MADISON COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. John Endres
Board of Health President

Eric Faisst
Public Health Director

May 9, 2024

Matt Saltern
Village of Hamilton
P.O. Box 119
Hamilton, New York 13346

RE: 2023 Annual Water Quality Report
Village of Hamilton PWS# NY2602377
(T) Hamilton

Dear Mr. Saltern:

Enclosed please find a copy of your 2023 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR). The Madison County Department of Health (MCDOH) is once again pleased to create this report on your behalf.

Please be reminded that it is ***your responsibility*** to:

1. Ensure that the report is accurate and complete,
2. Deliver the 2023 AWQR to your customers and to the NYS Department of Health (NYSDOH) by **May 31, 2024** and
3. Send completed Certification of Delivery Forms to the NYSDOH and MCDOH addresses listed below by **September 1, 2024**.

Should you find any mistakes please contact our office at 315-366-2526. If you find that the report is accurate you may begin to distribute it to your customers and forward a copy to the NYSDOH at the address listed below. Delivery of the AWQR to your customers and to the NYSDOH must be completed by **May 31, 2024**. The enclosed Certification of Delivery must be filled out and returned to both the MCDOH and the NYSDOH no later than **September 1, 2024**.

Send a copy of your 2023 AWQR and Certificate of Delivery to:	**Send copy of your Certificate of Delivery to:**
NYS Department of Health Attn: Roger C. Sokol, Ph.D Director, Bureau of Water Supply Protection Corning Tower Bldg, Room 1110 Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12237 Or email to AWQR@health.ny.gov	Madison County Health Department P.O. Box 605 Wampsville, NY 13163 Attn: Keegan Richie Or email to keegan.richie@madisoncounty.ny.gov

In January 2013, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) determined that specific methods of electronic delivery may be used by a community water supplier to meet the regulatory requirement to "mail or otherwise directly deliver" water quality reports, to their bill paying customers. In conformance with the USEPA's efforts, community water systems in New York State may now use electronic delivery as an **additional option** in order to distribute the AWQR. Guidance regarding the AWQR and specific methods of electronic delivery can be found on the New York State Health Department website at:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/annual_water_quality_report/letter.htm

Please feel free to contact me at the Madison County Department of Health at 315-366-2526 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Keegan Richie
Public Health Sanitarian

Enc: Certificate of Delivery, 2023 AWQR

Cc: AWQR file

Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Water System Name: _____

Public Water Supply ID #: _____

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) has been distributed to customers and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone #: _____ Date: _____

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

☐ AWQR was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.

☐ AWQR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s) (check all that apply)

- ☐ Hand delivered.
- ☐ Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying customers.
- ☐ Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.
- ☐ Mailed a notification that AWQR is available on a public website via a direct URL
- ☐ Emailed with a message containing a direct URL link to the AWQR
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an attachment to the email
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an embedded image in the email
- ☐ Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ System does not have bill-paying customers.

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: in addition to direct delivery to bill-paying customer the AWQR was posted on a publicly-accessible website at www._____

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers (check all that apply).

- ☐ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media
- ☐ Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper
- ☐ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations
- ☐ 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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Village of Hamilton Municipal Water System
3 Broad Street, Hamilton, NY 13346
PWS #NY2602377

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Village of Hamilton will be annually issuing a 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 concerning your drinking water, please contact Matt Saltern, water system operator, Village of Hamilton or James Stokes, Village Administrator at 315-824-1111. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled M.U.C. meetings. The meetings are held the 2ND Tuesday of each month at 4:30 PM at the Village of Hamilton Offices.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves approximately 4239 people through 879 service connections. Our water source is two drilled wells approximately 83 and 77 feet deep, located in the Village. The water is pumped from the wells and is immediately disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. Prior to being distributed your water is treated with fluoride, which helps fight tooth decay.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that water delivered to consumers, is or will be contaminated. See section "Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?" for a list of contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The public water supply serving the Village of Hamilton is derived of two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium–high susceptibility rating for industrial contaminants as well as a high susceptibility rating for industrial solvents, nitrates, and microbials. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and or federal government) to the wells. Based on submitted data, the well field could be prone to flooding. Please note, while the source water assessment rates these wells as being susceptible

to microbials, the water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State Drinking Water Standards for microbial contamination.

County and State Health Departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. If you should have any questions or would like to review the Source Water Assessment in our office please feel free to contact the Madison County Department of Health at (315) 366-2526.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 (800-426-4791) or the Madison County Department of Health at 315-366-2526.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Product Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes	N	8/10/2023	10.5	ug/L	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	8/10/2023	1.8	ug/L	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	N	Quarterly in 2023	Avg. 0.80 Range: (0.62 – 0.93)	mg/L	NA	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum plants.
Sodium Well #1 (Footnote 1)	N	8/10/2023	88.0	mg/L	NA	(See health effects, footnote 1)	Naturally occurring; Road Salt: Water Softeners; Animal Wastes.
Sodium Well #2 (Footnote 1)	N	8/10/2023	93.6	mg/L	NA	(See health effects, footnote 1)	Naturally occurring; Road Salt: Water Softeners; Animal Wastes.
Nitrate Well #1	N	8/10/2023	1.57	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate Well #2	N	8/10/2023	1.83	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Footnote 2)	N	6/30/22 - 7/26/22	3.8 Range: (ND – 5.3)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (Footnote 3)	N	6/30/22 - 7/26/22	0.19 Range: (ND - 0.51)	mg/L	1.300	AL=1.300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium Well #1	N	9/29/2022	0.114	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Well #2	N	9/29/2022	0.118	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Well #1	N	9/29/2022	2.3	ug/L	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Well #2	N	9/29/2022	1.9	ug/L	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Well #1	N	9/29/2022	2.2	ug/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Selenium Well #2	N	08/16/2016	0.65	ug/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Bacteriological

Total Coliform (Footnote 4)	N	4/14/2020	1 positive sample	NA	NA	MCL= 2 or more positive samples before April 1, 2016.	Naturally present in the environment.

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	N	9/29/2022	2.98	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium – 226 and 228	N	9/29/2022	1.23	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	0.961	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) (Well #1)	N	8/10/2023	0.625	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (Well #1)	N	8/10/2023	0.699	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	2.14	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (Well #1)	N	8/10/2023	1.28	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	1.35	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (Well #1)	N	8/10/2023	0.897	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	1.19	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS) (Well #1)	N	8/10/2023	0.678	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	1.0	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	ND	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA) (Well #1)	N	8/10/2023	0.823	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	1.13	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	0.983	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) (Well #1)	N	8/10/2023	1.16	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) (Well #2)	N	8/10/2023	1.56	ng/L	NA	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Footnotes

1. Individuals on a moderately restricted sodium diet should not consume water having levels of sodium greater than 270 mg/L. Individuals on severely restricted sodium diets should not consume water having levels of sodium greater than 20 mg/L.
2. The lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites. 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 percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 3rd highest value (3.8 ug/L). The lead level was below the action level of 15 ug/L at all of the sites tested.
3. The copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites. 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 percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 3rd highest value (0.19 mg/L). The copper level was below the action level of 1.300 mg/L at all of the sites tested.
4. Three repeat water samples were collected on 4/16/2020 and all were negative for total coliform and e.coli.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).
Nanograms per liter(ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.
NA: NA means not applicable.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations during 2023. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

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 Hamilton 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We provide water to Colgate University through our distribution system. In 2019, Colgate University began to test the water at their properties for lead. The lead results from the 2019 Colgate University study may be viewed at https://www.colgate.edu/about/offices-centers-institutes/office-communications/university-correspondence.

In response to the lead detections at the Colgate University properties, we collected 67 lead and copper samples from the Village of Hamilton and revised our led and copper sampling plan. During 2023, The Village of Hamilton water system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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 FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2023, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for nearly 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire-fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.