

# *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025*

## Village of Granville

51 Quaker Street, Granville, NY 12832  
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5700120)

### **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Granville, 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. 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. Darren S. Mackey, Chief Operator, Village of Granville, PO Box 208, Granville, NY 12832; Telephone (518) 642-1815.* 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 Village Board meetings. They are held on the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday of each month, 7:00 PM at the Village Room, 51 Quaker Street, Telephone (518) 642-2640. If you want to learn more, please call us.

### **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

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; 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.

The Village of Granville has four gravel pack wells along the Metawee River. The wells range in depth from 18 feet to 25 feet with a total yield 0.724 mgd. Our water supply has been classified as Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface water (GUIDI) and must provide filtration for a safe and potable water. The Village of Granville operates a water treatment plant that utilizes micron cartridge filters, UV disinfection and chlorination. Water is pumped from our wells and it goes through a 5-micron filter to remove any particles you can see; it then goes to a 1-micron polishing cartridge which will remove particles not visible to the naked eye. After filtration the water is disinfected with ultra violet light, followed by the addition of caustic soda to the water for pH control. Sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is then added to the water providing disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. Water exiting the treatment plant go into two chlorine contact lines. One line is located on Grandview Drive and the other line is located in the well field. This provides the necessary contact time for the chlorine to kill bacteria in the water.

The Village has 2 water tanks in the distribution system. The High Street Tank has capacity of 587,000 gallons. The Braymer Mountain Tank has a capacity of 650,000 gallons. This provides storage to meet customer demand.

### **FACTS AND FIGURES**

We provide water through 994 service connections to a population of approximately 2,418 people. In 2025 the average annual water rate was \$320.00. The water system is unmetered. Our average daily demand is approximately 411,800 gallons per day. Our single highest day was 650,800 gallons. In 2025 we produced 150,311,900 gallons of water.

### **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Granville 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 3 samples a month for coliform bacteria. 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 on page 4, we had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements. MCL's are set at very stringent levels.

#### **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements

#### **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 microbial 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. We have completed 63% of the inventory.

The Village of Granville distribution system has galvanized lines requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. The inventory is viewable at the following website:

[hshttps://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service\\_line/NY5700120.htm](https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5700120.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 Village of Granville 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, Darren S. Mackey (518) 642-1815 or [scottmvog@yahoo.com](mailto:scottmvog@yahoo.com). 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>.

#### **WATER CONSERVATION TIPS**

The Village of Granville 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 gardens 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

#### **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

- ◆ No major modification made to the water system in 2025..

#### **WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?**

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- ◆ each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
  - ◆ Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
  - ◆ Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated
- A SWAP summary for our water supply can be found on page 3.

#### **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.

**Granville Village**  
**NY5700120**  
**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 source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contamination can travel through the environment to reach the well. 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, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated this well as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial contamination, petroleum products, nitrates, halogenated solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the residential land use and related activities within the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns. In addition, the well is a high yielding well, drawing from an unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure 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.

**VILLAGE OF GRANVILLE TEST RESULTS**  
**Public Water Supply Identification Number NY5700120**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>							
Total organic carbon	N	12/9/25	1.21	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	N	7/17/25	0.0131	mg/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	7/17/25	18.0	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chromium	N	7/17/25	0.0033	µg/	100	MCL=100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	7/16/24	0.586 <sup>1</sup> 0.123-0.739	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Range of lead concentrations	N	7/16/24	3.5 <sup>2</sup> ND-3.6	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	7/17/25	1.9	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate	N	7/17/25	0.702	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	N	7/17/25	1	Units	N/A	MCL=3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Sodium <sup>3</sup>	N	7/17/25	16.0	mg/l	N/A	(See Health Effects) <sup>3</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt, water softeners and animal waste
Sulfate	N	7/17/25	15.3	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	N	7/17/25	0.0302	mg/l	N/A	MCL=5	Naturally occurring, mining waste
<b>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5 – mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	N	7/17/25	12.5	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	N	7/17/25	22.0	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 based on daily testing)	N	Daily Testing	[1.60] (1.43-1.80)	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity	N	11/11/25	0.13 <sup>4</sup>	NTU	N/A	TT=5 NTU	Soil runoff
			100%			TT= % samples < 0.3	

**NOTES-**

1. The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the sample with the second highest value (level detected 0.586 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.
2. The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of 10 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested in 2024.
3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people 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.
4. 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. The level detected represents the highest level detected. State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Distribution system turbidity performed 5 times a week with 0.22 NTU being the average distribution turbidity.

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*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 (ng/l) (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

*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.

*90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value*- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system

*Action Level* - 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 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 Average (LRAA)* - The LRA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

*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.