ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By

Town of Weaverville

PWS ID#: NC0111025

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source 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 providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Assessment

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 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 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). It is important to understand that a higher susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

SYSTEM NAME	CITY	PWS ID	SOURCE NAME	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING	SWAP REPORT DATE
Weaverville, Town of	Weaverville	01-11-025	Ivy River	Higher	September 2020
Mars Hill, Town of	Mars Hill	01-58-010	Carter Cove Reservoir	Moderate	September 2020
			Laurel Creek Reservoir	Moderate	

The complete SWAP Assessment Report for Weaverville may be viewed at ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0111025_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf. The SWAP Assessment Report for Mars Hill can be viewed at ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0158010_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website may differ from the results that were available at the time this Consumer Confidence Report was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report online, 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@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name and number 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 at (919) 707-9098.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our source water is the Ivy River, which has two forks that combine at the Highway 19/23 (new I-26) bridge. One fork originates in Madison County, and the other in Buncombe County. Both forks have many feeder streams, and the watershed drainage area above our intake covers 112 square miles. The Town of Weaverville maintains connections with the Town of Mars Hill Water System for emergency supply. In 2025 the Town of Weaverville did not purchase water from the Town of Mars Hill. The annual report for Mars Hill can be viewed at townofmarshill.org/ccr. We are committed to ensuring the highest-quality drinking water and providing a safe and dependable supply.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or on the U.S. EPA's website at epa.gov/safewater.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Randall Wilson, Lawrence T. Sprinkle Jr. Water Treatment Facility superintendent, at (828) 658-2417.

Questions regarding billing should be directed to Town Hall Administration at (828) 645-7116.

Questions or concerns about water connections, water leaks, or water distribution should be directed to the Town of Weaverville Public Works Department at (828) 645-0606.

Tip Top Tap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen Sink and Drain

Handwashing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed-up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink or black slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly and flush with hot water.

Faucets, Screens, and Aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals, resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet screen, as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and showerheads may be caused by water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water Filtration/Treatment Devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time, so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filter!)

Substances That Could Be in Water

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. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater 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.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Water Treatment Process

Our source (raw) water comes from a flowing river. Flowing river conditions can change dramatically during the treatment process. Certified treatment operators monitor, adjust chemical applications, and routinely test numerous sampling points throughout the treatment process. Water treatment plants and processes vary in design depending on the source water supply to be treated. Our process consists of a unique upflow clarification chamber prior to the conventionally designed treatment process.

First, raw untreated water is pumped from our river water source. This water is tested to determine treatment application requirements. Coagulant chemical treatment is applied to the raw water prior to the upflow process. Coagulant chemical treatment creates a chemical snow in the water, called floc, which settles naturally to produce a filtering effect. Effluent from the upflow process is evaluated, and any additional treatment application requirement is determined.

This treated water enters settling basins, where natural settling of the remaining floc particles results in cleaner prefiltered water. The settled water is then filtered through engineered filtration beds to provide a quality water that is ready for final treatment, which includes mandated chlorine, a corrosion inhibitor, and pH adjustments. The Lawrence T. Sprinkle Jr. Water Treatment Facility does not add fluoride in its treatment process.

Test Results

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, 2025.

The U.S. 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 a year old.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.41	0.53–2.20	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fecal Indicators [enterococci or coliphage] (positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	24	15–25	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)	2025	TT[1]	NA	2.54	0.76–2.86	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	51	15–70	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2025	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.05	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community[3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0	<0.050–0.054	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	0	NA	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

NA: 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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.4	7.4–7.8	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [4]				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	05/06/2025	7.76	7.76–7.76	Naturally occurring

[1] Depending on the TOC in our source water, the system MUST have a certain percentage removal of TOC or achieve alternative compliance criteria. If we do not achieve that percentage removal, there is an alternative percentage removal. If we fail to meet the alternative percentage removal, we are in violation of a treatment technique.

[2] 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.

[3] The table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please contact the Weaverville water treatment plant superintendent at rwilson@weavervillenc.org or (828) 658-2417.

[4] Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Testing for Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods cannot determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks; however, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Sampling of our water source from February 2019 through January 2021 (end of test session) showed the following:

Cryptosporidium: low range: 0 oocyst/liter; high range: 0.1 oocyst/liter

It is important to note that these results are from our raw water source only and not our treated drinking water supply. For more information, contact the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. The Town of Weaverville is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the Weaverville water distribution superintendent at (828) 645-0606. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed by contacting the Weaverville water distribution superintendent at (828) 645-0606. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Public Meetings

Information regarding town council meetings and other Town of Weaverville events should be directed to Town Hall Administration at (828) 645-7116. An electronic version of this Consumer Confidence Report and other information can be found at weavervillenc.org.