



2008

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Jamestown

For January 1 to December 31, 2008

PWS ID# NC 02-41-030

It's the Town of Jamestown's pleasure to present to you the 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is 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 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 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 City of High Point and the City of Greensboro. Both municipalities 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. High Point gets its water from Oak Hollow Lake and City Lake. Greensboro gets its water from Lake Brandt and Lake Townsend.

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. 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	December 12, 2003
Oak Hollow Lake (High Point)	Moderate	December 12, 2003
Lake Brandt (Greensboro)	Higher	March 21, 2005
Lake Townsend (Greensboro)	Higher	March 21, 2005

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

On May 2, 2008, the Town received a maximum contaminant level violation for total coliform. After being notified of the contaminant, Public Services staff worked closely with NCDENR Public Water Supply representatives to quickly and diligently notify those affected and resolve the problem. The situation was remedied within five (5) days.

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. Chuck Smith, 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

We 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, 2008.** 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** - Pico-curie 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 2008

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation	Your Water	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes	2 (MCL Violation)	0	one positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	No	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) Tested every 3 years	Sept. 2008	0.080 ppm	0	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. 2008	ND	0	0	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	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Asbestos (MFL) Tested every	Oct. 2003	No	<0.17	Low High	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Required Safe Drinking Water Act Regulated Constituents tested or detected last year - Jan 2008 through Dec 2008

Constituent	Last amount found	Last tested	units of measure	MCL (1)	MCLG (2)	Potential Health Effect	Source
After treatment at the Ward Water Plant							
pH	7.06	11/11/2008	std units	>6.5	no limit	none	none
Barium	<0.4	11/11/2008	mg/L	<2	<2	Circulatory effects	natural pigments, epoxy sealants, spent coal
Fluoride	1.6	11/11/2008	mg/L	<4	<4	Skeletal and dental fluorosis	natural, fertilizer, aluminum industry, water treatment
Sodium	13.3	11/11/2008	mg/L	no limit	no limit	none	none
Sulfate	19	11/11/2008	mg/L	no limit	no limit	diarrhea	natural deposits, water production
Nitrate	0.292	9/2/2008	mg/L	<10	no limit		animal waste, fertilizer, natural deposits, septic tanks, sewage
Nitrite	<0.10	9/2/2008	mg/L	no limit	no limit	methemoglobinemia	
Gross alpha	<3	12/12/2006	pCi/L	15	none		natural deposits and man-made sources
Gross beta	<4	12/12/2006	pCi/L	50	none		
Radium 228	<1	12/12/2006	pCi/L	2	none	cancer	
Total Asbestos	<0.20	2003	MFL>10 um	7	none	cancer	
At the customer's Tap							
Total Coliform	<1	Dec 08	/100 ml	<5% of tests	none	stomach upset	human and animal waste
Total Trihalomethanes (rolling average of previous 4 quarters)	0.061	11/11/2008	mg/L	< 0.080	no limit		by-product of disinfecting drinking water
Total Haloacetic Acids Rolling average of previous 4 quarters)	0.0284	11/11/2008	mg/L	< 0.060	no limit	cancer, suspected in pre-mature birth	
Lead	<3	9/5/2008	ug/L	<15	<15	kidney, nervous system damage	natural/industrial deposits, plumbing, solder, brass alloy faucets
Copper	<50	9/5/2008	ug/L	<1300	<1300	gastrointestinal irritation	natural/industrial deposits, wood preservatives, plumbing

Pesticides and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) 39 compounds tested with no quantifiable results to report. Sampled on 11/11/2008.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) were sampled in January and November of 2008 and have no quantifiable results to report.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	71	60 98	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	44	33 52	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

High Point water data is provided on Pages 6 and 7 or you may call 883-3111 for more information. Greensboro water data is provided on Pages 8 and 9 or you may call 373-7527 for more information.

**City of High Point
Selected Averages after treatment at the Ward Water Plant
(tested throughout the month and reported to state)
Jan 2008 through Dec 2008**

Constituent	Average found	Most found	units of measure
Turbidity	0.065	0.201	NTU
Total Organic Carbon	2	2.2	mg/L
Dissolved Organic Carbon	1.95	2.3	mg/L
UV 254	2.93	4.1	mg/L
pH	7.51	7.8	std units
Chlorine	2.11	2.5	mg/L
Alkalinity	23	36	mg/L
Hardness	34	41	mg/L
Aluminum	<.50	<.50	mg/L
Copper	0.0164	0.175	mg/L
Fluoride	0.98	1.44	mg/L
Iron	<.50	<.50	mg/L
Manganese	<.025	<.025	mg/L
Sodium	13	17.8	mg/L
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	0.256	0.72	mg/L
Total Phosphorus as Phosphorus	0.23	0.27	mg/L
Total Coliform	<1	<1	/100 ml
Heterotrophic bacteria	0	0	/ml
Aeromonas (bacteria)	<.20	<.20	/100ml

**CITY OF GREENSBORO 2008 WATER QUALITY RESULTS
MONITORED LEAVING THE TREATMENT PLANT**

SUBSTANCE	UNIT	HIGHEST ALLOWED BY EPA MCL ³	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL MCL ⁴	ANNUAL COMPLIANCE TESTING	RESULTS	
					AVERAGE	
Aluminum	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	0.20	T ¹ <0.05 ND M ¹ <0.05 ND	T ¹ 0.03 M ¹ 0.07	
Arsenic	mg/L	0.010	0.006	T ¹ <0.003 ND M ¹ <0.003 ND		
Barium	mg/L	7	7	T ¹ <0.40 M ¹ <0.40		
Beryllium	mg/L	0.004	0.004	T ¹ <0.002 ND M ¹ <0.002 ND		
Cadmium	mg/L	0.005	0.005	T ¹ <0.001 ND M ¹ <0.001 ND		
Chloride	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	250	T ¹ 10.4 M ¹ 9.3		
Chlorine, Free residual	mg/L	4.0 MIRD ¹¹	4.0 MIRD ¹¹	T ¹ <0.020 ND M ¹ <0.020 ND	T ¹ 1.81 M ¹ 1.79	
Chromium	mg/L	0.100	0.100	T ¹ <0.020 ND M ¹ <0.020 ND		
Copper	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	15	T ¹ 7 M ¹ 9		
Copper (see Monitored at Consumer's Tap below)	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	1.0	T ¹ <0.05 M ¹ <0.05		
Cyanide	mg/L	0.200	0.200	T ¹ <0.040 ND M ¹ <0.040 ND		
Fluoride	mg/L	4.000	2.00	T ¹ 0.64 M ¹ 0.94	T ¹ 0.78 M ¹ 0.96	
Hardness, Total	mg/L	NOT REGULATED		T ¹ 34 M ¹ 49		
Iron	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	0.300	T ¹ <0.060 ND M ¹ <0.060 ND	T ¹ <0.01 ND M ¹ <0.01 ND	
Manganese	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	0.050	T ¹ <0.010 ND M ¹ <0.010 ND	T ¹ <0.01 ND M ¹ <0.01 ND	
Mercury	mg/L	0.002	0.002	T ¹ <0.0004 ND M ¹ <0.0004 ND		
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	NOT REGULATED	0.100	T ¹ <0.100 ND M ¹ <0.100 ND		
Nitrite	mg/L	10.0	10.0	T ¹ <1.00 ND M ¹ <1.00 ND	T ¹ 3.0 M ¹ 4.4	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	6.5-8.5	T ¹ 7.08 M ¹ 6.95		
Phosphorus, total	mg/L	NOT REGULATED		T ¹ 0.42 M ¹ 0.31		
Selenium	mg/L	0.050	0.050	T ¹ <0.010 ND M ¹ <0.010 ND		
Sodium	mg/L	NOT REGULATED		T ¹ 13.10 M ¹ 8.70	T ¹ 13.5 M ¹ 11.2	
Sulfate	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	250	T ¹ 22 M ¹ 23	T ¹ 24.3 M ¹ 22.4	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	500	T ¹ 94	T ¹ 94	
Total Hardness	mg/L	0.002	0.0005	T ¹ <0.001 ND M ¹ <0.001 ND		
Turbidity	NTU ¹⁰	TT ²	N/A 14		T ¹ 0.02 M ¹ 0.07	
Zinc	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	5.0	T ¹ <0.01 M ¹ <0.01		
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	NOT REGULATED	N/A	T ¹ <0.0005 M ¹ <0.0005		
1,1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	NOT REGULATED	200	T ¹ <0.0005 M ¹ <0.0005		
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS						
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT ²	N/A	RAA ¹⁷ 1.105 M ¹ 1.13		
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
1,3-SDC's	µg/L	6 ⁵	0	2.36		
RADIONUCLIDES						
Acetate	µg/L ¹³	15	zero	T ¹ <3 M ¹ <3		
Iron	µg/L	20	zero	T ¹ 3.8 M ¹ <2		
Radium 226	pCi/L	3	zero	T ¹ <1 ND M ¹ <1 ND		
Radium 228	pCi/L	2	zero	T ¹ <1 ND M ¹ <1 ND		
Strontium 90	pCi/L	50	zero	T ¹ <4 M ¹ <4		
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	µg/L ¹⁶	80.0	N/A		70.6	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	60.0	N/A		38.3	
Chlorine, Free residual	mg/L	4.0 MIRD ¹¹	4.0 MIRD ¹¹		1.02	
Total Coliform Bacteria	mpn	5.0% of monthly samples positive	zero		1.2%	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	mpn	zero	zero		0.00%	
MONITORED AT THE CUSTOMER'S						
Lead June-Sept. 2007	µg/L	15.0 µg/L ¹⁵	zero	100.00% of homes were below A.L. ¹ 90th percentile=3		
Copper June-Sept. 2007	µg/L	1.30 µg/L	1.30	100.00% of homes were below A.L. 90th percentile= 0.08		

RANGE	VIOLATION	COMMENT	POTENTIAL SOURCE OF SUBSTANCES
<0.01-0.15	NO	Secondary Standard	Residual from the Treatment Process
	NO		Solder, electronics, fire retardants
	NO	Secondary Standard	Erosion of natural deposits
	NO	Last regulatory sampling Dec. 2002; Next regulatory sampling 2011	Erosion of natural deposits
	NO		Erosion of natural deposits; metal refinery
	NO		Metal refinery, coal burning factory
	NO		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural erosion
6.50-24.2	NO	Secondary standard	
T 0.82-2.5 M 1.02-2.3	NO	Chlorine residual tested every 2 hours, monitored continuously on-line	Water additive used to control microbes
	NO		Erosion of natural deposits; steel nails
<1-8	NO	Secondary Standard	
<0.05- <0.05	NO	Secondary Standard	Corrosion of household plumbing
	NO		
T 0.11-1.13 M 0.14-1.23	NO		Water additive which promotes strong teeth
2-134	NO	Considered to be moderately soft (USGS standards established in 1982)	Natural deposits and the treatment process
<0.01 ND- .02	NO	Secondary Standard	Plumbing corrosion and natural deposits
<0.01 ND- <0.01 N	NO	Secondary Standard	Plumbing corrosion and natural deposits
	NO		Landfill and septic runoff; natural deposits
	NO		Erosion of natural deposits
15- 1.03	NO		Fertilizer runoff, sewage; natural deposits
T 6.5-8.3 M 7-8	NO	Secondary Standard	
0.06-0.76	NO		Fertilizer runoff; Corrosion control treatment
	NO		Mine waste; natural deposits
2.7-22.6	NO		Naturally occurring minerals in the soil
<1- 30.8	NO	Secondary Standard	Naturally occurring minerals in the soil
53- 146	NO	Secondary Standard	Erosion of natural deposits; treatment process
	NO		Leaching from ore processing
0.01-0.17	NO	100% of all samples were <0.30. The EPA requirement is 95%.	Soil runoff
100.00% <0.30	NO		
<0.01- <0.01	NO	Secondary Standard	Corrosion of plumbing fixtures; industrial waste
	NO	50+ VOC's tested; All others - Not Detected	
	NO	Testing in dist system; chloroform max @ 176 µg/L, chloroacetonitrile max @ 176 µg/L, bromochloroacetonitrile max @ 24 µg/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	NO	quarterly testing in Distribution system; bromochloroacetonitrile max @ 24 µg/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	NO	Secondary Standard	
T0.92-1.23 M 1.03-1.35	NO	Compliance based on 45- 55% removal; Compliance method Step 1 and Acc4	Naturally present in the environment
	NO	Includes pesticides and herbicides.	Pesticide/herbicide runoff
	NO	Next regulatory sampling March 2009	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories
	NO	Compliance sampling 2003; Next regulatory sampling 2008	
	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Erosion of natural deposits
	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; sampled in 2003	Erosion of natural deposits
	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Erosion of natural deposits
	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Erosion of natural deposits
	NO	Decay of natural and man-made minerals; sampled in 2003	Decay of natural and man-made minerals
N SYSTEM			
20- 189	NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection
12- 80	NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection
<0.01- 1.97	NO	analyzed as each bacteriological sample is collected (1915 in 2006)	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
	NO	2 positives of 162 monthly distribution samples in June & August 2008	Naturally present in the environment
	NO	1915 distribution samples collected in 2008	Human and animal fecal waste
R6 TAP			
<3- <3	NO	50 at risk homes tested every 3 years by a State certified lab for copper & lead	Corrosion of household plumbing
<0.05- .15	NO	All consumer complaints tested for Copper & Lead by the Water Resources Lab	Corrosion of household plumbing

EXAMPLE OF ADVISORY

Water System ID# NC 02-41-030

Total Coliform Bacteria

Advisory!

Wade Street Only

Total coliform bacteria was detected in water samples collected from the water system serving the Town of Jamestown in Guilford County. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. However, coliforms are an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Therefore, as a precaution until additional testing can confirm the absence of coliform bacteria, the Division of Environmental Health advises customers to **boil all water** used for human consumption (including drinking, cooking, brushing teeth, making ice and washing hands) or use bottled water.

Vigorous boiling for one (1) minute should kill any disease-causing organisms that may be present in the water.

This advisory remains in effect until further written notification is issued.

This advisory issued on May 1, 2008 by:

Chuck Smith

Town of Jamestown Water System

336-454-1138

and/or

Michael Gendy, P.E.

Environmental Engineer

Public Water Supply Section

Division of Environmental Health

(336) 771-5000

EXAMPLE OF NOTICE

Water System ID# NC 02-41-030

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Total Coliform Bacteria Advisory issued on May 1, 2008 for Wade Street has been lifted.

Additional water testing has been performed and no coliform bacteria were found in the water samples. This advisory was isolated to the Wade Street area as all other areas of Jamestown received satisfactory test results.

This notice is issued on May 2, 2008 by:

Chuck Smith

Town of Jamestown

Water System

336-454-1138