GRANGER LAKE CONDO #4 PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

For 2022 (Prepared 2023)

The following report has been prepared by Granger Lake Condo 4 to provide you, the consumer, with information on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, and water system contacts. In 2022 your drinking water met all of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) standards.

Your drinking water is drawn from two wells on the association's property. The water is then disinfected by chlorine and softened by ion exchange to remove the hardness and iron. The water is then sent to you to enjoy.

Ohio EPA completed a study of our source wells. According to this assessment, the aquifer that supplies our water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. Protecting our drinking water sources from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner to help insure a safe supply of water for future generations. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Granger Lake Condo 4 are available by contacting Brandon Mantel from Donamarc Water Systems Co at 330-896-4949 or email brandon@donamarc.com.

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: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) 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; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 infection. 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 Save Drinking Water Hotline (1-800- 426-4791).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Condo 4 conducted sampling for bacteriological, disinfection byproducts, PFAS, nitrate, and SOC contaminant sampling during the years prior to and through 2022. The EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though accurate, are more than one year old. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Granger Lake Condo #4 drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Granger Lake Condo #4 Public Water System drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.274	0.274	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	9.2	0.0-9.2	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM's (ppb)	NA	80	3	NA	NO	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.3	1.1-1.3	NO	2022	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**	
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	None	0.225	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	__0__ out of _5__ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	None	3.6	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	__0__ out of _5__ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						

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. Granger Condo 4 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 Save Drinking Water Hotline at 800–426–4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Granger Lake Condo #4 in 2022 had an unconditional license to operate our water system. For more information on your drinking water contact Brandon Mantel @ 330-896-4949.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- 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 Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- 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 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.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
- NA: Not applicable