

**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 2007. This report covers water treated from our 1,800 acre protected watershed and surface water reservoir located on the Sugarcamp Fork of Reems Creek at 439 Blackberry Inn Road, Weaverville, North Carolina.

Any questions concerning this report should be directed to Mr. Joseph Martin at 828-253-5551. Our elected board of trustees meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at 122 Elkwood Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina 28804.

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. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. 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. 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**.

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 / AID's 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	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Rating	Susceptibility Rating
Sugar Camp Fork	Lower	Lower	Lower

The complete SWAP Assessment report for "Woodfin Water District" may be viewed on the web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program—Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate the system name (Woodfin Sanitary Water and Sewer District), 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 919-715-2633.

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 PCS's in the assessment area.

The following table shows results of our 2006 monitoring and the most recent monitoring done if we were not required to monitor in 2006. Of approximately 120 contaminants tested for, only 15 were detected in your drinking water.

TEST RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y / N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
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TURBIDITY - TESTED DAILY

TURBIDITY	N	*0.40 ntu 2006 HIGH 100%	* N.T.U.	N / A	T.T.	Soil runoff; sediment from storage facilities
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RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS – TESTED AUGUST 2000

BETA EMITTERS	N	0.64	pci/liter	0	50	Decay of natural and man made deposits
ALPHA EMITTERS	N	0.0	pci/liter	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – TESTED NOVEMBER 2006 (Copper and Lead tested August 2006)

LEAD**	N	<3	ppb	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	N	240	ppb	1300	AL = 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
SODIUM	N	6	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
SULFATE	N	25	ppm	N/A	500 propose	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS – TESTED MONTHLY

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	<1	Present or absent	0	5% of monthly samples positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	N	<1	Present or absent	0	A routine and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste

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

T.T.H.M. (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	32 (RAA) Range 19-52	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 haloacetic acids	N	25 (RAA) Range 17-37	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
CHLORINE	MRDL=4	Average 1.1 Range 0.7-1.5	ppm	N/A	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
CHLOROFORM	NOT REGULATED	47	ppb	N/A	N/A	Is a component of T.T.H.M.
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	NOT REGULATED	6	ppb	N/A	N/A	Is a component of T.T.H.M.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS CONTAMINANTS – TESTED MONTHLY

Total Organic Carbon--Raw Water	N	<1.5(RAA) Range<1.0-2.0	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon— Finished Water	N	<1.0(RAA) Range<1.0-1.1	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

* The highest 2006 reading was 0.21 N.T.U. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We measure it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration. We are required to have 95% or more of the monthly samples measure below 0.3 ntu.

** 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. Woodfin Water 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>.

KEY TO ABBREVIATION AND DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE ABOVE TABLE

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; the “maximum allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG as feasible by using the best treatment technology.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the “goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

T.T.= Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N.T.U.= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 N.T.U. is noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L = Picocuries per Liter is a measurement of radioactivity in the water.

mrem/year = Millirems per Year is a measurement of radiation absorbed by the body.

ppm = Part per Million; one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

ppb = Part per Billion; one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

AL = Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

N / A = Not Applicable

RAA=Running Annual Average

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

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects for regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to risk a one-in-a-million chance of having a health effect.

2007 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During 2007 the Water district received an award from the State of North Carolina for outstanding “Turbidity Optimization” at our water treatment plant.