



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020

Village of Cuba

17 East Main St. Cuba, New York 14727

(Public Water Supply ID# NY0200317)

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Introduction

To comply with State regulations, Village of Cuba, 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. 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 Rick Hall, Superintendent of Public Works/Chief Water Operator, (585)968-2487. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Monday of every month at the Village Board Room located in the Village Hall at 17 East Main Street beginning at 7 p.m....

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

Facts and Figures

Our water system serves approximately 1,487 people through a little more than 820 service connections. Our water source is ground water drawn from two 70-foot-deep drilled wells which are located at the end of Champlain Street and in Chamberlain Park. The water is pretreated with 12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite prior to distribution. Strict regimens of chlorine residual samples are taken daily to insure proper disinfection. The current water rate as of this publication is \$8.25 per 1,000 gallons of water. We pumped 91,079,000 gallons of water for the calendar year and was up about 9% due to main breaks, reservoir work, etc...

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health has completed a Source Water Assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the source of drinking water for this system were evaluated. The Source Water Assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is or will become contaminated. Please refer to the section in this Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) entitled **"Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?"** for a list of the contaminants for which the water has been tested and the test results. The Source Water Assessments provide managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The water for this system comes from two (2) drilled wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated the wells as having high susceptibility to contamination from nitrates, petroleum products, pesticides, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a federally regulated Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) facility (Deming Electroplating Corporation). The fact that the wells draw water from an unconfined aquifer also contributes to the susceptibility ratings.

Please note that while the Source Water Assessment rated the two wells as having high susceptibility to bacteria, the water is disinfected before it is delivered to your home to ensure the finished water meets New York State drinking water standards for bacterial contamination. A copy of the Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area can be obtained by calling (585)968-2487.

Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants may include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table on page 3 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 Allegany County Health Department at (585)268-9250.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminants	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination

Radiological Contaminants:

Gross Beta- Champlain Well NO 4/8/2016 1.6 pCi/L 0 4 Decay of natural deposits & man-made emissions

Radium 228- Bi-Cen. Well NO 12/15/2016 0.854 pCi/L 0 1 Caused from minerals dissolving from weathered rocks and soil (Erosion of natural deposits)

Inorganic Contaminants:

Copper NO 9/26/2019 0.66** MG/L 0.32 1.3 Erosion of natural deposits, Etc.

Lead NO 9/26/2019 0.0095* MG/L 0.01 0.015 Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits, Etc.

Nitrate Champlain Well NO 12/15/2020 1.1 MG/L 10 10 Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate Bi-Centennial Well NO 12/15/2020 2.0 MG/L 10 10 Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits

Barium Champlain Well NO 1/22/2018 44 UG/L 2000 MG/L Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Barium Bi-Centennial Well NO 1/22/2018 155 UG/L 2000 MG/L Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

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						Likely Source of Contamination

Disinfection Byproducts:

Sample Location: Cuba/Rushford Middle High School

Total Trihalomethanes	NO	8/8/2019	2.5	UG/L	N/A	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
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NOTES:

*-"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 lead and copper values detected at your water system. In this case, ten samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 9th highest value. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested but copper was all within the limits. The range of detection for lead was from 0.0016 mg/l to 0.49mg/l. For copper it was from 0.020 mg/l to 0.87 mg/l."

The Village does test twice monthly for "Total Coliform" and "E Coli" but if no test come back positive they do not need to be listed on the "Contaminants Table." We "inadvertantly" missed sampling for "Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products in the month of August. The Village deeply regrets this oversight and will be sampling for this in the coming year. (The Department of Health was made aware of this.)

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.

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).

Nanograms Per Liter (NG/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt).

Picograms Per Liter (PG/L): corresponds to one part of liquid in one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq)

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems Per Year (MREM/YR): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers Per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. It is possible that the lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Village of Cuba is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. 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?

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.
- ❖ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that the 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 and conservation tips include the following:

- ❖ 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 15-20 gallons per 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 per day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons per year.

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 our customers. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. 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 any questions.