

Town of Jamestown
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Jamestown, NC 27282

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2009
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Jamestown
For January 1 to December 31, 2009
PWS ID# NC 02-41-030

Jamestown is pleased to present to you the 2009 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 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

The City of High Point's water treatment plant recently experienced a problem with its filters due to extremely cold temperatures. Very cold temperatures cause the water to become very dense, which will not allow the turbidity particles to settle properly which resulted in the filters becoming overloaded. The Regional Division of the Public Water Supply Section was informed and subsequently visited High Point's water treatment plant for a consultation. Disinfectant has been increased and daily bacteriological tests are being performed to insure that the drinking water is safe for daily use.

High Point's treatment plant operators continuously monitor water conditions at the treatment plant and make adjustments to the treatment process as needed. High Point has consulted with design engineers and filter restoration is currently underway.

We have been informed that High Point's Water Treatment Plant returned to compliance immediately after the violation occurred.

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 Charles Smith	System Name Town of Jamestown	System Address (Street) 301 East Main St.
Phone Number 336-454-1138	System PWSID # 02-41-030	System Address (City, State, Zip) Jamestown, NC 27282

Violation Awareness Date: January 7, 2010

Date Notice Distributed: 1/27/10

Method of Distribution: U.S. Mail

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: Charles Smith (Signature)

CHARLES SMITH (Print Name) 1/25/10 (Date)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Jamestown Did Not Meet Treatment Requirements

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

The City of High Point routinely monitors water provided to the Town of Jamestown for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether High Point is effectively filtering the water supply. Normal turbidity levels at the High Point water treatment plant are 0.06 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). Water samples taken on January 6, 2010 showed levels of a maximum of 1.82 NTU. This was above the standard of 1 NTU. Because of these high levels of turbidity, there is an increased chance that the water may contain disease-causing organisms.

What should I do?

- You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. We do not know of any contamination, and none of our testing has shown disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What does this mean?

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

What happened? What was done? When will the problem be corrected?

The Town of Jamestown purchases water from the City of High Point for resale and distribution to its water customers. Consequently the water that was purchased from the City of High Point and distributed to our customers did not meet treatment requirements due to high levels of turbidity (cloudiness) observed at the High Point Water Treatment Plant.

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	February 19, 2010
Oak Hollow Lake (High Point)	Moderate	February 19, 2010
Lake Brandt (Greensboro)	Higher	March 21, 2009
Lake Townsend (Greensboro)	Higher	March 21, 2009

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 City of High Point routinely monitors water provided to the Town of Jamestown for turbidity (cloudiness). Normal turbidity levels at the High Point water treatment plant are 0.06 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). Water samples taken on January 6, 2010 showed levels of a maximum of 1.82 NTU. This was above the standard of 1 NTU. **High Point's Water Treatment Plant returned to compliance immediately after the violation occurred.** The report distributed at all customers is provided on page 10.

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, Assistant Town Manager, 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, 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, 2009.** 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.

RANGE	VIOLATION	COMMENT	POTENTIAL SOURCE OF SUBSTANCES
T#### -0.1 M <0.01 -0.44	NO	Secondary Standard	Residual from the Treatment Process Solder, electronics, fire retardants Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; metal refinery Metal refinery; coal burning factory Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural erosion
T 4.13-22.5 M 4.62 -16.2	NO	Secondary standard	
T 1.3-2.45 M #####	NO	Chlorine residual tested every 2 hours, monitored continuously on-line	Water additive used to control microbes Erosion of natural deposits; steel mills
T <1-5 M <1-8	NO	Secondary Standard	
<0.05 - <0.05	NO	Secondary Standard	Corrosion of household plumbing
T ##### M #####	NO		Water additive which promotes strong teeth
T 18-46 M 18-65	NO	Considered to be moderately soft (USGS standards established in 1962)	Natural deposits and the treatment process
##### - .06	NO	Secondary Standard	Plumbing corrosion and natural deposits
##### - .03	NO	Secondary Standard	Plumbing corrosion and natural deposits Landfill and cropland runoff; natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits Fertilizer runoff; sewage; natural deposits
T .10- 2.9 M .16- 3.2	NO		
T 6.8-8 M 6.8-8	NO	Secondary Standard	
T 0.04-0.49 M 0.05-0.58	NO		Fertilizer runoff; Corrosion control treatment Mine waste; natural deposits Naturally occurring minerals in the soil
T 7.9-19.8 M 8.5-22.1	NO		
T 14.4- 32.8 M 14.4- 31.3	NO	Secondary Standard	Naturally occurring minerals in the soil
T 67- 117 M 72- 153	NO	Secondary Standard	Erosion of natural deposits; treatment process Leaching from ore processing Soil runoff
T 0.01-0.28 M 0.01-0.2 100.00% <0.30	NO	100% of all samples were <0.30. The EPA requirement is 95%.	Corrosion of plumbing fixtures; industrial waste By-product of drinking water disinfection By-product of drinking water disinfection
		Secondary Standard	
3) T 0.92-1.23 M #####	NO	Compliance based on 45 - 50% removal; Compliance method Step 1 and Acc4 Includes pesticides and herbicides. Next regulatory sampling March 2009	Naturally present in the environment Pesticide/herbicide runoff Discharge from rubber & chemical factories
	NO		
	NO		Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man-made minerals
DN SYSTEM			
22.7- 154.0	NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection
19.9- 116.6	NO		By-product of drinking water disinfection
<0.01 - 2.20	NO	Analyzed as each biological sample is collected (1928 in 2009)	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
	NO	4 positives of 169 monthly distribution samples in November 2009	Naturally present in the environment
	NO	0 positives of 1928 distribution samples collected in 2009	Human and animal fecal waste
ERS 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
IS USED IN A TABLE			
gov.			
an health at the established levels.			
nplies in any month			
necessary for control of microbial contaminants.			
reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.			
% of tap samples exceed the AL for Copper and Lead, water systems must take additional steps.			
rious systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
s of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.			

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

SUBSTANCE	UNIT	HIGHEST ALLOWED BY EPA MCL ³	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL MCLG ⁴	ANNUAL COMPLIANCE TESTING	RESULTS	
					AVERAGE	
Aluminum	mg/L ²	REGULATED ⁵	0.20		T ¹ 0.03	M ¹ 0.05
Chloride	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	250		T ¹ 9.5	M ¹ 9.6
Chlorine, Free residual	mg/L	4.0 MRDL ¹¹	4.0 MRDLG		T ¹ 1.86	M ¹ 1.91
Color	CU	REGULATED ⁵	15		T ¹ 1.1	M ¹ 1.3
Copper (see Monitored at Consumer's Tap below)	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	1.0		T ¹ <0.05	M ¹ <0.05
Fluoride	mg/L	4.000	2.00	T ¹ 0.77 M ¹ 0.81	T ¹ 0.72	M ¹ 0.75
Hardness, Total	mg/L	NOT REGULATED			T ¹ 33	M ¹ 47
Iron	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	0.300	T ¹ ##### M ¹ #####	T ¹ <0.01 ND	M ¹ #####
Manganese	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	0.050	T ¹ ##### M ¹ #####	T ¹ <0.01 ND	M ¹ #####
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	10.0	10.0	T ¹ <1.00 ND M ¹ <1.00 ND	T ¹ 4.7	M ¹ 7.3
pH	SU	REGULATED ⁵	6.5-8.5	T ¹ 7.04 M ¹ 7.14		
Phosphorus, total	mg/L	NOT REGULATED			T ¹ 0.35	M ¹ 0.42
Sodium	mg/L	NOT REGULATED		T ¹ 10.80 M ¹ 7.58	T ¹ 14.3	M ¹ 14.3
Sulfate	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	250	T ¹ 36 M ¹ 27	T ¹ 23.5	M ¹ 23.8
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	REGULATED ⁵	500		T ¹ 88	M ¹ 102
Turbidity	NTU ¹⁰	TT ⁹	N/A ¹⁴		T ¹ 0.08	M ¹ 0.08
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS						
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT ⁹	N/A		RAA ¹⁷ T ¹ 1.05	M ¹ 1.13
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
26 SOC's	µg/L	6 ⁵	0	2.36		
13 SOC's	mg/L	NOT REGULATED		Not Detected ND		

MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	µg/L ¹⁶	80.0	N/A			69.2
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5	µg/L	80.0	N/A			56.4
Chlorine, Free residual	mg/L	4.0 MRDL ¹¹	4.0 MRDLG			1.06
Total Coliform Bacteria		5.0% of monthly samples positive	zero			2.36%
Fecal/E. Coli Coliform Bacteria		zero	zero			0.00%

MONITORED AT THE CUSTOMER

Lead June-Sept. 2007	µg/L	15.0 AL ¹⁵	zero	##### of homes were below A.L.* 90th percentile=3		
Copper June-Sept. 2007	mg/L	1.30 AL	1.30	##### of homes were below A.L. 90th percentile= 0.09		

DEFINITIONS AND KEY TO ABBREVIATION

1	T	Townsend Water Plant, located northeast of Greensboro, with source water supplied by Lake Townsend
	M	Mitchell Water Plant, located in central Greensboro, with source water supplied by Lake Brandt
2	mg/L	Milligrams per Liter equivalent to Parts per Million (ppm). (Corresponds to one penny in \$10,000, or one minute in two years.)
3	MCL ³	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
4	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.
5	Secondary Standards	Non-enforceable guidelines for drinking water due to aesthetic considerations such as taste, color and odor. These substances are not considered a risk to human health.
6	<	Less than symbol, which means below the detection limit of the instrument
7	ND	Non-Detects, laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used
8	MFL	Million Fibers per Liter, count of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers
9	TT	Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
10	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
11	MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control the microbial contamination in drinking water.
12	MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not apply to disinfectants.
13	pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water
14	N/A	Not Applicable, information not applicable/not required for the water system or for that particular regulation
15	AL	Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If more than 10% of the samples exceed the action level, the water system must take steps to reduce contamination.
16	µg/L	Micrograms per Liter equivalent to Parts per Billion (ppb). Corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.
17	RAA	Running Annual Average.
18	TTHM	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 Liters of water every day for 30 years.

Jamestown Test Results for 2009

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	zero	zero	one positive monthly sample	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	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) Tested every 3 years	Sept. 2008	0.080 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. 2008	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

Required Safe Drinking Water Act Regulated Constituents tested or detected last year - Jan 2009 through Dec 2009

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	11/18/2009	std units	>6.5	no limit	none	none
Barium	<0.4	11/18/2009	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	15.5	11/18/2009	mg/L	no limit	no limit	none	none
Sulfate	28	11/18/2009	mg/L	no limit	no limit	diarrhea	natural deposits, water production
Nitrate	0.137	10/6/2009	mg/L	<10	no limit	methemoglobinemia	animal waste, fertilizer, natural deposits, septic tanks, sewage
Gross alpha	<0.10	10/6/2009	mg/L	no limit	no limit	none	none
Gross beta	<4	12/12/2006	PCIL	15	none	none	natural deposits and man-made sources
Radium 228	<4	12/12/2006	PCIL	50	none	cancer	none
Total Asbestos	<0.20	2003	MFL >10 um	7	none	cancer	none
At the customer's Tap							
Total Coliform	<1	Dec 09	/100 ml	<5% of tests	none	stomach upset	human and animal waste
Total Trihalomethanes (rolling average of previous 4 quarters)	0.058	8/18/2009	mg/L	<0.080	no limit	none	none
Total Haloacetic Acids Rolling (average of previous 4 quarters)	0.024	8/18/2009	mg/L	<0.060	no limit	cancer, suspected in pre-mature birth	by-product of disinfecting drinking water
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 11/18/2009.
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) were sampled on 11/18/2009 and had no quantifiable results to report.

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]	No	73	58 83	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	No	43	36 58	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 2009 through Dec 2009

Constituent	Average found	Most found	units of measure
Turbidity	0.08	0.93	NTU
Total Organic Carbon	1.88	2.1	mg/L
Dissolved Organic Carbon	1.91	2.3	mg/L
UV 254	3	4.2	mg/L
pH	7.5	7.9	std units
Chlorine	2.2	2.7	mg/L
Alkalinity	25	33	mg/L
Hardness	34	40	mg/L
Aluminum	<.50	<.50	mg/L
Copper	0.006	0.012	mg/L
Fluoride	0.76	1.34	mg/L
Iron	<.50	<.50	mg/L
Manganese	<.025	<.025	mg/L
Sodium	15	19	mg/L
Nitrate+Nitrate as Nitrogen	0.11	0.23	mg/L
Total Phosphorus as Phosphorus	0.22	0.28	mg/L
Total Coliform	<1	<1	/100 ml
Heterotrophic bacteria	0	0	/ml
Aeromonas (bacteria)	<.20	<.20	/100ml