Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Hilton has prepared this annual 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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides 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 State standards. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact us at 585-392-4144. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, at 5:00 PM in the Hilton Community Center, located at 59 Henry Street, Hilton, NY 14468.

Water Quality

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 can pick up substances resulting from animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in untreated water include inorganic and organic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides and radioactive and microbiological contaminants. In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the State and the USEPA established regulations that set limits on contaminant levels in water provided by public water systems.

Source & Treatment

Our water source is Lake Ontario. During 2018, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. After filtration, disinfection, and fluoride treatment by the Monroe County Water Authority Shoremont Treatment Plant in Greece, the treated water is distributed to, and purchased by, the Village of Hilton. The New York State Department of Health has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide for potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). In general, the Lake Ontario source used by the Village of Hilton is not very susceptible because of the size and quality of the Great Lakes. Because storm and wastewater contamination are potential threats to any source water, the water provided to our customers undergoes rigorous treatment and

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the Monroe County Department of Public Health at 585-753-5057. As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrite, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. According to State regulations, the Village of Hilton routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection byproducts. Additionally, your water is tested for

What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table on the back, our system had no violations. We have learned through testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by New York State.
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Hilton 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

FLUORIDE - MCWA is one of the many New York water utilities providing drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection.According to the US Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal level of .07 mg/L. To ensure optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2018 the fluoride levels in your water were within .2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 98% of the time. The highest level monitoring result was 1.03 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

Conservation

Lake Ontario provides an abundance of water for our community but it takes power to treat and move the water to your house. Therefore, conserving energy is helpful to providing clean, safe water to you. To save water, fix leaky faucets and toilets promptly, replace washers when garden hoses start to drip, water your lawn in the early morning, and turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.

Compounds Tested For But Not Found:

Benzene	Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Butachlor	Nitrite	
Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	Chlordane	Selenium	
Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	Silver	
Bromomethane	p-Isopropyltoluene	Dieldrin	Thallium	
n-Butylbenzene	Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Endrin	Zinc	
sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Heptachlor	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)	
tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	Heptachlor Epoxide	Gross Alpha	
Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	Hexachlorobenzene	Total Uranium	
Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Germanium	
Chloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Isophorone	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	
Chloromethane	Tetrachloroethene	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Chlorpyrfos	
2-Chlorotoluene	Toluene	Methoxychlor	Dimethipin	
4-Chlorotoluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Metolachlor	Ethoprop	
Dibromomethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Metribuzin	Oxyfluoren	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	p,p' DDD	Profenofos	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	p,p' DDE	Tebuconazole	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Trichloroethene	p,p' DDT	Permethrin, cis & trans	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	PCB's Total	Tribufos	
1,1 Dichloroethane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Pentachlorophenol	Butylated hydroxyanisole	
1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Propachlor	o-Toluidene	
1,1-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Simazine	Quinoline	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Vinyl Chloride	Total Chlordane	1-Butanol	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	o-Xylene	Toxaphane	2-Methoxyethanol	
1,2-Dichloropropane	m, p-Xylene	Antimony	2-Propen-1-ol	
1,3-Dichloropropane	Total Xylene	Beryllium	Monobromoacetic acid	
2,2-Dichloropropane	Aldrin	Chromium	Monochloroacetic acid	
1,1-Dichloropropene	Atrazine	Cyanide	Tribromoacetic acid	
1,3-Dichloropropene(Cis)	Benzo(a)pyrene	Mercury		
1,3-Dichloropropene(Trans)	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	Nickel		

Detected Substances **2018 results except as noted**

Substances	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values	Likely Source	Water Quality Violation
This information provided by the Monroe County Water Authority.						
Arsenic	µg/L	0	10	ND - 2.6	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.018-0.024	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25-30	Naturally Occurring	No
Combined Radium (226 +228)	pCi/L	0	5	ND (2012)	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.13-1.03	Natural and additive- promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.18-0.34	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	13-17	Naturally Occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	25-27	Naturally Occurring	No
Treatment Requirements – 95% of samples each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Range and lowest monthly percentage are listed. Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to gauge filtration performance. This information provided by the Monroe County Water Authority, tested on .						
Turbidity- Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	NA	Soil runoff	No
Turbidity- Distribution	NTU	NA	5	.04-1.31 (avg .2)	Soil runoff	No
Microbiological – No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive.						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	ND	Naturally Occurring	No
Disinfectant and disinfectant by-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Average and range are listed). For the DBPs (THMs and Haloacetic acids) the highest running annual average.						
Chlorine residual	mg/L	NA	MRDL=4	.43 (.10-1.00)		No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	41 (28-72)	By-product of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	µg/L	NA	60	25 (8-20)	By-product of water chlorination	No
Lead and Copper - 90% of samples must be less than the Action Level (AL). The 90th Percentile, the number of samples exceeding the AL, and the range of results are listed.						
Copper (Customer Tap Samples)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	0.160 (NONE)0.005-0.200	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	µg/L	0	AL=15	7.2 (TWO) ND-29	Corrosion of household plumbing	No

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring(UCMR4) Every few years the USEPA issues a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants for which public water systems must monitor. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. MCWA completed monitoring for the fourth list (UCMR 4) in 2018. For more information on this process to www.drinktap.org/water-info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR.

Alcohols, Metals, Pesticides, SVOC's & Cyantoxins	Units	MCL	Range of detected values
Magnanese	µg/L	NA	ND
Bromide	µg/L	NA	37(37)
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	NA	2.4(2.4)

Key Terms Used in Water Quality Table

MCL=Maximum contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible.
MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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 contaiminants.
MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminiation.
LRAA= Locational Running Annual Average - the annual average contaminant concentration at a monitoring site.
pCi/L= picoCuries per liter
TT=Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL=Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ND=Not Detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.
NA=Not applicable **NR**= Not required **NS**=No standard
mg/L=milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per liter=ppm=parts per million
ug/L=microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per liter=ppb per billion
ng/L=nanogram (1,000,000,000 per liter=ppt per trillion
NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity of water.

Statistics

Total water purchased from MCWA	160,187,000
Annual System Use	126,309,000
Non-billable water (maintenance, flushing, leaks)	33,878
Annual cost for average residential customer	$251.00
Population served	6192
Number of accounts	1853

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Chloromethane	Tetrachloroethene	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Chlorpyrfos
2-Chlorotoluene	Toluene	Methoxychlor	Dimethipin
4-Chlorotoluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Metolachlor	Ethoprop
Dibromomethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Metribuzin	Oxyfluoren
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	p,p' DDD	Profenofos
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	p,p' DDE	Tebuconazole
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Trichloroethene	p,p' DDT	Permethrin, cis & trans
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	PCB's Total	Tribufos
1,1 Dichloroethane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Pentachlorophenol	Butylated hydroxyanisole
1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Propachlor	o-Toluidene
1,1-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Simazine	Quinoline
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Vinyl Chloride	Total Chlordane	1-Butanol
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	o-Xylene	Toxaphane	2-Methoxyethanol
1,2-Dichloropropane	m, p-Xylene	Antimony	2-Propen-1-ol
1,3-Dichloropropane	Total Xylene	Beryllium	Monobromoacetic acid
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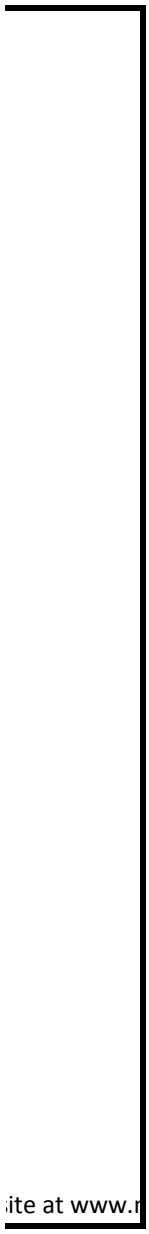
1,1-Dichloropropene	Atrazine	Cyanide	Tribromoacetic acid
1,3-Dichloropropene(Cis)	Benzo(a)pyrene	Mercury	
1,3-Dichloropropene(Trans)	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	Nickel	

nformation on MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our webs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