentwood Water and The City of Morganton may be viewed on the Web at <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area. **Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility.** You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc. Some local agencies and associations that monitor and organize volunteer activities for the Upper Catawba River basin are: The Catawba Riverkeeper Foundation, Lake James Environmental Association, and Foothills Conservancy of North Carolina.

Brentwood Water Corporation routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2022 to December 31st, 2022

Brentwood Water – Jamestown Rd & Highway 64 – 2022 TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL in ccr units	MCLG in ccr units	Concentration	Likely Source of Contamination
ID 01-12-103-Highway 64						
Total asbestos	2/04/2020	<0.2	7.0	0.2	mfl	Decay of asbestos cement water mains erosion of natural deposits
Lead	8/05/2020	0.007 90 th Percentile	A.L.=.015	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits
Copper	8/05/2020	0.066 90 th Percentile	A.L.=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Residual Disinfectant

CHLORINE: AVERAGE 1.11 Range 0.70 – 1.68

Disinfection By-Products

HAA5: AVERAGE = 23.75 RANGE = 17 – 38 ppb MCL 60ppb * TTHM: AVERAGE = 40.63 RANGE = 27 -60 ppb MCL 80ppb

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL in ccr units	MCLG in ccr units	Concentration	Likely Source of Contamination
ID 01-12-104-Jamestown						
Total asbestos	2/04/2020	<0.2	7.0	0.2	mfl	Decay of asbestos cement water mains erosion of natural deposits
Lead	8/05/2020	0.006 mg/L 90 th Percentile	Al=.015	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits
Copper	8/05/2020	0.060 90 th Percentile	Al=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Residual Disinfectant

CHLORINE: AVERAGE 1.08 Range 0.47 – 1.72

Disinfection By-Products

HAA5: AVERAGE = 24.13 RANGE = 14-41 ppb MCL 60ppb * TTHM: AVERAGE = 44.13 RANGE = 30 -70 ppb MCL 80ppb

Key:

Al* = # of sites above action level
 90th = 90th percentile
 NA = not applicable
 Pci/l = picocuries/liter
 mfl = million fibers/liter
 ppb= parts per billion

ntu = nephelometric turbidity units
 tt = treatment technique
 al = action level
 ppm = parts per million

The data presented in this report represent the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. *As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.*

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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 by-products 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Discoloration

Changes in water pressure, such as when water mains break or fire hydrants are used or flushed, can occasionally cause drinking water to be discolored. The discoloration is caused by sediments in pipes mixing with clear water. The sediments occur naturally from the oxidation of iron in pipes. While discolored water is ordinarily safe to drink, it is best to flush any discolored water from pipes by turning on all cold-water faucets in your home or business. Avoid turning on any hot-water faucets so the discolored water is not drawn into water heaters.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES FOR THE CITY OF MORGANTON

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2022. The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Turbidity**

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique(TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.64* NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	98.4%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are < 0.3 NTU	

*The reading was taken on March 24, 2022. Average Turbidity was 0.064 NTU's for 2022.

** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants*

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	06/2022	N	1.16 ppm	0.4	1.80	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	06/2022	N	ND	N/A		1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Total Asbestos (MFL)	01/2020	N	ND	N/A		7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) 90 th Percentile	08/2022	0.072 ppm	0	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	08/2022	3 ppb	0	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides*

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
2,4-D (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DBCP [Dibromochloropropane] (ppt)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
EDB [Ethylene dibromide] (ppt)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	400	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	05/2020	N	ND	N/A		0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

* The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Volative Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants*

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Benzene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and facilities
1,1,2 –Trichloroethane (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and facilities
Toluene (ppm)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	01/2022	N	ND	N/A		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium)	05/2021	N	ND	N/A		0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	05/2021	N	ND	N/A		0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	05/2021	N	ND	N/A		0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon(TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (lowest RAA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low- High	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	N	2.86	2.86-2.86	N/A	Removal Ration RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Disinfectant	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	.93	0.1-1.6	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance - Based upon Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) 22 N	22	N			N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking Water disinfection
B01			41	26-54			
B02			49	33-61			
B03			52	27-70			
B04			39	26-50			
HAA5 (ppb)	22	N			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking Water disinfection
B01			23	19-28			
B02			30	19-38			
B03			30	19-37			
B04			22	19-28			

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants*

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	Jan – Dec 2022	0.0	0.0- 0.1	0.3 mg/L
Manganese (ppm)	Jan – Dec 2022	0.03	0.0-0.1	0.05 mg/L
pH	Jan – Dec 2022	7.6	7.3-7.8	6.5 to 8.5

*The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants detected by the City of Morganton during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2022. The State requires the City of Morganton to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

- **Not-Applicable (N/A)** - Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
- **Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for that particular methodology used.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - measurement of the mass of a chemical or contaminate per unit volume of water, equivalent to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** - measurement of the mass of a chemical or contaminate per volume of water, equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** - measurement of the mass of a chemical or contaminate per volume of water, equivalent to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pictograms/L)** - measurement of the mass of a chemical or contaminate per volume of water, equivalent to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – a measure of radioactivity in water.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** – a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – a measure of clarity of water, Turbidity in excess of %NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Variances and Exceptions** – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
- **Action Level (AL)** – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)** – 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** – 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.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** – the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** – the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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.
- **Level 2 Assessment** – a Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E.coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - 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.

We at Brentwood Water Corp. work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. It is the customer's responsibility to repair any leaks past their water meter. If you suspect a leak on Brentwood Water's side of the meter or in the street, please call 828-584-4566.

Please call our office if you have questions.

828-584-4566