

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Town of Milo
137 Main St
Penn Yan, NY 14527
(Public Water Supply ID#NY6130005)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town of Milo and the Penn Yan Municipal Utilities Board, 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. 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 Kasey Christensen, Water Operator at 315-694-0829. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 137 Main Street, Penn Yan, at 7PM. For more information, call The Town of Milo at 315-536-8911 on weekdays from 8AM- 4PM.

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's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water treatment facility is a regional plant, owned by the Village of Penn Yan, which serves all 5,079 residents of Penn Yan through 2,335 service connections. In addition, approximately 3,000 residents of the Town of Jerusalem are served through connections at Indian Pines, West Lake Road, East Bluff Drive, Branchport, Guyanoga, and Keuka Park with a total of 1,181 service connections. Approximately 1,000 residents in the Town of Milo along East Lake Road are served through 365 service connections. There are approximately 700 residents in the Village of Dresden and along NYS Route 54 that are also served by the Water Treatment Plant through 242 service connections. The Town of Benton also draws water from Penn Yan Water Treatment plant; Benton currently distributes water to 999 of its residents through 363 connections. In the Town of Pulteney, 658 residents are being served through 415 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2022 was 338,402,200 gallons. The amount of water delivered to all customers in 2022 was 310,097,082 gallons of which 175,497,844 gallons were sold to Village of Penn Yan accounts and 134,599,238 gallons to customers in the other municipalities. A total of 20,912,780 gallons were unavailable for resale, leaving an unaccounted total of 7,392,338 gallons, which was used to flush mains, fight fires, back wash the plant's filters, main breaks or was lost through leakage. The daily average amount of water produced in 2022 was 929,175 gallons. The highest single day of production in 2022 was 1,701,900 gallons. Our water source is Keuka

Lake. During 2022, our system did not experience any restriction of its water source. The water is pumped from the lake to the Water Treatment Plant located at 1515 West Lake Road. After filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control treatment, the water is pumped to a two-million-gallon reservoir on the hill above the plant. The water then enters the distribution system by means of gravity.

This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for phosphorus, DBP (disinfection by-products) precursor and pesticide contamination. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality based on their density in the assessment area. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination, particularly for protozoa. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources and these facility types include CBS (Chemical Bulk Storage) and IHWS (Inactive Hazardous Waste Site).

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrates, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The following table 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 NYS Department of Health's Geneva Office (315-789-3030).

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	No	12/20/22	0.52	ppm	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Barium	No	12/20/22	0.014	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	5/04/22	0.21	ppm	--	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2)	No	8/05/20	(range) 0.01-0.15 (90 th Percentile) 0.11	ppm	--	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing system; wood preservatives
Lead (3)	No	8/05/20	(range) ND-6.8 (90 th percentile) 1.3	ppb	--	15	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Arsenic	No	12/20/22	<0.001	ppm	--	0.01	Natural erosion; agriculture and manufacturing operation discharge; mostly from wood preservative chemicals
Nickel	No	12/20/22	<0.0005	ppm	--	0.01	The source is electroplated metal coatings; alkaline batteries; alloys like metal welding rods and solder
Sodium	No	12/20/22	19.2	ppm	N/A	See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste

(2) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

(3) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity Filters Highest Monthly Avg.	No	8/2022	0.10	NTU	--	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU: this number is not to exceed 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity Filters Single Highest Reading	No	8/15/22	0.16	NTU	--	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU: this number is not to exceed 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity Distribution System Highest Monthly Avg.	No	2/2022 4/2022	0.14 0.14	NTU	--	TT=<5 NTU	Distribution System

Note: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that turbidity in the distribution system must always be below 5 NTU.

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Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	No	6 samples per month	--	--	--	MCL=2 or more positive samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity (Including Radium- 226 , but excluding Radon and Uranium)	No	7/10/19	Gross Alpha 0.136 + Radium-226 0.121 Total: 0.257	pCi/L	--	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 Radium- 228	No	7/10/19	Radium-226 0.121 + Radium-228 0.333 Total: 0.454	pCi/L	--	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

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Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products Stage 2							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	2/07/22 5/02/22 8/01/22 11/07/22	Max LRAA 57 Range of Results (42-69)	Ug/L	--	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
HAA5s (Halo Acetic Acids)	No	2/07/22 5/02/22 8/01/22 11/07/22	Max LRAA 21.5 Range of Results (6.3-28)	Ug/L	--	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Note: This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated quarterly from data collected.

Definitions:

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Penn Yan Municipal Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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?

The Village of Penn Yan is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During June 2022, we did not fully monitor or test for Synthetic Organic Chemicals and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. Throughout all other months, our system was in full 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, Penn Yan Municipal monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2022, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the maximum limit of 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 firefighting 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.

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. 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.