

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Water System Name: Town of West Jefferson

Water System No.: NC 0105010 Report Year: 2024 Population Served: 1305

The Community Water System (CWS) named above hereby confirms that all provisions under 40 CFR parts 141 and 142 requiring the development of, distribution of, and notification of a consumer confidence report have been executed. Further, the CWS certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency by their NC certified laboratory. In addition, if this report is being used to meet Tier 3 Public Notification requirements, as denoted by the checked box below, the CWS certifies that public notification has been provided to its consumers in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141.204(d).

Certified by: Name: Brandon Patrick

Title: Superintendent

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: 336-977-6725

Delivery Achieved Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Reported to State: \_\_\_\_\_

The CCR includes the mandated Tier 3 Public Notice for a monitoring/reporting violation (check box, if yes).

Check **all** methods used for distribution (see instructions on back for delivery requirements and methods):

- A copy the full report was sent to all customers via the following method(s):
  - US Mail
  - Hand Delivery
  - Email (*A copy of the email must be submitted with the report.*)
- Notification of the availability of the full report was delivered to all customers via the following method(s): (*A copy of the notice must be submitted with the report.*)
  - US Mail
  - Hand Delivery
  - Email
  - Posting (*location must be specified in the good faith efforts section.*)
- “Good faith” efforts (in addition to one of the above required methods) were used to reach non-bill paying consumers such as industry employees, apartment tenants, etc. These efforts included the following methods:
  - posting the CCR on the Internet at URL: http://www.townofwjnc.com/CCR
  - mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
  - advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
  - publication of the CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper)
  - posting the CCR in public places such as: (attach list if needed) \_\_\_\_\_
  - delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
  - delivery to community organizations such as: (attach list if needed) \_\_\_\_\_
  - other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** Use of social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

## INSTRUCTIONS for Water System (Remove this page prior to distribution.)

### 1. Create your 2024 CCR using the template and instructions on the following pages

- **Make sure all instructions are removed when report is complete. Instructions are in blue text with \*\* symbols at the beginning of each paragraph. The \*\* symbols are included in case the blue color is not visible.**
- Systems that have a large proportion of non-English speaking customers must include information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or provide a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in the appropriate language.
- It is best to remove all non-detected contaminants and all contaminants not required to be monitored by the water system from the report. This will make the report shorter, so that it is easier to read and less expensive to print. If you wish to include non-detected contaminants in your report, the CCR Rule requires that all detected and non-detected contaminants be presented in separate tables.
- A detected contaminant stays in the report from year to year until the particular contaminant is tested again, in which case, the result may either be modified, if detected again, or removed, if not detected. No data older than 5 years needs to be included.

### 2. Distribute your 2024 CCR to customers through direct delivery

CCR DELIVERY METHOD	METHOD DESCRIPTION
Mail – paper copy	CWS mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
Hand deliver – paper copy	CWS hand delivers a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
Mail – notification that CCR is available on web site via a direct URL	CWS mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter. A copy of the notice of the direct URL must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
Email – direct URL to CCR	CWS emails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet. A URL that navigates to a web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR or enter other information does not meet the “directly deliver” requirement. This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. A copy of the email must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
Email – CCR sent as an attachment or embedded image	CWS emails the CCR as an email attachment [e.g., portable document format (PDF)] or emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email. This method may only be used for customers when a CWS has a valid email address to deliver the CCR electronically. A copy of the email must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.
Additional electronic delivery that meets “otherwise directly deliver” requirement	CWS delivers CCR through a method that “otherwise directly delivers” to each bill-paying customer and in coordination with the primacy agency. This category is intended to encompass methods or technologies not included above. CWSs and primacy agencies considering new methods or technologies should consult with the EPA to ensure it meets the intent of “otherwise directly deliver.”

- **Systems serving 100,000 or more persons must** post the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site using a direct URL that immediately opens to the full report.
- **Systems serving 10,000 or more persons must** distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above.
- **Systems serving less than 10,000 persons but more than 500 persons must either:** (1) distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, but it will be in what newspaper(s) and when (attach copy of notice). The complete CCR should be printed in the local newspaper, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. (*The 2<sup>nd</sup> option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!*)
- **Systems serving 500 or fewer persons must either:** (1) distribute the CCR using a delivery method in the table above **OR** (2) notify their customers that the CCR is not being mailed, and a copy of the CCR must be made available upon request. (*The 2<sup>nd</sup> option is not acceptable if using the CCR for Tier 3 Public Notification!*) A copy of the notice must be submitted to the State with the CCR and Certification Form.

**Note:** Use of social media or automated phone calls DO NOT meet existing CCR distribution methods under the Rule.

### 3. Submit and certify a copy of the CCR and all supporting documentation (copy of notice, email, or bill example) through our ECERT Online Certification application in one PDF file

**ECERT Online Certification and Submittal of CCR:** <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/default.aspx>

The certification form on the previous page is not required for CCRs submitted through ECERT. For assistance with accessing ECERT please email [PWSS.CCR@deq.nc.gov](mailto:PWSS.CCR@deq.nc.gov) or go to <https://pws.ncwater.org/ECERT/pages/CCRHELP.pdf>. If a Tier 3 Public Notice is included in the report, you must submit to both the CCR and PN modules in ECERT to certify both requirements have been met.

**If you do not have access to the internet,** you can mail your CCR, Certification form, and supporting documentation to: *Public Water Supply Section, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, Attn: CCR Rule Manager.*

# **2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

## **Town of West Jefferson**

Water System Number: NC **01 05 010**

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) 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 to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Brantley Price at (336) 246-3551. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at the Town Hall located at the intersection of Jefferson and Main Street, on the first Monday night of each month at 6:00 PM.**

### **What EPA Wants You to Know**

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 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 (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/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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 be naturally-occurring 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

### **When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source**

The water that is used by this system is groundwater from 10 wells and 1 spring in the surrounding area.

## Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), 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 (PCSSs). 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 the Town of West Jefferson was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSSs 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:

**Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSSs)**

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Woods Well #8	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Oakwood	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well #10	Lower	June 12, 2020
Well #3A	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well #3	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well #5	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well #7	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well #4	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well #7A	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well #7B	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Spring at Mt. Jefferson	Moderate	June 12, 2020
Well 12A	Moderate	June 12, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the Town of West Jefferson 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 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@deq.nc.gov](mailto:swap@deq.nc.gov). Please indicate your system name, 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 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 PCSSs in the assessment area.

## Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.

## Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

During 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024, we received no violations.

## **Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

- ***Not-Applicable (N/A)*** – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
- ***Non-Detects (ND)*** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.
- ***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)*** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)*** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- ***Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)*** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- ***Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)*** - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- ***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ***Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)*** - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- ***Action Level (AL)*** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)*** – 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.
- ***Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)*** – 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.
- ***Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)*** – 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 Byproducts Rule.
- ***Running Annual Average (RAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** - 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.
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*** - 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.

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## **Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants**

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, 2024.** The 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 one year old.

## Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low      High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	06/09/2022-07/25/2022	0.47	0	ND - 0.72 ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	06/09/2022-07/25/2022	ND	0	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at [wwtp@townofwj.com](mailto:wwtp@townofwj.com)

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, visit <http://www.townofwjnc.com/lsl>.

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 West Jefferson 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, 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 in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Brandon Patrick at 336-246-3558. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	B01 - ND	N/A	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	B02 – 14	14 – 14 ppb	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

## Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low      High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.08	0.7 – 1.3	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

## Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

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

## Turbidity\*

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.074 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100 %	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff

\* 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.

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	N	ND	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

## Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 12

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	2.59 ppm	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 11

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	2.31 ppm	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 10

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	1.64 ppm	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 8

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	1.41	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 7

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	1.7 ppm	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 5

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	ND	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 4

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	2.09 ppm	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants: Well 3

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2024	N	3.21 ppm	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

### Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low      High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium (pCi/L)	2019	N	1.2 pCi/L	1.2 – 1.2 pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

### Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low      High	SMCL
Iron (ppm)	2024	ND	N/A	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	2024	ND	N/A	0.05
Sodium (ppm)	2024	5.57 ppm	3.92 - 7.22 ppm	N/A