Public Meetings

Questions regarding water quality should be directed to the Lawrence T. Sprinkle Jr. Water Treatment Facility staff at (828) 658-2417.

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

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

Information regarding town council meetings and other Town of Weaverville events should be directed to Town Hall Administration. An electronic version of this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and other information can be found at http://www.weavervillenc.org.

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 we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

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 and 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 on the water. Effluent from the upflow process is evaluated, and any additional treatment application requirement is determined.

This further 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.

Final treatment includes mandated chlorine, corrosion inhibitor, and pH adjustments. The Lawrence T. Sprinkle Jr. Water Treatment Facility does not add fluoride in its treatment process.

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 Asheville-Buncombe Regional Water Authority and the Town of Mars Hill Water System for emergency supply. We are committed to ensuring the highest-quality drinking water and providing a safe and dependable supply.
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 susceptibility rating of “higher” 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:

The complete SWAP report may be viewed online at [https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0111025_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf](https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0111025_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf). The SWAP report for the Asheville emergency source is available at [https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0111010_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf](https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0111010_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 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@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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYSTEM NAME</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>PWS ID</th>
<th>SOURCE NAME (S)</th>
<th>SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING (S)</th>
<th>SWAP REPORT DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town of Weaverville</td>
<td>Weaverville</td>
<td>01-11-025</td>
<td>Ivy River</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>September 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Asheville (Emergency Source)</td>
<td>Asheville</td>
<td>01-11-010</td>
<td>Bee Tree Reservoir, Mills River, North Fork Reservoir, French Broad</td>
<td>Moderate, Moderate, Higher, Higher</td>
<td>September 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
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.

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 under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products Rule.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

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).

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGULATED SUBSTANCES</th>
<th>YEAR SAMPLED</th>
<th>MCL [MRDL]</th>
<th>MCLG [MRDLG]</th>
<th>AMOUNT DETECTED</th>
<th>RANGE LOW-HIGH</th>
<th>VIOLATION</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>[4]</td>
<td>[4]</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.29–2.08</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium (pCi/L)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0–1.0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Indicators [enterococci or coliphage] (# positive samples)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Human and animal fecal waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13–39</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>18–93</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)¹</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0–2.86</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity¹ (NTU)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>TT = 1 NTU</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.04–0.06</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>TT = 95% of samples meet the limit</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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) has shown the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYSTEM NAME</th>
<th>CRYPTOSPORIDIUM LOW RANGE</th>
<th>CRYPTOSPORIDIUM HIGH RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town of Weaverville</td>
<td>0 oocyst/L</td>
<td>0.1 oocyst/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Asheville (Emergency Source)</td>
<td>0 oocyst/L</td>
<td>0.2 oocyst/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.