



Water System Number: NC02-01-015

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

Introduction

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 Graham-Mebane Water Plant at 336-578-3264. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.**

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

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.

In 2025, the City of Graham purchased water from the City of Burlington (Water System Number – NC02-01-010) during Tropical Storm Chantal and during a water line repair. You may review their Consumer Confidence Report at the following link:

<https://www.burlingtonnc.gov/DocumentCenter/view/6734/Annual-Drinking-Water-Quality-Report?bidId=>

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source



The source water that is used by the City of Graham is surface water from the Graham-Mebane Lake which is located at 3218 Bason Road, Mebane, NC 27302.

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 (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 City of Graham 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
Graham-Mebane Lake	Lower	September 9, 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for City of Graham 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. 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.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source in the following ways: dispose of chemicals properly, take used motor oil to a recycling center and/or volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source.

No Violations Were Received for Your Water System in 2025

The City of Graham is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis to ensure drinking water is meeting the health standard. During 2025, or during any compliance period that ended in 2025, the City of Graham had no violations of drinking water quality standards.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Herbicide – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Less Than (<) – Analyte concentration is less than reporting limit.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Pesticide – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – The highest-level concentration of a contaminant based on apparent quality such as color, odor, or taste, but does not imply any known health effect.

Treatment Technique (TT*) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exceptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions.

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, 2025.** 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

City of Graham's most recent lead and copper analyses was performed in accordance with the 1994 Lead and Copper Rule. According to that rule, 90% of the samples taken from locations in Graham identified as "high risk" must have less than 15 parts per billion (ppb or ug/L) of lead and less than 1.3 parts per million (ppm or mg/L) of copper. These sample locations are classified as "high risk" because they were constructed using copper pipe and lead solder as components in the plumbing system. New building codes and regulations no longer permit houses to be built using these components. Lead and copper samples were collected by the homeowner and analyzed by a certified laboratory. Samples were collected after the water had been left undisturbed in the household plumbing for an extended period of time. This is intended to collect a water sample that represents the "worst case" for lead and copper. Testing in 2025 indicated that the average concentration of lead in these "high risk" homes was less than 3 ppb and the average concentration of copper was less than 0.050 ppm, well below the regulatory limits. Data presented in the table below is from our most recent sampling event in 2025.

The table 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 ssmith@cityofgraham.com.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	07/23/2025	0 ppm	0	ND	– 0.074 ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	07/23/2025	0 ppb	0	ND	– 4 ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead in Drinking Water

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. City of Graham 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 the Graham-Mebane Water Plant at 336-578-3264. 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>.

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. You may access this inventory at: <https://www.cityofgraham.com/water-sewer/#service-line>

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic acids (HAA5) are disinfection byproducts that are formed when organic compounds in source water react with chlorine used to disinfect the drinking water.

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
TTHM (ppb)	2025	N	37.2	20.3	– 50.9	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	N	30.4	17.7	– 38.1	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High			
Chloramines (ppm)	N	2.69	1.2	3.5	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	7/23/25	N	0.49	N/A		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

The respective concentration of fluoride reported above is the result of a single sample collected on 7/23/25, however, fluoride analyses are conducted every day for process control at the treatment plant. The average fluoride concentration for 2025 was 0.78 mg/L.

There are a number of organics that are of potential concern in drinking water. This group includes Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) which vaporize easily. It also includes Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) which are manmade and include substances such as pesticides and herbicides. These organic chemicals may come from various sources like agriculture, urban storm runoff, residential uses, industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations and septic systems.

Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Simazine (ppb)	1/30/23 6/5/23	N	0.18	ND	0.18	4	4	Herbicide runoff

City of Graham is required to test for 26 Synthetic Organic Chemicals in 2 consecutive quarters every three years. Testing was done for these in January, April and June of 2023. There were 25 SOCs that were not detected. City of Graham is required to test for Simazine on an annual basis. Simazine was tested again on 2/4/25 and was not detected. City of Graham will test for SOCs again in 2026.

Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants

City of Graham is required to test for 21 Volatile Organic Chemicals every year. Volatile Organic Chemicals were analyzed in February of 2025 and there were no detections found for any of the 21 VOCs.

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	0.29 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
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	

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. Turbidity is measured at multiple locations throughout the treatment process. The turbidity above represents Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) turbidity. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. The 2025 average turbidity for our Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) was 0.093 NTU.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (lowest RAA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	N	1.52	1.41 – 1.62	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

For 2025 the average raw TOC was 7.29 mg/L and the average combined filter water TOC was 2.17 mg/L.

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System

Microbial contaminants in the source water, such as bacteria, may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock and wildlife. The physical processes and disinfection chemicals used during the treatment process effectively eliminate harmful organisms that may be in the untreated source water. Microbiological testing is performed daily to assure the absence of these organisms and to monitor the efficiency of these treatment techniques. Total Coliform and *E. coli* tests are performed on samples taken from the water treatment plant and throughout our 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	1	0	2 or more positive samples TT*	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	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> Note: 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

Cryptosporidium sp.

Cryptosporidium sp. is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, may cause diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism occurs naturally in surface waters and comes from animal wastes. *Cryptosporidium sp.* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. The Graham-Mebane Lake, your source water, underwent a 2-year sampling program which was completed in 2018. The average concentration of the sampling event was 0.008 oocysts/L.

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

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.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Low Range High	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	7/23/25	30.4	N/A	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	7/23/25	184	N/A	250
pH	7/23/25	8.6	N/A	6.5 to 8.5

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by Public Water Systems (PWSs). Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) required water systems to collect and analyze water samples for 20 chemicals and 10 cyanotoxins for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards, therefore are not regulated. The table below only includes data for the UCMR4 parameters that were detected.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)

UCMR4 Parameter	Year Tested	Source Water- Graham-Mebane Lake		Graham-Mebane WTP		Distribution System	
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Manganese, ug/L	2020	N/A	N/A	11.62	3.66 – 27.6	N/A	N/A
Bromide, ug/L	2020	21.9	21.1 – 22.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ug/L	2020	6,870	6,090 – 7,870	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haloacetic Acids- 9, ug/L	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.63	21.82 – 41.02

The UCMR5 required PWSs to collect and analyze water samples for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. The City of Graham collected data for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) in November 2023, March 2024, May 2024 and August 2024. The goal of the UCMR5 was to provide new data that will improve the EPA's understanding of the frequency that these per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help the EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health. On April 10, 2024, the EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS that were monitored in the UCMR5. PWSs will be required to comply with the PFAS NPDWR Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) starting in April 2029. UCMR 5 results for the NPDWR PFAS do not indicate compliance or noncompliance with the MCLs. The table below summarizes the detectable results of PFAS in the City's water during the UCMR5 sampling event.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)

UCMR5 Parameter	Sample Date	Your Water (average)	Range	MCL
			Low - High	
PFOA, ng/L	11-13-23	5.2	4.0 – 7.6	4 parts per trillion (ng/L)
	3-13-24			
	5-13-24			
	8-12-24			
PFOS, ng/L	11-13-23	5.4	4.3 - 7.4	4 parts per trillion (ng/L)
	3-13-24			
	5-13-24			
	8-12-24			
PFBS, ng/L	11-13-23	7.7	6.4 - 10.6	1.0 (unitless) Hazard Index **
	3-13-24			
	5-13-24			
	8-12-24			
PFHxA, ng/L	11-13-23	3.5	N/A	Currently N/A
PFPeA, ng/L	11-13-23	3.4	N/A	Currently N/A

The City of Graham had no detects on the remainder of the per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that were analyzed as part of the UCMR5. This included no detects of PFNA, PFHxS or HFPO-DA (GenX) in the UCMR5 sampling event. There was no Lithium detected during the entire UCMR5 sampling event. For more information on the UCMR5, please visit the EPA website at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-08/ucmr5-data-summary_0.pdf

As mentioned above, the EPA has established legally enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for six specific PFAS, including PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX) and PFBS (via a Hazard Index**), in drinking water. Public water systems must complete initial monitoring by 2027, provide public notification of these levels and implement treatment solutions to reduce PFAS exceeding these levels by April, 2029. During 2026 the City of Graham will conduct our initial monitoring for the PFAS NPDWR. We are also working with an engineering firm on the enhanced treatment needed at the water plant in order to meet the 2029 regulations of the PFAS NPDWR.

PFAS Notes:

- On April 10, 2024, the U.S. EPA set the following Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water: PFOA and PFOS=4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) respectively; PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX)=10 ppt respectively; and Hazard Index=1.
- The PWSs must comply with all MCLs and notify the public of MCLs violation starting five years following the rule promulgation (i.e., starting in April 2029).
- If the Running Annual Average (RAA) Hazard Index is greater than 1.0, it is considered a violation of the Hazard Index Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

$$**\text{Hazard Index} = \frac{\text{HFPO-DA ppt}}{10 \text{ ppt}} + \frac{\text{PFBS ppt}}{2000 \text{ ppt}} + \frac{\text{PFNA ppt}}{10 \text{ ppt}} + \frac{\text{PFHxS ppt}}{10 \text{ ppt}}$$

** EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action.

In addition to the UCMR5 monitoring, the City of Graham has conducted supplemental PFAS sampling in September, 2022, January, 2024 and November, 2025. The detectable results from these efforts are summarized in the table below.

Unregulated Contaminant (units)	Your Water (average)	Range	
		Low	High
PFOA, ng/L	4.9	2.8	6.0
PFOS, ng/L	5.04	2.9	6.77
PFNA, ng/L	0.17	ND	0.67
PFHxS, ng/L	1.00	ND	2.21
PFBS, ng/L	5.23	3.7	8.43
PFBA, ng/L	2.77	1.8	3.5
PFPeA, ng/L	1.47	ND	2.22
PFHxA, ng/L	1.21	ND	2.75
PFHpA, ng/L	0.53	ND	2.13
PFDA, ng/L	0.103	ND	0.412
PFPeS, ng/L	0.282	ND	0.845
PFHpS, ng/L	0.075	ND	0.224

The Graham-Mebane Water Treatment Plant is staffed by professional, trained and certified water facility operators. We take pride in our profession and our staff is committed to providing a safe and dependable supply of water for our citizens. Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns regarding the City of Graham's water supply. You may reach the treatment plant at 336-578-3264.

The City Council of Graham is the authority that determines infrastructure funding and the council members, under advisement of the City's management staff, make other decisions that affect the water supply and the quality of the drinking water. The City of Graham City Council meets on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the City of Graham Municipal Building located at 201 South Main Street in Graham.

The current city council members are:

Chelsea Dickey, Mayor

Ricky Hall, Mayor Pro Tem



Bobby Chin

Bonnie Whitaker

Jim Young