

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2007

Village of Cuba Water Department

17 East Main St. Cuba, New York 14727

Introduction

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The purpose of this report is to provide information about the quality of water that we provide to you. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rick Hall, Superintendent of Public Works at (585) 968-2487. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. They are held on the second Monday at 7:00 of each month at the Village Board Room located in the Village Hall at 17 East Main Street. The Village "water supply ID number is as follows: 0200318.

Where does our water come from?

Our water sources which serve about 1,800 people are two wells located within the village. One well is located at the end of Champlain Street while the Bicentennial well is located in Chamberlain Park. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution. 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *.Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *.Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *.Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *.Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and pabulum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *.Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EP A prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Cuba routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We test your drinking water for inorganic compounds, nitrate, sodium, total trihalomethanes as well as 40 different synthetic organic compounds. In addition, we test the water for coliform bacteria once a month from locations and turbidity, chlorine level on a daily basis. The table on the next page depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

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).

Definitions:

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00

Parts per billion (Ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00

What does this information mean?

The table shows that we exceeded the *action level* for copper at one of our ten testing locations. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the *action level* over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the *action level* over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. It should be noted that lead is a better indicator of water corrosivity and eight out of ten samples we analyzed for lead were below the *action level*. We will continue to collect samples from the distribution system for lead and copper testing.

Is our water safe for everyone?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality 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 such as updating water lines, flushing hydrants and the installation of the glass lined reservoir. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have any questions.

Thank You,
Cuba Village Water Department