

Town of Jamestown
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Jamestown, NC 27282

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2011
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Jamestown
For January 1 to December 31, 2011
PWS ID# NC 02-41-030

Jamestown is pleased to present to you the 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report serves as a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about the source of your 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 and appreciate the efforts we make to continually improve the water distribution process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our goal is to keep our customers well informed, after all, informed customers are our best allies.

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 microbiological 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Town of Jamestown is a purchase water system. We purchase our water from the Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA) and the City of Greensboro. PTRWA and Greensboro get their water from surface water sources and process the water through their filtration plants to remove contaminants that may be in their water sources. PTRWA gets its water from Randleman Lake. Greensboro gets its water from Lake Brandt and Lake Townsend. The water is transported to the Town of Jamestown through High Point's and Greensboro's water distribution systems.

In 2011, the Town of Jamestown purchased water from PTRWA, the City of Greensboro, and the City of High Point. To obtain Water Quality Reports from these systems, please contact the following:

City of Greensboro	(336) 373-7527
City of High Point	(336) 883-3111
Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority	(336) 498-5510

On July 25, 2011, the water suppliers for the Town of Jamestown changed their method of disinfection from free chlorine to a two-stage process. Primary disinfection is still done by free chlorine, but chloramines (combined chlorine and ammonia) are used as a secondary disinfectant. This change is to help us comply with the Stage 2 disinfectant/disinfectant by-products rule from EPA.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

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.

levels exceeding the standard. We have been working with PTRWA, High Point, Greensboro, and the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources to make corrective actions. PTRWA has made several modifications to their plant and transmission lines to remedy this situation. Additionally, the Town of Jamestown has increased the amount of testing and hydrant flushing as corrective measures. Please see the Town of Jamestown's website under News and Notices for more information.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person Paul R. Blanchard	System Name Town of Jamestown	System Address (Street) 301 E. Main Street P.O. Box 848
Phone Number (336) 454-1138	System PWSID # NC 02-41-030	System Address (City, State, Zip) Jamestown, NC 27282

Violation Awareness Date: October 14, 2011

Date Notice Distributed: November 10, 2011

Method of Distribution U.S. Mail, Town website

Public Notification Certification:

The public water system named above hereby affirms that public notification has been provided to its consumer in accordance with all delivery, content, format, and deadline requirements specified in 15A NCAC 18C .1523.

Owner/Operator: Paul R. Blanchard Paul R. Blanchard November 10, 2011
(Signature) (Print Name) (Date)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Town of Jamestown Water System Has Levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. The latest test results we received on October 13, 2011 show that our system exceeds the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). The standard for TTHMs is 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The average level of TTHMs for the last 12 months was 0.081 mg/L.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, **some people who drink the water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The Town of Jamestown purchases water from the Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA) and the Cities of High Point and Greensboro for resale and distribution to its water customers. Consequently, the water that was purchased and distributed to our customers did not meet drinking water standards due to the TTHM

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 for High Point and Greensboro 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.). The assessment findings are provided by the cities of High Point and Greensboro and are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
City Lake (High Point)	Moderate	March 2010
Oak Hollow Lake (High Point)	Moderate	March 2010
Lake Brandt (Greensboro)	Higher	March 2010
Lake Townsend (Greensboro)	Higher	March 2010

The complete SWAP Assessment report for High Point, Greensboro, and Jamestown may be viewed on the Web at:

<http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap>

Please 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. 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 your system name, PWSID, 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.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

The Town of Jamestown routinely monitors water provided to the Town of Jamestown for disinfectant byproducts. The Town monitors quarterly for trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Water samples taken on August 16, 2011 showed high readings of THMs, which raised our average THM reading to 0.081 parts per million (ppm), which exceeds the allowable limit of 0.080 ppm. Upon subsequent testing, our results dropped to acceptable levels. In an effort to prevent a reoccurrence, the Town of Jamestown began testing monthly samples instead of quarterly samples. The report distributed to all customers is provided on page 6.

What If I Have Any Questions Or Would Like to Become More Involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the Town of Jamestown, Mr. Paul Blanchard, Public Services Director, at Town Hall, 301 East Main Street or call 336-454-1138. Our office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants

Jamestown, PTRWA, High Point, and Greensboro routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the 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, 2011.** The EPA or the State requires 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions and Abbreviations:

- *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.
- *Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- *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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *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.
- *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.
- *NTU* - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, measures the cloudiness of the water; at no time can the turbidity go above 1.0 NTU, and must not exceed 0.30 in 95% of daily samples in any month.
- *pCi/L* - Picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
- *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.

Jamestown Test Results for 2011

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	zero	zero	zero	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	No	zero	zero	zero	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) Tested every 3 years	Sept. 2011	<0.087 ppm	zero	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) Tested every 3 years	Sept. 2011	ND	zero	zero	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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. Jamestown is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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>

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL) Tested every 9 years	Oct. 2003	No	<0.17	<0.17	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	Yes	79	50 116	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	39	27 41	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection