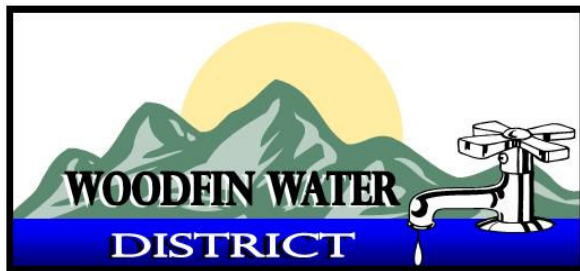


We are
proud
that your
drinking
water
meets or
exceeds
all
Federal
and
State
Requirements



Woodfin SWS District
P.O. Box 8452
Asheville, NC 28814

Woodfin Sanitary Water And Sewer District

Annual
Water Quality
Report

Calendar Year
2023



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE WOODFIN SANITARY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT P.W.S.I.D. # 01-11-015

We are pleased to present you with our Annual Water Quality Report for the calendar year 2023. This report covers water treated from our 1,800 acre protected watershed and surface water reservoir located on the Sugar Camp Fork of Reems Creek at 439 Blackberry Inn Road, Weaverville, North Carolina.

Any questions concerning this report should be directed to Dr. Joseph Martin at 828-253-5551. Our elected board of trustees meets on the third Monday of each month at 5:00 P.M. at 122 Elkwood Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina 28804. Board trustees at the time of this printing are: Gordon Maybury, Lauren Edgerton, and Larry Hopkins.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 at 1-800-426-4791. 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The North Carolina Department of Environmental 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 Contaminate 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 "Woodfin Water District" was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCS's 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	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Sugar Camp Fork	Moderate	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for "Woodfin Water District" may be viewed on the Web at: <https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>. 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 request to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name (Woodfin Water, PWSID # 01-11-015), 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 919-707-9098.

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.

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 we detected in our 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, 2023 through December 31, 2023. The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

Did you know?

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

- The District's watershed has the highest classification available in North Carolina. This means that the source water treated for our customer's use is recognized as the purest possible in its untreated form.

- Since 2004, the District has maintained the lowest water rates in Buncombe County, and the District now has some of the lowest water rates in all of North Carolina.

- The District serves a population of approximately 10,000 citizens in the Town of Woodfin, Town of Weaverville, City of Asheville, and areas of Buncombe County that are unincorporated.

- The District maintains certifications that allows for some in-house laboratory testing, ensuring your water always meets safety specifications.

- More information on the District can always be found at www.woodfinwater.com.

Violations received for the Report Year

- During 2023 we received a Notice of Deficiency that covered the time period of October 2023. A laboratory error prevented the analysis of one of two monthly turbidity samples required on the effluent discharge of our water used in the treatment process. This monitoring frequency violation has no relation to the quality of the drinking water, and at no time were there any risks to the environment or source water.

TEST RESULTS

TURBIDITY—TESTED DAILY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effect of Contaminant
Turbidity Highest Single Measurement	N	0.137 NTU	NTU	N/A	≥1.0 NTU	Soil runoff	See Note 1
Turbidity Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	N	100%	N/A	N/A	Less than 95% are ≤ 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff	See Note 1

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS – TESTED JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST 2021

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effect of Contaminant
LEAD (90th percentile)	Jun-Aug 2021	<0.003 mg/L	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	See Note 2
COPPER (90th percentile)	Jun-Aug 2021	0.208 mg/L	0	1.3	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	See Note 3

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - TESTED MONTHLY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	Absent	0	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli (presence or absence)	N	Absent	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli. Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples are E. coli positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	
					Human or animal fecal waste

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – TESTED QUARTERLY 2023 (Chlorine Tested Monthly)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effect of Contaminant
T.T.H.M. (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	B01: 36 (RAA) Range 27-39 B02: 47 (RAA) Range 31-53 B03: 36 (RAA) Range 30-47 B04: 36 (RAA) Range 25-55	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	See Note 4
HAA5 haloacetic acids	N	B01: 39 (RAA) Range 33-39 B02: 45 (RAA) Range 32-39 B03: 40 (RAA) Range 25-29 B04: 41 (RAA) Range 34-36	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	See Note 5
CHLORINE	N	Average 1.20, High 2.0, Range 0.5-1.7	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	See Note 6

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON – TESTED MONTHLY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	RAA Removal Ratio	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low-High	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contaminant	Compliance Method
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-Treated	N	100%	100-100	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	AH.2
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio) (TOC)-Source	N	100%	100-100	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	AH.2

Contaminant	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
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NITRATE/NITRITE CONTAMINANTS

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/1/23	N	<1.0	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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ASBESTOS and RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Low/High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Asbestos (MFL)	6/16/20	N	<1.419	N/A	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	2/15/22	N	0.6	N/A	10	5	Erosion of natural deposits

ASHEVILLE INFORMATION

Customers in the North/West Buncombe area and sometimes elsewhere during drought or emergency situations may receive water purchased from the City of Asheville. Following is a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report provided by the City of Asheville. The key to Unit Abbreviations for Asheville is the same as ours.

Our Water Quality Surpasses All Requirements

Out of 150 possible substances tested only 8 were detected - making our drinking water one of the best sources of water in the country. The following regulated substances were detected (within acceptable limits) in our "finished" drinking water as analyzed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. "Finished" water is the water that leaves our treatment plant and is distributed throughout the system.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range (Low to High)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	1/17/23	No	0.1	ND - 0.1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	No	0.25 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	No	100%	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (Lowest RRA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio (Low to High)	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation If	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	No	ND	ND - ND	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA < 1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant (units)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range (Low to High)	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.17	0.31 - 1.97	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE) (HAAs)

Contaminant (units)	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (Highest LRAA)	Range (Low to High)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2023	No			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			51	34 - 49			
B02			51	23 - 34			
B03			20	10 - 19			
B04			48	25 - 30			
B05			50	33 - 45			
B06			47	24 - 35			
B07			35	17 - 35			
B08			48	31 - 44			
HAAs (ppb)	2023	No			N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
B01			40	31 - 47			
B02			38	31 - 43			
B03			36	25 - 30			
B04			34	20 - 40			
B05			38	32 - 47			
B06			39	32 - 46			
B07			40	36 - 45			
B08			37	31 - 41			

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present or Absent)	No	1	N/A	TT*	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (Present or absent)	No	0	0	The MCL is exceeded if a routine or repeat sample are E. coli positive or the system fails to collect repeat samples following an E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze samples for E. coli	Human and animal fecal waste

*If a system collecting 40 or more samples per month finds greater than 5% of monthly samples are positive in one month, an assessment is required

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of Sites Found above the AL	MCLG	AL = Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th Percentile)	Jun - Sep 2021	<0.050	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th Percentile)	Jun - Sep 2021	<3	1	0	AL = 15	

KEY TO UNIT ABBREVIATIONS

- AL = Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- N/A = Not Applicable.
- ND = Not Detected.
- NR = Not Regulated.
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- ppb = Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- ppm = Parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- ppt = Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.
- RAA = Running Annual Average.
- TT = Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- < = Less than.

Unit	Location
B01	Pleasant Elementary
B02	Fairview Downs
B03	Deer Tree Junction
B04	Crumbling Way
B05	CTS Exton Mills Gap Rd
B06	Chalkstone Substation
B07	Town Mountain Rd
B08	Fairview Fire Dept

2023 PHYSICAL AND MINERAL CHARACTERISTICS
The following constituents analyzed in your water are indicators of the appearance, taste, and mineral content of the drinking water delivered to your tap.

Constituent	Annual Average
pH, standard units	7.63
Alkalinity, mg/l	24.18
Hardness, mg/l	5.21
Sulfate, mg/l	12.1

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This table summarizes results for calendar year 2023.

Test Result Notes

Note 1: 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. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity interferes with disinfection and provides a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Note 2: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Woodfin Sanitary Water and Sewer District is responsible for providing high quality 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>.

Note 3: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Note 4: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Note 5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Note 6: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.