Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024 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 EPA established regulations that set limits on contaminant levels in water provided by public water systems.

Source & Treatment: Our water source is Lake Ontario. During 2024, 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. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

The Monroe County Water Authority monitors monthly total coliform samples for Village of Hilton water system. 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 2024 reporting period there was one positive total coliform sample detected out of the 7 required Microbiological Contaminants (total coliforms) for the month of February, compliance period beginning 2/1/2024 and ending 2/28/2024.

We are required to report the results of monitoring of your drinking water for total coliforms (microbiological contaminants) on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Although public health was not impacted, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Three (3) additional samples were subsequently collected and total coliforms were not detected in those samples. You do not need to boil your water or take any other actions. We have continued to collect and submit 7 microbiological samples per month as noted in our sampling schedule. We are in compliance with all applicable Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) regulations

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 2024 the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 99.8% of the time. The highest-level monitoring result was 0.95 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

Giardia

Giardia is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. In 2024, as part of MCWA's routine sampling plan, 8 source water samples from Lake Ontario were collected at Shoremont and Webster water treatment plants and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Giardia was detected in one raw water sample collected in February at the Shoremont water treatment plant. In our treatment processes at this plant Giardia is removed / inactivated by a combination of filtration and disinfection. MCWA encourages individuals with weakened immune systems to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Ingestion of Giardia may cause Giardiasis, an intestinal illness, and may 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 Giardiasis, please contact your local county health department.

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. 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 and service lines. The Village of Hilton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing. 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. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

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.

Information on Lead Service Line Inventory: 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 available.

You can visit https://www.hiltonny.org/EPA-Lead-and-Copper.html and/or https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY2701045.htm for further review. Contact a licensed plumber or Village of Hilton DPW with help identifying sources of lead in your home's plumbing

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 (Gallons)	131,337,000
Annual System Use (Gallons)	118,195,000
Non-billable water (maintenance, flushing, leaks)	13,142,000
Annual cost for average residential customer	$300.00
Population served	5941 Per 2022 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

MCWA Water Quality Summary Table

2024 Calendar Year Results -

Detected Substances:	*Supply Source -* Source - (Source Type) Units	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	*MCWA Production Water:* SWTP & WWTP - Lake Ontario-(Surface Water) **This information is provided by the Monroe County Water Authority** Range of detected values:	Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation: Yes or No
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.019 - 0.024	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	26 - 31	Naturally occurring	No
Chromium	µg/L	100	100	ND - 1.1	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Color	Color Units	NA	15	ND - 2	Naturally occurring	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	0.3 - 0.95	Naturally occuring & additive for dental health	No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND	Naturally occurring	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.17 - 0.47	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.2	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.9	Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Selenium	µg/L	50	50	ND - 3.6	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15 - 19	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 average and range for 87 samles are listed. Our highest monthly average distribution turbidity measurement detected was 0.23NTU in Feb 2024. Averages and annual ranges are listed.						
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	N/A	Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	0.16 (0.05-0.56)	Soil Runoff	No
Microbial Parameters - A Treatment Technique violation occurs when 2 or more positive total coliform samples are detected. The highest monthly % positive and number of positive samples is listed. For E. coli bacteria, a MCL violation occurs when a total coliform positive sample is positive for E. coli and a repeat total coliform sample is positive or when a total coliform positive sample is negative for E. coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for E. coli.						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	10% - February 1 sample	Naturally present in the environment	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.						
Giardia	Cysts/L	0	TT	SWTP - 1 (February) 1 Sample	Animal fecal waste	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 averages, ranges for all locations, and highest locational running annual averages for all locations are listed.						
Chlorine Residual - Entry Point	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	1.15 (0.87 - 1.42) 0.87 (0.36 - 1.25)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	0.57 (0.2 - 1.04)	Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	32 (4-66) Max. LRAA = 35	Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	11 (5-28) Max. LRAA = 14	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. (2024 annual monitoring period/ 24 total sampling sites)						
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	1300	AL = 1300	383 (One) 7 - 2310	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	2 (NONE) ND - 6	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 (UCMR5) - The EPA issues lists of 30 unregulated contaminants or less 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. UCMR5 was published in 2021 and requires public water systems to participate in monitoring between 2023 - 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. MCWA performed UCMR5 monitoring in 2023 and 2024. UCMR5 detected substances are listed. The complete list of UCMR5 substances may be found in the AWQR supplement.

Metals:	Entry Points: Units	Regulatory Limit	Lake Ontario Supplies - SWTP & WWTP	Water Quality Violation: Yes or No
Lithium	µg/L	NA	ND	NA

For more information on the MCWA's water quality monitoring program call Customer Service at 585-442-7200 or visit our website at: www.mcwa.com.

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.

SWTP = Shoremont Water Treatement Plant. **WWTP** = Webster Water Treatment Plant.

MCWA = Monroe 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
1, 4-Dioxane
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
Cyanide
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrite
Silver
Thallium
Zinc
Surfactants (Foaming Agents)
Cryptosporidium
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 Perflurooctanesulfonamidoacetic 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)
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PHDoA)
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)