



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2025

Town of Jerusalem

3816 Italy Hill Road

Branchport, NY 14418

*(Public Water Supply ID #: **NY6101266**)*

Keuka Park Consolidated Water District

To comply with State Regulations, the Town of Jerusalem is required to redistribute
this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report to

All Keuka Park Consolidated Water District bill paying Customers

Dear Valued Customer,

Thank you for your continued input, support, and trust in our water system services. It is our privilege to provide you and your family with safe, reliable, and high-quality water every day.

Your confidence motivates our team to maintain the highest standards in water quality, system maintenance, and customer care. We are committed to ongoing improvements, regular system monitoring, and timely service to ensure that your water remains dependable and meets all regulatory standards.

We also appreciate your understanding and cooperation whenever maintenance, upgrades, or unexpected repairs are necessary. These efforts are essential in keeping our system running efficiently and ensuring long-term sustainability for our entire community.

As we move forward, our goal remains the same: to serve you with integrity, transparency, and dedication. Thank you once again for being a valued part of our water system community!

Sincerely,

The Town of Jerusalem - Keuka Park Sewer & Water

Questions, Concerns, or Suggestions – Feel free to reach out

Jerusalem Town Office: (315) 595-6668 or www.jerusalem-ny.org

Town Supervisor: Sam Priem (315) 595-2287 or supervisor@jerusalem-ny.gov

Water Supervisor: Joe Matthews (315) 595-6657 or kpsw@jerusalem-ny.gov

The Town of Jerusalem Board holds regular monthly meetings on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at 7:00 P.M.

-Our meetings take place at the Town Hall, located at 3816 Italy Hill Road, Branchport, NY

Please see your quarterly service bill for a **direct link to this report** on the Town website:

www.jerusalem-ny.org

If you would prefer to receive a paper copy, you may request one by email at:

kpsw@jerusalem-ny.org

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report has been amended with additional information specific to the Keuka Park Consolidated Water District bill paying customers.

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Penn Yan Municipal Water Treatment Plant, will be issuing a report annually, describing the quality of your drinking water for the previous calendar year. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. **Below is a culmination of the Village of Penn Yan's Annual Water Quality Report for 2025 with added details from the Town of Jerusalem/Keuka Park Consolidated Water District.**

Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. However, our system was cited with Two Violations from our local Health Department. (Please see the section, “*Is our Water System meeting other rules the govern operations?*” (on page #9) for additional violation details

- The first Violation - for an Uncompleted/Incomplete Water Quality Test.
 - This was Not a violation for an Exceeding a Maximum Contaminant Level (*MCL*) or any other water quality standard.
- The second Violation - for Monitoring & Reporting of Lead Service Line Inventory to the affected public.

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 Melissa Gerhardt, Director of Public Works, at (315) 536-3374. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled *Municipal Utilities Board* meetings. The meetings are held at 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan, in the 2nd floor MUB meeting room. The meetings are held on the Thursday before the third Tuesday of each month at 9:00 AM. For more information, call the Municipal Office at 315-536-3374 on weekdays between 7:30 AM and 4:30 PM. *For the hearing impaired, the TDD number is 1-800-662-1220.*

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

Our sole water source is surface water from Keuka Lake. **During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.** Water is pumped from Keuka Lake to the Water Treatment Plant, located at 1515 West Lake Road. John Collins is the Chief Operator of the water treatment plant. After (*direct*) filtration, (*hypochlorination*) disinfection, (*sodium fluoride*) fluoridation, and (*orthophosphate*) corrosion control treatment, the water is pumped into a storage reservoir. The Villages utilizes two, two-million-gallon storage reservoirs to deliver finished water to the distribution system and to all our customers’ 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*) in November 1999. The information contained in the report continues to assist the State in overseeing public water systems (*PWS*) 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 (Keuka Lake). The number 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 and Figures

Our water treatment facility is a regional plant, owned by the Village of Penn Yan, which serves all 5,024 residents (2024 census) 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 1,184 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 430 service connections. The total amount of water produced in 2025 was 358,691,600 gallons. The amount of water delivered to all customers in 2025 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. A total of 19,283,121 gallons were unavailable for resale, leaving an unaccounted total of 13,389,748 gallons, which was used to flush mains, fight fires, water main breaks, or was lost through distribution system leakage. The daily average amount of water produced per day in 2025 was 945,454 gallons with highest single day of production totaling 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 for water based on the cost of production and set their own rates for the water sold to their customers.

Jerusalem Water Consumption & Rates – 2025

The Town of Jerusalem purchased **73,149,786 Gallons** of water from the Village of Penn Yan

- **\$250.34** for **Annual Capital Charge per Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU)**
- **\$120.00** per **Quarter** for the **FIRST 8,000 Gallons (Quarterly Minimum)**
- **\$15.00** per **1,000 Gallons OVER the Minimum**

Please refer to Town of Jerusalem website for complete 2025 Keuka Park Sewer & Water Rate Schedule at:

www.jerusalem-ny.org

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. This is why some of our data – though representative – could be more than one year old. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, could reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the drinking 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
New York State Department of Health's Geneva Office: (315) 789-3030

Annual Water Quality Report Tables

Inorganic Contaminants – Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	No	8/6/2025	0.6	ppm	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Barium	No	8/7/2024	0.015	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	5/7/2025	0.12	ppm	--	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2)	No	6/7/2023	(range) 0.01– 0.26 (90th Percentile) 0.13	ppm	--	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; corrosion of household plumbing system; wood preservatives
Lead (3)	No	6/7/2023	(range) ND – 23 (90th Percentile) 1.5	ppb	--	15	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Arsenic	No	8/7/2024	< 0.001	ppm	--	0.01	Natural erosion; agriculture and manufacturing operation discharge; mostly from wood preservative chemicals
Nickel	No	8/7/2024	0.71	ppm	--	0.1	The source is electroplated metal coatings; alkaline batteries; alloys like metal welding rods and solder
Sodium	No	8/6/2025	2.2	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

Microbiological Contaminants – Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity <i>Filters Highest 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 1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity <i>Filters Single Highest Reading</i>	No	8/31/2025 9/1/2025	0.18 0.20	NTU	--	TT= 95% of samples <0.3 NTU: This number is not to exceed 1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity <i>Distribution System Highest Monthly Avg.</i>	No	8/2025 9/2025	0.17 0.17	NTU	--	TT= 95% of samples <0.3 NTU: This number is not to exceed 1.0 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 5.0 NTU

Microbiological Contaminants – Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	No	Six Samples per Month	--	--	--	MCL = 2 or more positive samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment

Radiological Contaminants – Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha activity	No	07/10/2019	Gross Alpha 0.136	pCi/L	--	15 pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-226 Radium-228	No	07/10/2019	<i>Radium-266</i> 0.121 + <i>Radium-228</i> 0.333 Total: 0.454	pCi/L	--	5 pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Disinfection By-Products Stage 2 – Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM <i>(Total Trihalomethanes)</i>	No	02/5/2025 05/7/2025 08/6/2025 11/5/2025	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.
HAA5's <i>(Haloacetic Acids)</i>	No	02/5/2025 05/7/2025 08/6/2025 11/5/2025	Max LRAA 16.75 Range of Results 13.60 – 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 collect

Town of Jerusalem Sampling Results

Microbiological Contaminants – Keuka Park Consolidated Water District

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	No	Three Samples per Month	--	--	--	MCL = 2 or more positive samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection By-Products Stage 2 – Keuka Park Consolidated Water District

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg.)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Reg. Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM <i>(Total Trihalomethanes)</i>	No	02/13/2025 05/14/2025 08/13/2025 11/12/2025	Max LRAA 55.70 Range of Results (29.30 – 81.70)	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.
HAA5 <i>(Haloacetic Acids)</i>	No	02/13/2025 05/14/2025 08/13/2025 11/12/2025	Max LRAA 27.80 Range of Results (16.00 – 24.70)	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 collect

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-Detect (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).

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?

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 regulatory requirements**, but we are required to provide the following information on lead in drinking water:

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. 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 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 Penn Yan Municipal Office at (315) 536-3374 weekdays between 7:30 am and 4:30 pm. 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>.

Is our Water System meeting other rules the 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 your drinking water meets health standards. During 2024, the Village of Penn Yan received two separate violations

1. 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.
2. The second Violation was for Monitoring and Reporting Violation – Lead and Copper. 40 CFR 141.85€ requires that water systems deliver annual consumer notification of lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines and deliver lead service line information materials to affected consumers 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 1st annually. The Village of Penn Yan failed to deliver lead service line information materials to affected consumers by November 15th 2024. Notification of “Unknown Service Line Composition” deliveries to customers were delayed as the Village was actively learning the customer side of materials based on inspection as a 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/NY6101263.htm

Lead Service Line Inventory – Keuka Park Consolidated Water District

Please find our Keuka Park Consolidated Water District Lead Service Line Inventory by visiting the website:

https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY6101266.htm

Please take note that All water service lines the Keuka Park Consolidated Water District are accounted for and there are NO Lead service lines in our water district.

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 daily to make sure fluoride 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 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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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. 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.**
 - ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
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System Improvements – Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant

Thanks to the continued efforts of water plant staff, in conjunction with Village officials, engineers, regulatory agencies, and supporting contractors, we were 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, we rehabilitated the 3rd and final filter here at the water plant. As before, this consisted of repainting the interior surfaces of the filter, replacing all the internal components, as well as all the media. This filter is back in service and performing well.

***System Improvements* – Keuka Park Consolidated Water District**

The Town of Jerusalem purchases drinking water from the Village of Penn Yan Water Treatment Plant and does not provide filtration or initial treatment of the water that is supplied to our customers. Our goal is to maintain the same water quality from the point of entry into our system, to the farthest end of our distribution system. To accomplish this, we re-chlorinate in two system locations to ensure that there is a free chlorine residual thought the system. The Keuka Park Water District maintains approximately 29 miles of piping with numerous control and isolation valves, two pump/re-chlorination stations, and nearly 300 fire hydrants.

- **Infrastructure Upgrades**
 - Project included installing 8 new fire hydrants, 15 new valves for system isolation, and upgraded 50 services with new curb stops and boxes.
- **Phase-3 Water Main Improvement Project**
 - Project involved replacing roughly 5,100 feet of 8-inch and 1,400 feet of 12-inch high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe on Assembly Ave, Central Ave, State Route 54A, and Lake Ave.
- **AMI Water Meter Upgrade**
 - The Town began implementation of an Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) which will include the installation of all new water meters and associated hardware to remotely read and transmit real-time data. This upgrade is scheduled to be completed and on-line within the 2026 fiscal year. This AMI system will provide significant labor savings for the Town and benefits for the customers due to improved metering accuracy and real-time reads.

In Closing...

Thank you for allowing us (*the Village of Penn Yan*) to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask all of our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.