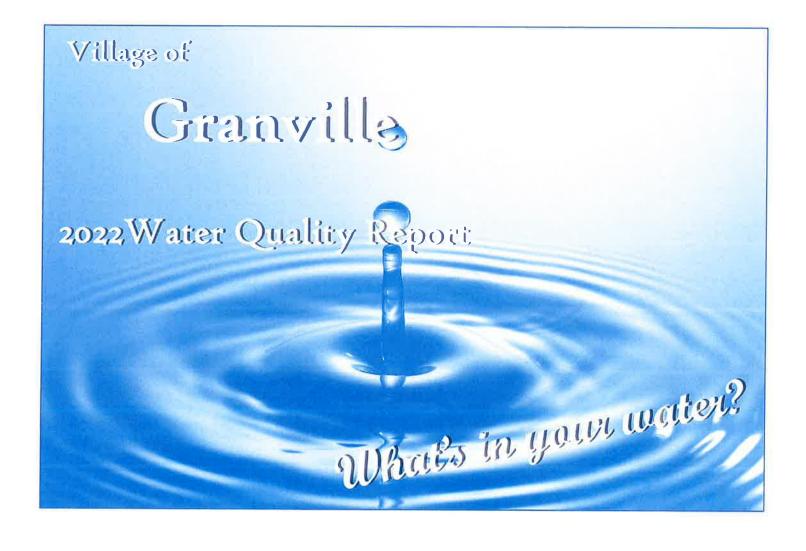


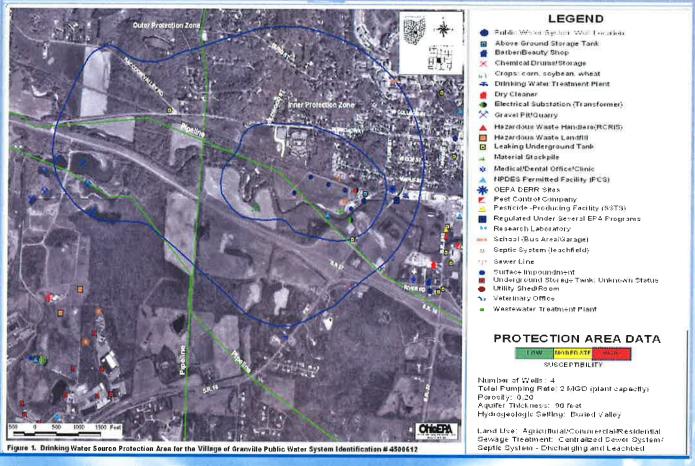
The Village of Granville prepares this report to provide information on the quality of water supplied to our customers between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.



2022 Water

What is the source of my water?

The Village of Granville's water supply is designated as a ground water supply. Granville's water comes from a well field near Raccoon Creek, adjacent to the water treatment plant, on a 20-acre site owned by the Village of Granville. Currently, the Village operates three wells. There is an Ohio EPA Superfund site near the Village's well field that the EPA has been monitoring for at least 28 years. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitivity of the aquifer, the number and types of potential contaminant sources, and historical detections of soil and ground water contamination. This sensitivity does not mean that the Granville well field will become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively high. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. In case of an emergency, the Village of Granville has connections to the City of Newark's water mains at two locations. These emergency connections have never been used to supply Granville with water. For more information call Matt Robinette, Utilities Director at 740-587-0165.



Do I need to take special precautions?

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 advise 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Quality Report

MCL

MCLG

Contaminants (units)

Listed below are contaminants found in the Village of Granville drinking water.

Range of

Year

Detection Violation Sampled Typical Source of Contaminants

Level

Found

| organic Con | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| uoride | (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1,04 AVG | 0.89 - 1.3 | No | 2022 | Water additive promoting strong teeth; erosic of natural deposits |
| arium | (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.028 | NA | NO | 2021 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| itrate ad and Copper | (ppm) | 10 | 10 | <0,50 | NA | NO | 2022 | Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septi tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| | | 15. | | امرانينطييما | 000/ 25/224 | | | |
| | | | Action Lev- | Individual Results Over | 90% of test levels were less | | Year Sam- | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| ontaminants Unit | S | | el (AL) | the AL | than | Violation | pled | Typical Source of Contaminants |
| | s (ppm) (AL) | | el (AL) 1,3 | NA | .32 | NO NO | pled 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| opper | (ppm) (AL) | found to | 1,3 | NA | .32 | NO | | ** |
| opper ote: Zero out of twen | (ppm) (AL) nty samples were | | 1,3 nave copper in | NA excess of the act | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts | NO per million | | ** |
| copper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen | (ppm) (AL) nty samples were | | 1,3 nave copper in | NA excess of the act | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts | NO per million | | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| copper out of twen ote: One out of twen ote: One out of twen oad | (ppm) (AL) nty samples were to nty samples was fo | | 1,3 nave copper in ave lead in exc | NA excess of the action | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per | NO per million billion. | 2022 | ** |
| copper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen ead adiologicals | (ppm) (AL) nty samples were to nty samples was fo | | 1,3 nave copper in ave lead in exc | NA excess of the action | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per | NO per million billion. | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| opper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen otad adiologicals ross Alpha | (ppm) (AL) nty samples were in nty samples was for (ppb) (AL) (pCi/L) 15 | | 1.3 nave copper in ave lead in exc 15 | NA excess of the action NA | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per 2,95 | NO per million billion. | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing |
| copper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen oad adiologicals ross Alpha | (ppm) (AL) nty samples were in nty samples was for (ppb) (AL) (pCi/L) 15 | | 1.3 nave copper in ave lead in exc 15 | NA excess of the action NA | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per 2,95 | NO per million billion. | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing |
| contaminants Units copper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen oad adiologicals ross Alpha sinfection By-Pro | (ppm) (AL) nty samples were to nty samples was for (ppb) (AL) (pCi/L) 15 oducts | | 1.3 nave copper in ave lead in exc 15 | NA excess of the action NA | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per 2,95 | NO per million billion. | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits |
| copper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen oad adiologicals ross Alpha sinfection By-Pr | (ppm) (AL) Inty samples were to the samples was for the samples (ppb) (AL) | ound to h | 1,3 nave copper in ave lead in exc 15 | NA excess of the action NA .94 | .32 tion level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per 2,95 | NO s per million billion. NO NO | 2022 2022 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing |
| opper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen oad adiologicals oss Alpha sinfection By-Pr otal Trihalometha | (ppm) (AL) inty samples were in inty samples was for (ppb) (AL) (pCi/L) 15 oducts interpolation (ppb) inty samples was for (ppb) (AL) | 80 60 | 1,3 nave copper in ave lead in exc 15 0 NA NA | NA excess of the action NA .94 | .32 ition level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per 2,95 NA 12.6-45.9 | NO s per million billion NO NO | 2022 2022 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits by-product of drinking water disinfection |
| copper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen oad adiologicals ross Alpha sinfection By-Pr otal Trihalometha aloacetic Acids 5 | (ppm) (AL) inty samples were in inty samples was for (ppb) (AL) (pCi/L) 15 oducts interpolation (ppb) inty samples was for (ppb) (AL) | ound to h | 1,3 nave copper in ave lead in exc 15 0 | NA excess of the action NA .94 | .32 ition level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per 2,95 NA 12.6-45.9 | NO s per million billion NO NO | 2022 2022 2021 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits by-product of drinking water disinfection |
| copper ote: Zero out of twen ote: One out of twen ead adiologicals ross Alpha sinfection By-Pr otal Trihalometha aloacetic Acids 5 | (ppm) (AL) inty samples were in inty samples was for (ppb) (AL) (pCi/L) 15 oducts interpolation (ppb) inty samples was for (ppb) (AL) | 80 60 | 1,3 nave copper in ave lead in exc 15 0 NA NA | NA excess of the action NA .94 | .32 ition level of 1,3 parts level of 15 parts per 2,95 NA 12.6-45.9 | NO s per million billion NO NO | 2022 2021 2022 2022 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing Corrosion of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits by-product of drinking water disinfection |

All routine total coliform samples in 2022 were found to be safe / total coliform

Definitions

MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible by using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG—Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MRDL—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is the average total chlorine residual from routine monthly bacteria sample sites

MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

AVG—Yearly average of daily fluoride concentrations at entry point to distribution system.

ppm—parts per million or milligrams per liter are a measure of the concentration of a contaminant.

ppb—parts per billion or micrograms per liter are a measure of the concentration of a contaminant.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NA—not applicable and/or these compounds currently have no MCL and/or MCLG.

AL—Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Total Trihalomethanes—TTHM is the sum of the concentrations of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform

Haloacetic Acids (5): HAA5's. Sum of the concentrations of mono-, di, and trichloroacetic acids and mono- and dibromoacetic acids.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 wiruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Imorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water rumoff, 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, wrban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes
 and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

License to Operate

The Village of Granville has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Vielations

The Village of Granville had no violations in 2022.

Lead Education

"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 Village of Granville 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 at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How can I get involved?

If you are interested in participating in the decision making process, you may attend Village Council meetings at 141 East Broadway, on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, at 7:30pm. Public participation and input are always welcome.

For more information, comments, or questions regarding this report, your drinking water, OR plant processes, please contact Matt Robinette at 740-587-0165.

For questions regarding your water/sewer/refuse bill, contact the Utility Clerk at 740-587-1400.