Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
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 Daniel Rodriguez, Manager of MEP Systems, 315-859-4500. 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)							
Contaminant	**Is System in Violation?**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG / MRDL G**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	9/2025	0.02 (1) (range = 0.001-0.169)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	9/2025	0.4(2) (range = ND-3.5)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.63 (3) (range = 0.31 – 0.85)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 (4)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5 - mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	15(5) (range = 12 – 19)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	46 (5) (range = 25 – 77)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
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							

Notes:

1 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the seventeen (17) 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, seventeen (17) samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the third 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 seventeen (17) samples collected. See additional information about lead in the report below.

3 - The values presented represent the highest rolling annual 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.

DEFINITIONS

ACTION LEVEL (AL) The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

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).

NOT APPLICABLE (N/A)

NON-DETECTED (ND) Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Hamilton College Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Daniel Rodriguez, Manager of MEP Systems, 315-859-4500. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. 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 accessible by going the NYSDOH website https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory/j63k-4n92/about_data or contacting Hamilton College Offices at Daniel Rodriguez, Manager of MEP Systems, 315-859-4500.

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.