Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Hamilton College Water District
198 College Hill Road - Clinton, NY 13323
/Public Water Supply ID# NY3202470

INTRODUCTION
To comply with State regulations, Hamilton College Water District (HCWD) 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. The system is a purchase water system of the Mohawk Valley Water Authority (MVWA), meaning all water is purchased from the MVWA and distributed through our water mains to customers. Attached is the MVWA Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. This report provides an overview of the water quality for the past year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Additional information may be obtained at www.mvwa.us.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact William Huggins, Associate Director of the Physical Plant, 315-859-4177. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?
Our water system serves 2181 people through 173 service connections. These people are year-round residents, employees and staff or students. The HCWD purchases 100% of its water from the MVWA. (See the MVWA Report for additional information on where our water comes from.) If needed, sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is added to the water to ensure continuous disinfection of the water supply. The water is pumped to a 1-million gallon storage tank. From here, the water flows by gravity to all buildings and residences within the water district.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?
In addition to the MVWA sample results (see attached MVWA Report), the HCWD Water System routinely tests your drinking water for coliform bacteria, disinfection residuals, lead and copper, and disinfection byproducts. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

### Table of Detected Contaminants (Hamilton College WD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Is System in Violation?</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG / MRDLG</th>
<th>Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)</th>
<th>Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9/21/20</td>
<td>0.020 (1) (range = 0.0097 – 0.05)</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL = 1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9/16/20</td>
<td>4.4(2) (range = ND-6.8)</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfectants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Daily / Monthly</td>
<td>0.67 (3) (range = 0.43 – 0.99)</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MRDL = 4 (4)</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfection Byproducts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAAs - mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromooacetic acid)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>12(5) (range = 1 - 18)</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL = 60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>34.7 (6) (range = 8.9 - 53)</td>
<td>ug/l</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>MCL = 80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Mohawk Valley Water Authority AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper*
NG and reporting

We sometimes need to make improvements to our system in order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply. We appreciate your understanding during this process.

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 to our system. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, most of these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. We have since removed the lead services and are now well below the Action Level.

We have since removed the lead services and are now well below the Action Level. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, most of these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. We have since removed the lead services and are now well below the Action Level.

The benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination is necessary for control of microbial effects. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

The level presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

The level presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

Notes:

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten (10) sites tested. 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 copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten (10) samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the ten (10) samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at 3 of the sites tested. See additional information in about lead in the report below.

3. The values presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.

4. Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

5. The levels represent the Highest Locational Running Annual Quarterly Average (LRAA) and range for all required compliance samples submitted under Stage 2 DBPR sampling requirements.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, most of these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, our system was in general compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Information about Lead.

Last year we exceeded the water level for lead in 3 of the 10 homes tested. We have since removed the lead services and are now well below the Action Level. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could show slight defects in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of the materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your homes water, you may wish to have your water tested and you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

See Attached MVWA Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.