Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
North Granville Water District #1
42 Main Street, Granville, NY 12832
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5700121

INTRODUCTION
To comply with State regulations, the North Granville Water District, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, your drinking water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you 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 to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Mr. Justin Aldous Head Operator, North Granville Water District, 61 Amanda Lane, Granville, NY 12832; Telephone (518) 636-9943.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. They are held on the 1st Thursday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Town Hall, 42 Main Street, Granville, NY 12832; *Telephone (518) 642-2560.* If you want to learn more, please call us.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?
The North Granville Water District draws its water from a groundwater source. A second source of water is Well #3, located to the left of the pumphouse. Well #3 is a 6-inch diameter drilled well, originally 365 feet deep then deepened to 660 feet, yielding about 25,000 gpd. Water from the drilled well #3 is treated in an aeration system to remove sulfur odor from the water. A redundancy Well #3A was put into service in 2020. Well #4 was installed in 2019, is about 400 feet deep and yields about 18,700 gpd. Wells #5 and #6 were installed in 2022. All 4 wells are driven by variable speed pumps. The use of the spring source and the creek have been discontinued. Water is chlorinated prior to entering the chlorine contact tank. Soda ash is added for corrosion control as the water leaves the chlorine contact tank. The water then flows to a 300,000-gallon on-grade storage tank located on a hill off Route 22, east of the intersection with County Route 17. The water flows by gravity from the tank to the distribution system.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination.
The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

In general, 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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water, provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES
The North Granville Water District provides water through 224 service connections to a population of approximately 800 people. Our average daily demand is 27,863 gallons. Our single highest day was 45,000 gallons. The total water produced in 2025 was 10,170,351 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?
In accordance with State regulations, the North Granville Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, we test 1 sample for coliform bacteria each month. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows 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.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More

information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the New York State Department of Health Glens Falls District Office at (518) 793-3893.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
As you can see by the table, our system had 1 violation. We exceeded the MCL for odor and are required to provide the following information:

Odor
Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water. The odor was short lived since we had not received customer complaints.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS.
Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion and in 2025 our samples yielded no detects for PFOA,PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?
During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and monitoring requirements. We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements. This past year we did our monthly monitoring for June but failed to provide the operations report by the tenth of the month to the Glens Falls District office of the health department. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?
Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY
The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible.

The North Granville Water District distribution system has no lead service lines The inventory is viewable at the following website: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5700121.htm

INFORMATION ON LEAD
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is *primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.* The North Granville Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested contact *Mr. Justin Aldous Head Operator, North Granville Water District, 61 Amanda Lane, Granville, NY 12832; Telephone*

(518) 636-9943. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
During 2025 the following improvements have been made to the water system:

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS
The North Granville Water District encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load
- Use water saving showerheads
- Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- Water garden and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset
- Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- Take shorter showers

CLOSING
Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

North Granville Water District # 1
PWSID# NY5700121
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the associated industrial activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer (a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of contamination) of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

Table of Detected Contaminants NORTH GRANVILLE WATER DISTRICT PWS ID#NY5700121							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest value from 2025)	N	Daily	0.12[1]	NTU	N/A	TT=1.0	Soil Run-off
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	8/12/25	1.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL=10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	8/12/25	0.147	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	N	8/12/25	42.2	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium	N	8/12/25	7.4	µg/l	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	8/12/25	0.320	mg/l	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	N	8/12/25	53.2	µg/l	N/A	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring.
Copper (Range of values)	N	8/11/25-8/12/25	0.174[2] (0.0265-0.253)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (Range of values)	N	8/11/25-8/12/25	1.4[3] (ND-1.4)	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	N	8/12/25	37.0	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nickel	N	8/12/25	3.6	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate		8/25/25	0.043	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	N	8/12/25	8	units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges, natural sources.
Sodium[4]	N	8/12/25	55.5	mg/l	N/A	(See Health Effects)[4]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	N	8/12/25	31.5	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	N	8/12/25	0.01	mg/l	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Radiological Parameters							
Gross Alpha Activity	N	8/12/25	3.34+/-1.49	pCi/l	0	MCL=15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	N	8/12/25	0.910+/-0.93	PCi/l	0	MCL=5	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di bromoacetic acid)	N	8/12/25	1.62	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs - bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	N	8/12/25	1.22	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Chlorine Residual (average) [range]	N	Daily	(0.65) [0.3-1.3]	mg/l	MRDLG N/A	MRDL MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Notes:
1–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. Level detected represents the highest level detected. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. We monitor distribution system turbidity 5 days a week with 0.10 NTU being the average.
2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with 2nd highest value (level detected 0.174 mg/l). The Action Level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. . In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th sample with the 2nd highest value (level detected 1.4 µg//l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
4 – Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Glossary
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system
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 (µg/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.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 contamination.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each
N/A-Not applicable
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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.