



B RUNSWICK REGIONAL WATER AND SEWER H2GO

LOCALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT

A Sanitary District Committed to Quality of Life for Our Valued Customers in North Brunswick County. Established by North Carolina Public Health Commission under Article 2, Part 2 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, Section 130A-47 to 130A-87.

Who We Are

Formerly Leland Sanitary District and then North Brunswick Sanitary District, was established in 1976 for the purpose of preserving and promoting public health and welfare without regard to county, township, or municipal lines. Today, H2GO is a partner serving our community by delivering clean water free of manmade contaminants from our new state-of-the-art Aquifer-Sourced Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant located in Belville, NC.

Who We Serve

Brunswick Regional Water and Sewer H2GO currently serves over 15,000 water and sewer customers – a population nearing 45,000 in Belville, Leland, Navassa, and unincorporated areas of NE Brunswick County.

How We Operate

Brunswick Regional Water and Sewer H2GO operated a water and sewer public enterprise, subject to fiscal and accounting standards prescribed for units of local government by the Local Government and Fiscal Control Act.

H2GO Rates

Brunswick Regional Water and Sewer H2GO's combined water and sewer rates are amongst the lowest compared to other water and sewer public enterprises in our regional Councils of Government, with annual water and sewer bills at 1.28% of the annual median household income.



SOURCES OF WATER

Sources of drinking water include surface water (lakes, rivers, and reservoirs) and ground water (aquifers). In the United States, 9 out of 10 people get their water from one of more than 148,000 public water systems. Around 13 million U.S. households get their drinking water from a private well. ([Water Sources](#) | [Public Water Systems](#) | [Drinking Water](#) | [Healthy Water](#) | [CDC](#)) Although the major

Ground Water

Ground water is located below the surface of the earth in spaces between rock and soil. Ground water is naturally filtered, which might remove some germs and chemicals depending on the water's depth and the area's local geology. Water that comes from a well is ground water.

Surface Water

Surface water collects on the ground or in stream, river, lake, reservoir, or ocean. Surface water is constantly evaporating out of water bodies, seeping into ground water supplies, and being replenished by rain. A spring is where ground water comes to the surface and becomes surface water. Public drinking water systems that use waters from streams, rivers, lakes, or reservoirs treat the water before it reaches your tap.

H2GO Aquifer-Sourced Water

H2GO developed 5 well sites, each with a nested pair of wells in the Lower Peedee and Black Creek aquifers for a total of 10 wells. Both aquifers protected by anthropogenic contamination by thick, nearly impermeable confining layers.

The Lower Peedee Aquifer wells have average chloride concentrations of approximately 1500 mg/L, and the Black Creek Aquifer wells have an average chloride concentration of approximately 3000 mg/L. The combined design capacity for each well site of 600 gallons per minute (gpm) from the Lower Peedee Aquifer well, and 900 gpm from the Black Creek Aquifer well, including the average blended chloride concentrations fed to the Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant (ROWTP) is approximately 2500 mg./L. The brackish (salty) aquifer water is located 320' – 600' deep in the earth.

The combined 12-hour raw water supply from the well field is approximately 5.8 million gallons per day (MGD). The finished water capacity of the new ROWTP is 6.0 MGD



SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

[Water is everywhere, it covers 70% of the Earth's surface. It is also the most basic resource of survival, supporting all life and ecosystems on our planet.](#)

Contaminants that may be present in your 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 and farming. **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from 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, which can 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 pollution is the contamination of water by pollutants such as bacteria, parasites, chemicals, and trash like plastic. The main types of water pollution include groundwater pollution, surface water pollution, suspended matter, oil spillages, microbiological pollution, chemical water pollution, thermal pollution, and oxygen-depletion pollution. All of these can cause pollutants and contaminants to enter our waterways.

To learn about EPA limits for contaminants, see the [EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations website](#).



SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

Groundwater Pollution can occur when waste from landfills and septic systems leaches into the ground, also from fertilizers and pesticides applied to farmland, or transported as runoff during rainfall.

Surface Water Pollution can occur naturally (fertilizers, pesticides, debris), accidentally (oil spills and agricultural runoff), and intentionally (industries dumping waste directly into waterways).

Suspended Matter Pollution such as plastics, rubber, and other man-made materials disposed of improperly can pollute water. As suspended materials break down into smaller particulate matter, toxic chemicals are released into the water.

Microbiological Pollution is a type of naturally occurring water pollution from microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa that can cause waterborne diseases such as cholera.

Chemical Water Pollution is the most common type of water pollution. As many industries use chemicals that can end up in our water systems. Chemicals such as metals and solvents, fertilizers and pesticides, and chemicals used in pest control.

Oxygen-Depletion Pollution a side effect of nutrient water pollution. Life that relies on oxygen dies off and anaerobic organisms survive, producing ammonia and other harmful toxins.



B RUNSWICK REGIONAL WATER AND SEWER H2GO

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Brunswick Regional Water and Sewer H2GO is committed to providing customers with quality service. Our team is here for all your water needs, 24-hours a day. Our on-call after-hours technicians are available for any emergency that may occur outside normal business hours. H2GO takes pride in being a resource for our customers and partner with local area agencies and municipalities in providing quality of life for Northern Brunswick County residents.

Experiencing water quality concerns? Have an issue with your water meter? Possibly, a question about a backflow device, or anything else about water. We have you covered. Contact H2GO at [910-371-9949](tel:910-371-9949). Our astute customer service department is happy to assist and get you connected with the appropriate staff member if further assistance is needed.

Water distribution systems include interconnected pipes, pumps, valves, and storage facilities transporting drinking water. A water distribution system provides water to residents, businesses, schools, and other facilities as well as fire protection requirements.

Water distribution systems depend on the water source used, topography, and water service levels. H2GO's new Aquifer-Sourced Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant has introduced an alternate water source to the residents of North Brunswick County that when sourced is free of manmade contaminants. The brackish water is treated to remove any sediment and salts, then treated for adequate alkalinity and disinfectant before making its way to the H2GO Distribution System.

H2GO's water distribution system includes over 200 miles of water lines, providing water to a population of roughly 45,000.



B RUNSWICK REGIONAL WATER AND SEWER H2GO

NC 811 - DIG SAFELY

Homeowners & Contractors

Utility companies that supply home and businesses with power, water, telephone, sewer, gas and cable television are doing so with underground lines. Many of these lines are close to the surface, which makes digging blindly risky and dangerous.

Thank goodness, you can find out where these utility owned lines are buried by dialing **811**.

Anyone who plans to dig should call 811 or go to their state 811 center's website before digging to request the approximate location of buried utilities be marked with paint or flags to reduce the risk of unintentional and costly damage to utility owned lines. [Research has revealed that if someone calls 811 before they dig, they have a 99% chance of avoiding an accident, injury, harm to the environment and even death.](#)

When you call **811**, please have the following ready:

- Phone number;
- Address and County;
- Inside or outside city limits;
- Is it in a subdivision;
- A cross-street name (nearest intersection within ¼ mile);
- Exact location of where you plan to dig (marked with paint or flags), and
- Work, date, time, estimated time for completion, what type of work it is and who it is for.

At the conclusion of the call, you will be provided with a ticket number and list of utility companies that are notified by 811. Make sure to have paper and pen read to take note. Not all utilities provided necessarily own buried lines on your property. Every utility is not a member with North Carolina 811.

does not mean each member listed owns buried utilities on your property.

Call Before You Dig

It's Fast & It's Free





The NC Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted several 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 Brunswick County 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 as of June 2015 are summarized in the table below.

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Source (PCS's)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
Cape Fear River	Moderate

The complete SWAP Assessment Report for the Brunswick County Water System may be viewed on the Web by typing the following address into your browser: https://www.ncwater.org/files/swap/SWAP_Reports/0410045_9_8_2017_17_22.pdf.

To obtain a printed copy of this report please contact the Source Water Assessment Staff by phone at (919) 707-9098. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.



Northwest Water Treatment Plant CCR

Northwest Water Treatment Plant Analysis							
Listed below are the results of water quality sampling performed from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022.							
REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Brunswick County Amount Detected	Range Low High		Violati on Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Treatment Technique Limit of 1.0 ntu	N/A	% of samples < 0.3 ntu	99.5%		N	Soil Runoff
			sample range	0.06	0.79		
Raw Water TOC	Treatment Technique Removal Ratio ≥ 1 (Step 1)	N/A	TOC Removal Ratio Avg = 1.074	0.694	1.266	N	Naturally Present in the Environment
Finish Water TOC		N/A					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		N/A					
pH	6.8 - 8.5	N/A	7.6	7.5 - 7.9		N	By-Product of Caustic Addition
REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Brunswick County Samples (Avg)	Range Low High		Violati on Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Chlorite	1.0 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.50 ppm	0.44	0.59	N	By-Product of Disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8 ppm	0.8 ppm	0.027 ppm	0.0	0.31	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.68 ppm	0.0	.88	N	Water Additive which Promotes Strong Teeth
Orthophosphate	17 ppm	N/A	1.43 ppm	1.35	1.8	N	Water Additive Used to Control Corrosion
Total Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	3.0 ppm	2.90	3.2	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Monochloramine Disinfectant Residual	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.89 ppm	0.0	3.16	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Brunswick County Samples (Avg)	Range Low High		Violati on Y/N	Source of Contaminant
1, 4 Dioxane	Non-Regulated	N/A	1.406 ppb	.24	2.9	N	Purifying Agent in Pharmaceuticals and By-Product of PET Plastic Production
Hardness	Non-Regulated	N/A	28 ppm	24	40	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.01 ppm	0.01	0.11	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.01 ppm	0.01	0.06	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Free Ammonia	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.10 ppm	0.0	0.17	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Sodium	Non-Regulated	N/A	23.118	N/A		N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM - Cape Fear River 2017		N/A	0.0 oocyst	0		N	Naturally Present in the Environment
PFAS SUBSTANCES UNREGULATED*	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Brunswick County Samples (Avg)	Range Low	High	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
PFBA	Non-Regulated	N/A	5.215	2.59	10.9	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFPeA	Non-Regulated	N/A	10.38	2.98	27.5	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFHxA	Non-Regulated	N/A	7.958	2.56	17.7	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFHpA	Non-Regulated	N/A	3.487	1.51	6.54	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFOA	Non-Regulated	N/A	5.533	3.4	8.98	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFNA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.7508	0.375	1.25	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.4126	0.138	0.808	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFUnDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.1225	0.0166	0.214	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFDoDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.0357	0.00156	0.145	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFTTrDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.0518	0.00601	0.11	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFTeDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.0118	0.00179	0.0386	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFBS	Non-Regulated	N/A	5.255	1.78	11.7	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFPeS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.743	0.409	1.32	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFHxS	Non-Regulated	N/A	4.33	2.51	8.76	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFHpS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.2257	0.0078	0.444	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFOS	Non-Regulated	N/A	9.909	5.9	17.4	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFNS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.038	0.0009	0.0759	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFDS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.035	0.0038	0.0608	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
4:2 FTS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.02	0.0024	0.0951	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
6:2FTS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.733	0.0232	9.56	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
8:2 FTS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.053	0.0196	0.0877	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFOSA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.088	0.0022	0.324	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-MeFOSAA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.079	0.0189	0.279	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-EtFOSAA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.053	0.0066	1.58	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
HFPO-DA	Non-Regulated	N/A	5.29	1.37	12.7	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFMOAA	Non-Regulated	N/A	35.709	5.8	85.6	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFMOPrA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.091	0.0351	0.156	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFO2HxA	Non-Regulated	N/A	5.818	0.682	16.2	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFO3OA	Non-Regulated	N/A	1.658	0.358	4.31	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFO4DA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.509	0.0933	1.37	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Nafion Byproduct 1	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.036	0.0155	0.0772	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
ADONA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.024	0.0151	0.0344	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
9Cl-PF3ONS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.0689	0.0604	0.0788		By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
11Cl-PF3OUdS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.0522	0.0195	0.103	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
10:2FTS	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.1084	0.0208	0.188	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
EVE Acid	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.0298	0.0015	0.245	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
FBSA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.7662	0.128	1.97	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Hydro-EVE Acid	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.2923	0.0041	0.892	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer

Hydrolyzed PSDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	8.953	0.703	29.3	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
Nafion Byproduct 2	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.408	0.111	1.41	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-EtFOSA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.05	0.049	0.0507	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-EtFOSE	Non-Regulated	N/A	0			N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
NFDHA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0			N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-MeFOSA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.018	0.0174	0.0187	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
N-MeFOSE	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.033	0.033	0.033	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
NVHOS	Non-Regulated	N/A	4.37	0.856	13.7	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PEPA	Non-Regulated	N/A	2.731	0.401	7.74	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFECA-G	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.069	0.0258	0.117	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFEESA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.079	0.0081	0.287	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFHxDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.024	0.0064	0.132	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFMOBA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0			N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PFO5DA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.1106	0.0227	0.437	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
PMPA	Non-Regulated	N/A	7.0783	2.35	15.3	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
R-EVE Acid	Non-Regulated	N/A	10.309	1.12	95.9	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
R-PSDA	Non-Regulated	N/A	15.233	2.87	42.6	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer
R-PSDCA	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.0807	0.0109	0.221	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer

HWY 211 Groundwater Treatment Plant Analysis

Questions and Comments: Contact Jeremy Sexton, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, 910-253-2488 or jeremy.sexton@brunswickcountync.gov

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Brunswick County Samples (Avg)	Range		Violati on Y/N	Source of Contaminant
				Low	High		
Turbidity	Non-Regulated	N/A	Average 0.62 ntu	0.08	5.4	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH	Non-Regulated	N/A	-----	6.9	9.2	N	Part of the Treatment Process
CO2	Non-Regulated	N/A	7.6	3	20	N	Part of the Treatment Process
Alkalinity	Non-Regulated	N/A	43	26	160	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness	Non-Regulated	N/A	122	82	235	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.05	0	.50	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride	Non-Regulated	N/A	22	18	26	N	Part of the Treatment Process, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Free Ammonia	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.04	0	0.18	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Brunswick County Samples (Avg)	Range		Violati on Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Flouride	4ppm	4ppm	0.83	0.2	1.2	N	Water Additive Used to Promote Strong Teeth
Orthophosphate	17ppm	N/A	1.2	0.3	2.3	N	Water Additive Used to Control Corrosion
Total Chlorine	4ppm	4ppm	2.7	1.2	3.8	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Monochloraime	4ppm	4ppm	3	2.1	3.6	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR) 4		These Unregulated Contaminants were selected by the EPA to attain their prevalence in Community Water Systems					

Germanium(tested in 2019)	Non-Regulated	N/A	0.33 ppb	NA	NA	N	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals
PFAS SUBSTANCES UNREGULATED*	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Brunswick County Samples (Avg)	Range RAW Finished		Violati on Y/N	Source of Contaminant
PFMOAA	Non-Regulated	N/A		1.99	1.93	N	By-Product of Chemical Manufacturer

Northwest WTP monitored for Cryptosporidium monthly in 2017, and did not detect any oocysts in 12 samples from our raw water supply. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of the source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. The Northwest WTP takes precautions to kill and remove Cryptosporidium oocyst by using Chlorine Dioxide as a pre-oxidant disinfectant in our raw water supply line and then again applying Chlorine Dioxide just prior to filtration. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

REPORT TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

N/A – Not applicable

Nd – not detectable at testing limit

ppb – parts per billion of micrograms per liter

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/l – Pico-curies per liter (a measure of radiation)

Maximum Contaminant Level – the “Maximum Allowed” (**MCL**) is 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 technology,

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – (**MCGL**) – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment of other



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2022 Distribution System Analysis						
<p align="center"><u>Questions and Comments</u></p> <p align="center">Contact Russ Lane, Distribution System ORC 910-371-9949 or rlane@h2goonline.com</p>						
	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	BRWS Amount Detected	# of Samples above the AL	Exceedance of the Action Level?	
Copper 90th percentile 6/1/22-9/30/22	1.3ppm	1.3ppm	0.106ppm	0	N	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead 90th percentile 6/1/22-9/30/22	0.015ppm	.015ppm	<0.003ppm	0	N	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	EPA's MCL		BRWS Amount Detected	Range Low High	Violation Y/N	
Monochloramine Disinfectant Residual	4ppm	4ppm	Average Minimum 1.93ppm	0.04 3.60	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	80ppb	N/A	Average 43ppb	33 58	N	By-product of Disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	60ppb	N/A	Average 20ppb	16 26	N	By-product of Disinfection



Brunswick Regional Water and Sewer H2GO

H2GO Water Quality Report 2022 Continued:

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. H2GO 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Remove and flush faucet aerators regularly. This helps to keep debris such as pipe solder and sediment from clogging aerator screens, as well as provide the best quality water possible.

Six Ways to Lower Your Water Bill

1. Wash only full loads of laundry/dishes.
2. Take a shower instead of a bath. Did you know, a five-to-ten-minute shower will save up to 45 gallons of water over taking a bath!
3. Turn off the faucet when brushing your teeth. This can save 8 gallons a day per person!
4. When replacing toilets, faucets, and shower heads, choose high-efficiency models. High efficiency toilets can save as much as 5 gallons of water per flush!
5. When purchasing appliances, look for the Water Sense seal of approval. This is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) drinking water conservation program to help ensure our water supply is available for future generations. For more information on this and other programs offered by the EPA please visit their website at <https://www.epa.gov/watersense/using-water-efficiently>.
6. Purchase a rain sensor for your irrigation system so you don't water your landscaping during rain events. These little devices easily attach to most programmable sprinkler systems and can be purchased at most local home improvement stores.



B RUNSWICK REGIONAL WATER AND SEWER H2GO

H2GO Cooking Oil Recycling Effort {C.O.R.E.}

- My sewer is stopped up! I don't understand why it's not working right!
- My toilet won't flush; what's wrong?

Fats, Oils, and Grease create major problems in our community sewer systems. **Save our sewers!** Used cooking oil and grease should always be disposed of properly. Never pour any type of oil down a drain or toilet. Even if the oil is poured slowly into a drain followed by hot water, this will eventually cause problems with your home's plumbing and the sewer system as a whole. **Join the C.O.R.E.** Any used cooking oil or grease including vegetable oil, fish oil, bacon grease, chicken fat, and pork fat can be recycled. And, all recycled cooking oil will be used to **create Biofuel**. Cooking oil recycling reduces sanitary sewer problems and is good for the environment.



PLEASE HELP KEEP COST DOWN BY FOLLOWING THESE SIMPLE GUIDELINES

DON'T pour grease, fats or oils from cooking down the drain.

DON'T put anything down the drain that doesn't belong there. i.e., paper towels, personal hygiene products, food scraps (unless you have a disposer), disposable diapers, or any other foreign objects.

DO recycle your grease, fats and oils at the following collection sites:

H2GO Main Office

North Brunswick Shopping Center

Waterford Commercial Center

516 Village Road

113 Village Road NE

2013 Olde Regent Way

In addition to blockages, INFLOW AND INFILTRATION sometimes causes SSO's during heavy rains. Missing and broken cleanout caps, broken or improperly set manhole lids, contribute to this problem. Be observant when you drive and travel around H2GO and let us know if you see anything that doesn't look right. A single broken cleanout can allow up to 4,600 gallons of water to enter the wastewater system each hour; all this adds to higher treatment cost.



B RUNSWICK REGIONAL WATER AND SEWER H2GO

Stay Connected with H2GO!

Office: 516 Village Road, NE, Leland, NC 28451

Phone: 910-371-9949

Bob Walker, Executive Director

bwalker@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1006

Russ Lane, Assistant Director – Utility Director

rlane@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1011

Scott Hook, Assistant Director – Administration

shook@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1009

Ken Brown, Finance Officer

kbrown@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1016

Stephanie Blair, Communications Director

sblair@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1008

Deana Greiner, Clerk to the Board & Backflow Compliance

dgreiner@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1012

Scott Lewis, Engineering & Compliance

slewis@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1003

Brenda Thurman, Customer Service Manager

bthurman@H2GOonline.com

Ext. 1005

USEFUL H2GO LINKS

Customer Contact Form

<https://www.h2goonline.com/contact-form>

Cooking Oil Recycling Effort C.O.R.E.

<https://www.h2goonline.com/core>

Frequently Asked Questions

<https://www.h2goonline.com/faq>

After Hours Water Emergencies

910-367-1537

After Hours Sewer Emergencies

910-367-2084

www.H2GOonline.com