

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	absent	0	1 positive sample / month*	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	absent	0	Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat sample(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

Asbestos Contaminant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL)	March 2013	No	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Number of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	September 2015	<0.068 ppm	zero	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	September 2015	<6.6 ppb	zero	zero	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

Disinfectant (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	2017	N	2.46	2.20 2.72	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectant Byproduct Compliance—Based on LRAA

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	43	16 74	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	30	9 62	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Important Drinking Water Definitions and Abbreviations:

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.

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 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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The average of samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Picocuries per Liter (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.



2017

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Jamestown

For January 1 to December 31, 2017

PWS ID# NC 02-41-030

Jamestown is pleased to present to you the 2017 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 and to providing you with this information because 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. The Town of Jame-

stown 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>.

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), the City of High Point, and the City of Greensboro. PTRWA, High Point, 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. High Point gets its water from Arnold J. Koonce, Jr., City Lake and Oak Hollow 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.

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In 2017, 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/by-products rule from EPA.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment 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 (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, Greensboro, and PTRWA 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 summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Arnold J. Koonce, Jr., City Lake (High Point)	Higher	September 2017
Oak Hollow Lake (High Point)	Higher	September 2017
Lake Brandt (Greensboro)	Higher	August 2017
Lake Townsend (Greensboro)	Higher	August 2017
Randleman Lake (PTRWA)	Higher	September 2017

The complete SWAP Assessment report for High Point, Greensboro, PTRWA, and Jamestown may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/?page=600. 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. 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, 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 PCSs in the assessment area.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

The Town of Jamestown did not receive any drinking water violations this year.

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, 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 tables below list 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, 2017.** 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.