

# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

Town of Milo 137 Main St Penn Yan, NY 14527  
(Public Water Supply ID#NY6130005)

## ***Intoduction***

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Milo 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. However, we would like to report that our system did receive two violations.

The first violation was a Water Sampling violation for an uncompleted water quality test. This was not a violation of maximum contaminant or any other water quality standard. The second violation was a Monitoring and Reporting violation on Lead and Copper. The Village was late sending out notification to residents who have lead pipes about the Lead Service Line Inventory. More information on this violation can be found on page 6.

Last year, we conducted tests for over 100 contaminants. None of those contaminants were detected at a level higher than the State allows. 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 St 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 source is surface water from Keuka Lake. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is pumped from the lake to the Water Treatment Plant owned by the Village of Penn Yan, located at 1515 West Lake Road. After filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control treatment, the water is pumped into a two-million-gallon reservoir where it enters the distribution system by means of gravity.

## ***Source Water Assessment Report***

A report was completed under the New York State Department of Health's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The information contained in the report assists the State in overseeing public water systems and helps local authorities protect the quality of their source water. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated, finished, potable tap water.

## ***Executive Summary - Water Assessment Report***

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).

## ***Facts & Figures***

Our water treatment facility is a regional plant, owned by the Village of a Penn Yan and overseen by Chief Operator, John Collins. The facility serves just over 5,000 Village residents through 2,335 service connections. The facility serves approximately 3,000 Town of Jerusalem residents through 1,181 service connections, as well as just over 1,000 Town of Milo residents through 365 service connections. The Water Treatment Plant additionally serves approximately 700 residents of the Village of Dresden through 242 service connections and 658 Town of Pulteney residents through 430 service connections. The Town of Benton draws water from the Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant and distributes it to 999 of its residents through 363 service connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 358,691,600 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 312,054,731 gallons of which 167,833,439 gallons were sold to Village of Penn Yan accounts, and 144,221,292 gallons to customers in the other municipalities. The total amount unavailable for resale was 19,283,121 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted total of 13,389,748 gallons, which was used to flush mains, fight fires, backwash the plant’s filters, water main breaks, or was lost through leakage. In 2025, the daily average of water produced was 945,454 gallons, and the highest single day production was 1,670,200 gallons.

The Total User Cost (the annual charge to the customer for water service) is billed monthly and is calculated as follows: The Total User Cost equals the Fixed User Cost (defined as the cost of all indebtedness related to the operation of the water system, divided by the total number of EDUs served across the entire village) multiplied by the total number of EDUs assigned to that account, plus the Variable User Cost (defined as the cost of the annual operating and maintenance costs related to the operation of the water system, divided by the anticipated annual water production for the coming year) multiplied by the number of gallons consumed in that month divided by 1,000. In the **June 1, 2025 May 31, 2026** fiscal year, the Fixed User Cost for 5/8” Service Lines = **\$5.52**, 1” Service Lines = **\$11.05**, 1.5” Service Lines = **\$22.09**, 2” Service Lines = **\$44.19**, 3” Service Lines = **\$56.61**, 4” Service Lines = **\$102.18**, and 6” Service Lines = **\$128.42**. The Variable User Cost per 1,000 gallons of water consumed for In-Village Residents was **\$14.72** and **\$22.08** for Out of Village Residents.

The other villages and townships served by the Village’s water treatment facility are charged a flat rate

<b>Milo Water Rates</b>	
<b>Residential</b> Minimum: up to 12,000 gallons, per quarter	\$87.40
<b>Residential:</b> per 1,000 gallons after initial 12,000 gallons	\$6.11
<b>Non-Water Customer:</b> per 1,000 gallons (adopted 10/21/24)	\$15
<b>Commercial</b> Minimum: up to 4,000 gallons, per month	\$25
<b>Commercial:</b> per 1,000 gallons after initial 4,000 gallons	\$6.11

for water based on the cost of production and set their own rates for the water sold to their customers. For Milo water rates, please see the chart below.

## ***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 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 New York State Department of Health's Geneva office (315-789-3030).

### Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Fluoride</b>	No	8/06/25	0.6	ppm	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
<b>Barium</b>	No	8/07/24	0.015	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate</b>	No	5/07/25	0.12	ppm	--	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Copper (2)</b>	No	6/07/23	(range) 0.01- 0.26 (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile) 0.13	ppm	--	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing system; wood preservatives
<b>Lead (3)</b>	No	6/07/23	(range) ND -23 (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile) 1.5	ppb	--	15.0	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>Arsenic</b>	No	8/07/24	<0.001	ppm	--	0.01	Natural erosion; agriculture and manufacturing operation discharge; mostly from wood preservative chemicals
<b>Nickel</b>	No	8/07/24	0.71	ppm	--	0.1	The source is electroplated metal coatings; alkaline batteries; alloys like metal welding rods and solder

<b>Sodium</b>	No	8/06/25	2.2	ppm	N/A	See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
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(2) The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested.

## Secondary Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Turbidity</b> <i>Filters highest</i> <i>Monthly Average</i>	No	8/2025 9/2025	0.14 0.12	NTU	--	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU: this number is not to exceed 1 NTU	Soil runoff
<b>Turbidity</b> <i>Filters Single Highest Reading</i>	No	8/31/2025 9/01/2025	0.18 0.20	NTU	--	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU: this number is not to exceed 1 NTU	Soil runoff
<b>Turbidity</b> <i>Distribution System Highest Monthly Avg.</i>	No	8/2025 9/2025	0.17 0.17	NTU	--	TT=<5.0 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.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
<b>Total Coliform</b>	No	Six samples per month	--	--	--	MCL=2 or more positive samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
<b>Gross Alpha activity</b>	No	7/10/19	<i>Gross Alpha</i> 0.136	pCi/L	--	15 pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Radium-226</b> <b>Radium-228</b>	No	7/10/19	<i>Radium-226</i> 0.121 + <i>Radium-228</i> 0.333 Total: 0.454	pCi/L	--	5 pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfection By-Products Stage 2</b>							
<b>TTHM</b> (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	2/5/25 5/7/25 8/6/25 11/5/25	Max LRAA 49.83  Range of Results (22.30-85.7)	ppb	--	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. THMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
<b>HAA5s</b> (Halo Acetic Acids)	No	2/5/25 5/7/25 8/6/25 11/5/25	Max LRAA 16.75  Range of Results (13.6-19.70)	ppb	--	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms

Note: This level represents the highest *Locational Running Annual Average* calculated 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.

**Micrograms per liter (ug/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb).

**Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm).

**ppb** – parts per billion (same as “micrograms per liter” – ug/L).

**ppm**: parts per million (same as “milligrams per liter” – mg/L).

## ***What does this information mean?***

We have learned through our testing procedures that, while some contaminants have been detected; however, the table(s) above show that these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. As you can see by the table, our system had no lead violations, but 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. The Penn Yan Municipal Water Treatment Plant 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact the Penn Yan Municipal Office at (315) 536-3374 weekdays between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## ***Is the Water System Meeting Other Rules That Govern Operations?***

We are 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 2025, we did not complete all testing for Arsenic, Barium, and Nickel, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The second violation was a Monitoring and Reporting violation- Lead and Copper. 40 CFR 141.85€ requires that water systems deliver annual customer notification of lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines and deliver lead service line information materials to affected customers no later than 30 days after completion of the baseline inventory. 40 CFR 14.90(f)(4) requires that water systems certify that it delivered the materials in accordance with 40 CFR 141.85€ by July 1<sup>st</sup> annually. The Village of Penn Yan failed to deliver lead service line information materials to affected customers by November 15<sup>th</sup> 2025. Unknown notification deliveries were delayed as the Village was actively learning the customer side of materials based on inspection as part of a water meter replacement program, the Unknown Notification letter was being revised to provide more concise information to Village Customers, and Larson Design Group was still actively processing an abundance of village record data.

## ***Information on Lead Service Line Inventory***

A Lead Service Line (LSL), is defined as any portion of a pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. A Lead Service Line may be owned by the water system, by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both, potable and non-potable Service Lines 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 visiting our website at:

[https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service\\_line/NY6130005](https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY6130005)

## ***Do I Need to Take any Special Precautions?***

Although your drinking water meets or exceeds state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, those with other

immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be at risk of infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider(s) about their drinking water. EPA and CDC guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* or other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### ***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 daily to make sure it is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l. During 2025, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 95% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approached the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

### ***Why Conserve Water?***

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; this helps avoid severe water use restrictions and ensures that water is available for essential firefighting needs.

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 water whenever you can.

### ***Conservation Tips Include:***

- ♦ Load your dishwasher to capacity; automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle regardless of how many dishes are loaded.
- ♦ Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.
- ♦ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons of water a day. Fix the leak and you'll save almost 6,000 gallons of water per year.
- ♦ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank or a leak detection tablet (which can be obtained from the Municipal Office). 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 a minor toilet water leak, so fixing this problem can save you more than 30,000 gallons of water a year.
- ♦ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances; check the meter after 15 minutes.  
If it moved, you have a leak.

### ***System Improvements***

Thanks to the continued efforts of water plant staff, in conjunction with Village officials, engineers, regulatory agencies, and supporting contractors, the Village of Penn Yan was able to make great strides in improving water plant functions, reliability, and efficiencies this past year. The continual commitment to complete plant maintenance and improvements ensures the water plant's ability to provide a continuous supply of drinking water through process reliability, redundancy, and efficiency.

In 2025, The Village of Penn Yan rehabilitated the 3<sup>rd</sup> and final filter at the water plant. As before, this consisted of repainting the interior surfaces of the filter, replacing all internal components, as well as all the media. The filter is back in service and performing well.

### ***In Conclusion***

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and your family with quality drinking water. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.