

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025 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. 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 6:30 PM in the Hilton Community Center, located at 59 Henry Street, Hilton, NY 14468.

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.

The Monroe County Water Authority monitors monthly total coliform samples for the Village of Hilton 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 2025 reporting period there were no positive total coliform samples (none detected). However, the required 7 samples for the month of October 2025 were not submitted. As such, the water system was in violation of Section 5-1.51 and its associated monitoring requirements found at Section 5-1.52 table 11 of the New York State Sanitary Code. This is a monitoring violation and as Tier III violation requires public notification in the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report. 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. You do not need to boil your water or take any other actions. We have continued to collect and submit monthly microbiological samples as noted in our sampling schedule. We are no longer in violation and in full compliance with all applicable Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) regulations.

It was reported that a sampling violation had occurred by Village of Hilton Water System District in April 2026. The Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2) requires public community water systems that purvey water treated with a primary or residual disinfectant to monitor for two groups of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) within the distribution system. However, DBPs monitoring was not completed in the first quarter of 2026. Village of Hilton Water System was in violation of CFR Subpart V, 141.621 for failing to monitor disinfection byproduct levels. Pursuant to Subpart 5, Section 5-1.52 Table 13, of the New York State Sanitary Code, Village of Hilton Water District, must perform Tier 3 public notification as prescribed in State Sanitary Code Subpart 5-1.78. There is nothing you need to do at this time. The Water District resumed DBPs sampling for the remainder of 2026.

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 2025, 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. 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.

F.LUORIDE - 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 2025 the fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/L of the CDC's recommended optimal level 99.5% of the time. The highest-level monitoring result was 1.12 mg/L, below the 2.2 mg/L MCL for fluoride.

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](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 133,163,000  
Annual Water System Use 115,000,000  
Non-Billable water (maintenance, flushing, leaks) 18,163,000  
Annual cost for average residential customer \$305.00  
Population served 5543  
Number of accounts 1908

Daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system, 301 gallons per day.  
Cost per 1,000 gallons was \$4.22

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](http://www.hiltonny.org)

# MCWA Water Quality Summary Table

2025 Calendar Year Results -

MCWA Production Water:  
SWTP & WWTP -

Supply Source -

Detected Substances:	Source - (Source Type)			Lake Ontario-(Surface Water) This information is provided by the Monroe County Water Authority		Likely Sources in Drinking Water:	Water Quality Violation: Yes or No
	Units	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Range of detected values:			
	Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.02 - 0.024		
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	25-29		Naturally occurring	No
Color	Color Units	NA	15	ND		Naturally occurring	No
Fluoride	mg/L	NA	2.2	.02 - 1.12		Naturally occurring & additive for dental health	No
Iron	µg/L	NA	300	ND		Naturally occurring	No
Manganese	µg/L	NA	300	ND		Naturally occurring	No
Nickel	µg/L	NA	NS	ND - 2.4		Naturally present in the environment	No
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	.18-.29		Erosion of natural deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2.3		Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ng/L	NS	10	ND - 2		Environmental releases from textile sources	No
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NS	15-17		Naturally occurring	No
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	24-26		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 Village of Hilton distribution system and annual average for 80 samples are listed. Our highest monthly average distribution turbidity measurement detected was .66 in August. Averages and annual ranges are listed.							
Turbidity - Entry Point	NTU	NA	TT	.66		Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity - Distribution	NTU	NA	5	.25 (.06 - 2.76)		Soil Runoff	No
Microbial Parameters - A total coliform bacteria Treatment Technique violation occurs when more than 3% of monthly samples are positive. 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. The number of positive E. coli samples is listed.							
Total Coliform Bacteria	NA	0	TT	0.3% - 3/17/2025 1 sample		Naturally present in the environment	No
Escherichia coli (E.coli) Bacteria	NA	0	I	1 sample - 03/17/2025		Human and 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 Village of Hilton 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	1.18 (0.7 - 1.65) 0.87-(0.55-1.38)		Additive for control of microbes	No
Chlorine Residual - Distribution	mg/L	NA	MRDL = 4	.95 (.42-2.5)		Additive for control of microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	NA	80	Max LRAA 38 (16-59)		Byproduct of water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	NA	60	Max LRAA 9 (7-11)		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. (2025 annual monitoring period/20 total sampling sites)							
Copper - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	1300	AL = 1300	44.4 None 6.7 - 117		Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead - Customer Tap Samples	µg/L	0	AL = 15	2.2 None <1 - 3.4		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:		Lake Ontario Supplies -		Water Quality Violation: Yes or No
	Units	Regulatory Limit	SWTP & WWTP		
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](http://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 Disinfectant 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 Treatment Plant. **SWTP** = Shoremont Water Treatment 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	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Dieldrin	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
Bromobenzene	Trichloroethene	Dinoseb	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
Bromochloromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	1, 4-Dioxane	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
Bromomethane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Diquat	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)
n-Butylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Endothall	N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NETFOSAA)
sec-Butylbenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Glyphosate	N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
tert-Butylbenzene	Vinyl Chloride	Hexachlorobenzene	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Carbon Tetrachloride	o-Xylene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)
Chlorobenzene	m, p-Xylene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Chloroethane	Total Xylene	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Chloromethane	Acifluorfen	Methomyl	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
2-Chlorotoluene	Alachlor	Metolachlor	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
4-Chlorotoluene	Aldicarb	Metribuzin	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Dibromomethane	Aldicarb sulfoxide	Oxamyl (vydate)	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PHDoA)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Aldicarb sulfone	Paraquat	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Atrazine	Perchlorate	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Baygon	Picloram	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Bentazon	Propachlor	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
1,1 Dichloroethane	Carbofuran	Simazine	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
1,2-Dichloroethane	Chlordane	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
1,1-Dichloroethene	Dibromochloropropane	Antimony	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	2, 4-D	Beryllium	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Endrin	Chromium	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTA)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Ethylene Dibromide	Cyanide	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
1,3-Dichloropropane	Heptachlor	Mercury	
2,2-Dichloropropane	Heptachlor Epoxide	Nitrite	
1,1-Dichloropropene	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	Selenium	
1,3-Dichloropropene(cis)	Methoxychlor	Silver	
1,3-Dichloropropene(trans)	p,p' DDD	Thallium	
Ethylbenzene	p,p' DDE	Zinc	
Hexachlorobutadiene	p,p' DDT	Surfactants (Foaming Agents)	
p-Isopropyltoluene	PCB's Total	Cryptosporidium	
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Pentachlorophenol	Monobromoacetic acid	
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Toxaphene	Monochloroacetic acid	
n-Propylbenzene	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	Tribromoacetic acid	
Styrene	Aldrin	Gross Alpha Particles	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Benzo(a)pyrene	Radium 226	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Butachlor	Radium 228	
Tetrachloroethene	Carbaryl	Combined Radium 226/228	
Toluene	Dalapon	Uranium	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	1,1-chloro-eicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF30UdS)	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Dicamba	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	