Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022 Village of Hilton
59 Henry Street, Hilton NY 14468
Public Water Supply ID 2701045

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 2022, 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 Village of Hilton does not employ additional water treatment such as filtration. 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 testing prior to its delivery. For more information, please contact the Village of Hilton Office at 585-392-4144.

Are there contaminants: 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, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. In addition to the testing done at the plants by the MCWA, the Village of Hilton also test the distribution system for chlorine residential, turbidity, disinfection byproducts and total coliform. Systems that collect fewer than 40 total coliform samples per month must report the highest number of positive samples collected in any one month. During the 2022 reporting period there weren't any positive total coliform samples (none detected). The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because these concentrations of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

What does this mean? As you can see by the table presented, our system had no violations. We have learned through testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were below New York State requirements.
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. There is no detectable lead in the water we deliver to your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead-bearing materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Although our testing indicates this is not a problem for our customers, it is possible that lead levels at your home might 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 faucet 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 at www.MCWA.com/my-water/water-quality/my-water-lead-in-drinking-water or from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 and website 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 0.7 mg/L. To ensure optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. In 2022 the fluoride levels in your water were within .2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 97% of the time. The highest-level monitoring result was 1.15 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

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 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.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.
In 2022, the MCWA analyzed a total of 6 source water sample for Cryptosporidium taken from Lake Ontario at our Shoremont and Webster water treatment plants. Cryptosporidium was detected in one raw water sample collected in February and another sample collected in Novembers at the Shoremont treatment plant. In our treatment processes at this plant Cryptosporidium is removed/inactivated by a combination of filtration and disinfection.
Ingestion of of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where handwashing practices are poor. For more information on cryptosporidiosis, please contact the Monroe County Health Department.

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.

Statistics

Total water purchased from MCWA	144,027,000 gallons
Annual System Use (Gallons)	122,269,501 gallons
Non-billable water (maintenance, flushing, leaks)	21,758,000 gallons
Annual cost for average residential customer	$265.00
Population served	6027 Per 2020 Census
Number of accounts	1908

For additional information please contact Jeff Pearce at 585-392-9632 or visit the Village of Hilton, 59 Henry Street, Hilton NY 14468

This report can be also viewed at www.hiltonny.org

Village of Hilton Water Quality Summary Table

2022 Calendar Year Results -

Detected Substances:	*Supply Source* - Source - (Source Type)			*MCWA Production Water:* SWTP & WWTP - Lake Ontario - (Surface Water) **This information is provided by the Monroe County Water Authority**	Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation:
	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values:		Yes or No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019 - 0.023	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 29	Naturally occurring	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.42 - 1.15	Naturally occuring & additive for dental health	No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	Naturally occurring	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.1	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.8	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15 - 17	Naturally occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	25 - 27	Naturally occurring	No
Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. MCWA monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The distribution system annual range and average for 84 samples are listed. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected was was 0.49NTU in Jan 2022. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).						
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	N/A	Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	(0.04-1.83) 0.21	Soil Runoff	No
Source Water Microbial Pathogens - The highest positive month and number of samples is listed. In our treatment processes, Cryptosporidium is removed / inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.						
Cryptosporidium	OoCysts/L	0	TT	SWTP - 1 (Feb. & Nov.) 2 Samples	Naturally occurring	No
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-products (DBPs) - Chlorine has a MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) and MRDLG (MRDL Goal) rather than an MCL and MCLG (Averages and ranges are listed). For the DBPs (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) the annual system range for all locations and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.						
Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.14 (0.71 - 1.44) 0.83 (0.35 - 1.26)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.53 (0.02 - 0.99)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	(25-56) 38	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	(4-12) 9	Byproduct 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. (2021 monitoring period) Village of Hilton 2022 revised lead and copper rule compliance sampling included 40 sites with a Lead 90th percentile of 1.2 ug/L (Range: 1-5.7 ug/L) and Copper 90th percentile of 0.067 mg/L (Range: 0.0019-0.46). Zero (0) samples exceeded the lead and copper AL.						
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.130 (None) 0.008 - 0.47	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	3.2 (Two) ND - 130	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
* There is no MCL set for sodium in water. However, EPA recommends that 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.						
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR4) - The EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This provides baseline occurrence data that the EPA combines with toxicological research to make decisions about future drinking water regulations. UCMR4 was published in 2016 and required public water systems to participate in monotoring between 2018 - 2020. MCWA performed UCMR4 monitoring in 2018, 2019, and 2020.						
Alcohols, Indicators, Metals, Pesticides, SVOCs, and Cyantoxins:	Entry Points:			Lake Ontario Supplies -		Water Quality Violation:
	Units	MCL		SWTP		Yes or No
Manganese	µg/L	NA		ND		NA
Bromide	µg/L	NA		36.3 (36 - 37)		NA
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	NA		2.3 (2 - 2.4)		NA
HAA Groups:	Distribution System:			Combined System Summary:		
Total HAA (5)	µg/L	60		14.1 (0.74 - 31)		No
Total HAA (6) Br	µg/L	NA		7.4 (ND - 12)		NA
Total HAA (9)	µg/L	NA		21 (7.4 - 42)		NA
Bromochloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		2.2 (ND - 4.4)		NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		3.1 (ND - 5.9)		NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA		1 (ND - 1.6)		NA
Dibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA		0.5 (ND - 1.4)		NA
Dichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		6 (0.74 - 15)		NA
Trichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA		7.5 (ND - 15)		NA

For more information the Village of Hilton water quality monitoring program call 585-392-4144 or visit our website at: **www.hiltonny.org**.

Key Terms and Abbreviations Used:

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 - 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 contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disnfectant Level Goal - 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.

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 / Not reported. **NS** = No standard.

mg/L = Milligram (1/1,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppm = parts per million.

µg/L = Microgram (1/1,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppb = parts per billion.

ng/L = Nanogram (1/1,000,000,000 of a gram) per Liter = ppt = parts per trillion.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - A measurement of water clarity.

CWTP = Corfu Water Treatement Plant. **SWTP** = Shoremnt Water Treatement Plant. **WWTP** = Webster Water Treatment Plant.

MCWA = Monroe County Water Authority. **Rochester** = City of Rochester. **ECWA** = Erie County Water Authority.

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected:

Benzene
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromomethane
n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene
tert-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane
1,1 Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)
Ethylbenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
p-Isopropyltoluene
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)
n-Propylbenzene
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethene
Toluene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethene

Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Vinyl Chloride
o-Xylene
m, p-Xylene
Total Xylene
Acifluorfen
Alachlor
Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Aldicarb sulfone
Atrazine
Baygon
Bentazon
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dibromochloropropane
2, 4-D
Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Lindane (gamma-BHC)
Methoxychlor
p,p' DDD
p,p' DDE
p,p' DDT
PCB's Total
Pentachlorophenol
Toxaphane
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)
Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dalapon
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
Dicamba
Dieldrin
Dinoseb
Diquat
Endothall

Glyphosate
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
Methomyl
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Oxamyl (vydate)
Paraquat
Perchlorate
Picloram
Propachlor
Simazine
2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)
Antimony
Beryllium
Chromium
Cyanide
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrite
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc
Surfactants (Foaming Agents)
Giardia Lamblia
Germanium
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane
Chlorpyrfos
Dimethipin
Ethoprop
Oxyfluoren
Profenofos
Tebuconazole
Permethrin, cis & trans
Tribufos
Butylated hydroxyanisole
o-Toluidene
Quinoline
1-Butanol
2-Methoxyethanol
2-Propen-1-ol
Monobromoacetic acid

Monochloroacetic acid
Tribromoacetic acid
Gross Alpha Particles
Radium 226
Radium 228
Combined Radium 226/228
Uranium
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
N-methyl Perflurooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PHDoA)
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
Total Microcystin
Microcystin-LA
Microcystin-LF
Microcystin-LR
Microcystin-LY
Microcystin-RR
Microcystin-YR
Nodularin
Anatoxin-A
Cylindrospermopsin

SCAN CODE FOR AWQR REPORT:

APPENDIX C - CERTIFICATION FORM

☐ Other (please specify) _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Community Water Systems must submit this Certification Form **by September 1st** of each year to the New York State Department of Health in Albany, NY and to the county or district health department office that has jurisdiction over the water system.

The certification must indicate how the water systems Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) was distributed and that the information within the AWQR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the overseeing health department.

This Certification Form should be submitted to the New York State Department of Health in Albany:
By mail to:

NYS Department of Health
Attn: Director
Bureau of Water Supply Protection
Corning Tower, Room 1110
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237

Or electronically to:

AWQR@health.ny.gov

APPENDIX D - ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT DELIVERY OPTIONS: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR WATER SUPPLIERS