Detected Substances **2021 results except as noted** Public Water Supply ID #2701045

Substances	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of detected values	Likely Source	Water Quality Violation
This information provided by the Monroe County Water Authority.						
Barium	mg/L	2	2	.018-0.023	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	26-58	Naturally Occurring	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.34-0.95	Natural and additive- promotes strong teeth	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND-0.35	Erosion of natural deposits	No
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	NA	1	ND	nental releases from textile sources	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ng/L	NS	10	ND-2.8	nmercial and industrial applicatic	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.3	nmercial and industrial applicatic	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15-17	Naturally Occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	26-46	Naturally Occurring	No
Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or clarity of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. This is monitored because is it a good indicator or the effectiveness of the filtration systems and water auality. State regulations require that turbidity must always be be						
Turbidity- Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	NA	Soil runoff	No
Turbidity- Distribution	NTU	NA	5	0.04-1.5 0.16 Avg.	Soil runoff	No
Microbial – No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive. The highest monthly % positive is listed.						
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positive	0	5%	None Detected	Naturally Occurring	No

Source Water Microbial Pathogens - The highest positive month and number of samples is listed. In our treatment processes, Cryptosporidumis removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection alone.

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 (highest LRAA for the Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids) and range of quarterly results for all locations are listed below.

Chlorine residual	mg/L	4	4	0.2 - 1.0	0.41 AVG	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total THMs	ug/L	NA	80	26-56	40 AVG	By-product of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	ug/L	NA	60	6-26	13.5 AVG	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	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead (Customer Tap Samples)	µg/L	0	AL=15	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

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

Alcohols, Indicators, Metals, Pesticides, SVOCs, and			
Manganese	µg/L	NA	ND
Bromide	µg/L	NA	36.3 (36-37)
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	NA	2.3 (2-2.4)

Statistics

Total water purchased from MCWA	144,027,000
Annual System Use (Gallons)	122,269,501
Non-billable water (maintenance, flushing, leaks)	21,758,000
Annual cost for average residential customer	$258.00
Population served	6027 Per 2020 Census
Number of accounts	1908

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.

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.

90th percentile 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

Compounds Tested For But Not Detected

Bromochloromethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	Profenofos
Bromomethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	Tebuconazole
n-Butylbenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Dicamba	Permethrin, cis & trans
sec-Butylbenzene	Trichloroethene	Dieldrin	Tribufos
tert-Butylbenzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Dinoseb	Butylated hydroxyanisole
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Diquat	o-Toluidene
Chlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Endothall	Quinoline
Chloroethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Glyphosate	1-Butanol
Chloromethane	Vinyl Chloride	Hexachlorobenzene	2-Methoxyethanol
2-Chlorotoluene	o-Xylene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2-Propen-1-ol
4-Chlorotoluene	m, p-Xylene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Monobromoacetic acid
Dibromomethane	Total Xylene	Methomyl	Monochloroacetic acid
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Alachlor	Metolachlor	Tribromoacetic acid
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Aldicarb	Metribuzin	1, 4-Dioxane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Oxamyl (vydate)	N-ethyl Perflurooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Aldicarb sulfone	Perchlorate	N-methyl Perflurooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid
1,1 Dichloroethane	Atrazine	Picloram	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
1,2-Dichloroethane	Carbofuran	Propachlor	Perfluorodecanoic acid
1,1-Dichloroethene	Chlordane	Simazine	Perfluorododecanoic acid
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Dibromochloropropane	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	2, 4-D	Antimony	Perfluorohexanoic acid
1,2-Dichloropropane	Endrin	Beryllium	Perfluorononoic acid
1,3-Dichloropropane	Ethylene Dibromide	Chromium	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid
2,2-Dichloropropane	Heptachlor	Cyanide	Perfluorotridecanoic acid
1,1-Dichloropropene	Heptachlor Epoxide	Mercury	Perfluoroundecanoic acid
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Nickel	Total Microcystin
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)	Methoxychlor	Nitrite	Microcystin-LA
Ethylbenzene	p,p' DDD	Selenium	Microcystin-LF
Hexachlorobutadiene	p,p' DDE	Silver	Microcystin-LR
p-Isopropyltoluene	p,p' DDT	Thallium	Microcystin-LY
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	PCB's Total	Zinc	Microcystin-RR
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Pentachlorophenol	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)	Microcystin-YR
n-Propylbenzene	Toxaphane	Giardia Lamblia	Nodularin
Styrene	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	Germanium	Anatoxin-A
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldrin	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	Cylindrospermopsin
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Benzo(a)pyrene	Chlorpyrfos	
Tetrachloroethene	Butachlor	Dimethipin	

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 2021, 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 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. Additionally, your water is tested for coliform bacteria twice per month. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

What does this information 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.

The action level for lead was exceeded in two samples. 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 2021 the fluoride levels in your water were within .2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 99.9% of the time. The highest level monitoring result was 0.95 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. Cryptosporidium is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection.
In 2021, the MCWA analyzed a total of 16 source water samples for Cryptosporidium taken from Lake Ontario at our Shoremont and Webster water treatment plants. Cryptosporidium was detected in one raw water sample collected March at the Webster treatment plant.
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.

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 particulalary at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider abouth 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.

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.