

Village of Granville

141 East Broadway

PO Box 514

Granville, OH 43023

740-587-0165

The Village of Granville prepares this report to provide information on the quality of water supplied to our customers between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

Village of

Granville

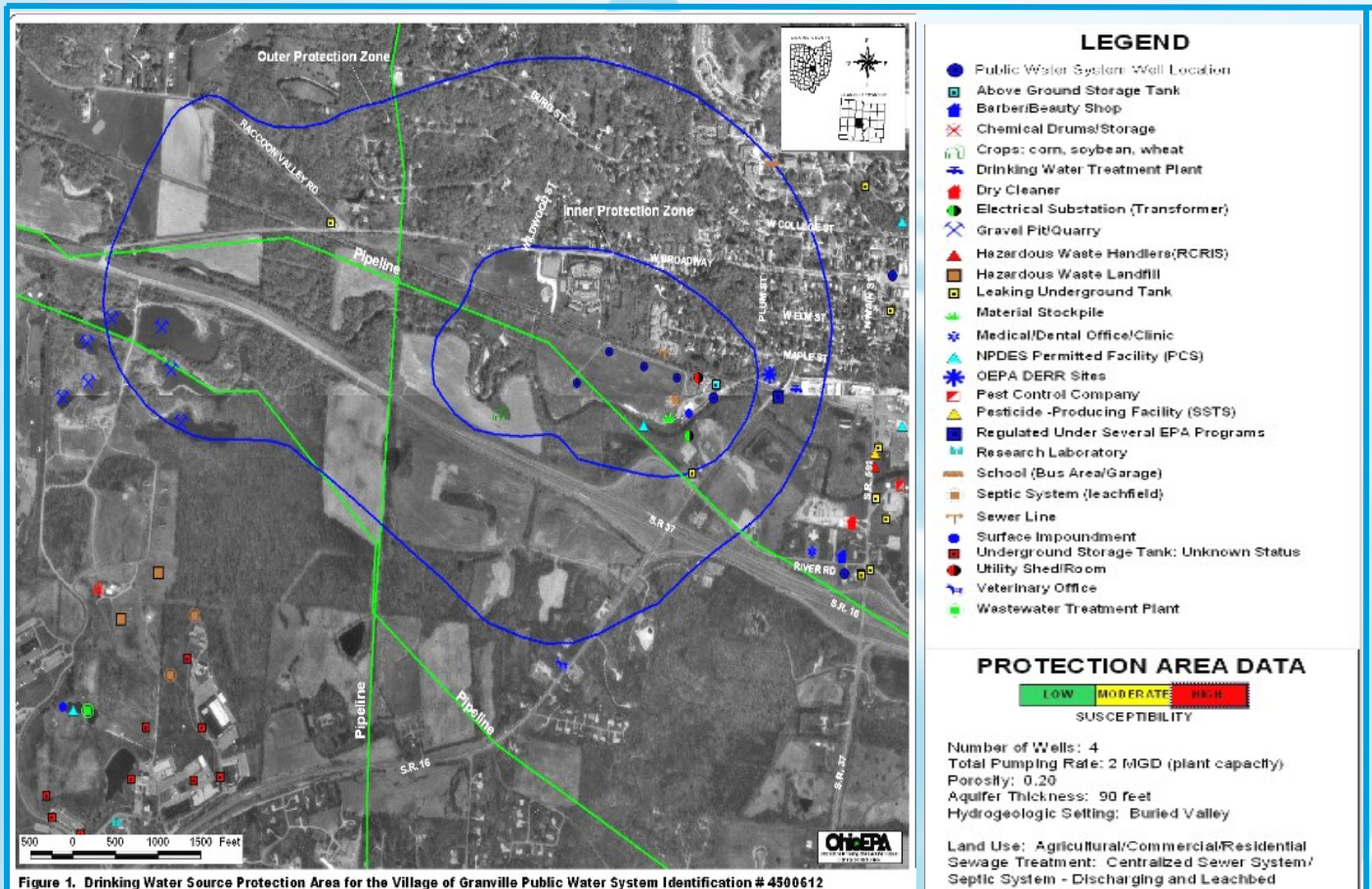
2020 Water Quality Report

What's in your water?

What is the source of my water?

2020 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 27 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 as outlined in our Ohio EPA endorsed Source Water Protection Plan. The Source Water Protection Plan is enforced and administered by the Village Source Water Protection Team. 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 Water Plant Superintendent Larry Fruth 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

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02 (avg)	0.54-1.21	No	2020	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028	NA	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	6.08	NA	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	77.1	18.7-77.1	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectant							
Average Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1.1-1.4	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15	18.4	5	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Note: One out of twenty samples was found to have lead in excess of the action level of 15 parts per billion							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	NA	0.16	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Note: Zero out of twenty samples was found to have copper in excess of the action level of 1.3 parts per million							

Definitions

All routine total coliform samples in 2020 were found to be safe / total coliform absent.

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 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 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

In 2020, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Violations

The Village of Granville was in violation of Ohio Revised Code Section 6109.20 for failure to provide a treated water fluoride level of 0.8 mg/l to 1.3 mg/l on two occasions in 2020. On 2/9/2020 the fluoride level was 0.63 mg/l and on 2/10/2020 the fluoride level was 0.54 mg/l. Adjustments were made as soon as possible to return the fluoride level to within the required range.

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 Water Superintendent Larry Fruth at 740-587-0165.

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