Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Village of Cuba

17 East Main St. Cuba, New York 14727

(Public Water Supply ID# NY0200317)

Inside this report:

Introduction	1
Where does our water come from?	2
Facts & Figures	2
Source Water Assessment	2
Are there contaminants?	3
Detected contaminants	3
Definitions	6
Why save water?	7

Introduction

In order to comply with State regulations, the 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 we conducted multiple tests for contaminants. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are the 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 concerning your drinking water, please contact Kris Krzos, Superintendent of Public Works/Chief Water Operator, (585)968-2487. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. The best customer is an informed customer! 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 6 p.m. in the Village Cuba Clerk's office board room. Which is located 17 East main street Cuba NY 14727.

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 & Figures

Our water system serves approximately 1,800 people through a little more than 800 connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from two 70' deep drilled wells which are located at the end of Champlain Street and in Chamberlain Park. Strict regimens of chlorine residual samples are taken daily to ensure proper disinfection. The current water rate as of this publication (September 2025) is $10.25 per 1,000 gallons of water. We pumped 52,701,259 gallons of water for the calendar year2025.

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, as well as 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 primarily due to the proximity of the wells to a federally regulated Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) facility. 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 wells as having high susceptibility to bacteria, the water is disinfected before it is delivered to your home to ensure that 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, an 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, and 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 dates, 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 at 585-268-9250 and the source water assessment is also available at the health department.

Table of contaminates.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected/90th percentile	Unit of Measurement	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, AL	NEARBY FOR LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Lead Distribution system	NO	6-4-25	0.0073	Mg/l	0.015	LEAD SERVICE LINES, LEAD GOOSE NECKS, GALVINIZED PIPE, FAUCET FIXURES MAY CONTAIN LEAD AND LEAD SOLDER
Copper Distribution system	NO	6-4-25	0.684	Mg/l	1.3	WHEN CORRSIVE WATER LEACHS WATER FROM HOUSEHOLD PLUMING PIPES AND BRASS FIXRES
1-4 DIOXANE BI-WELL	NO	3-13-25	NON-DETECT	UG/L	1	A BI PRODUCT OF INDUSTRIAL MANIFACTURING AND STABILIZER FOR HISTORICAL OLD SOLVENTS
PFOS BI-Well	NO	3-13-25	2.85	ng/L	4	ORIGINATES INDUSTRIAL MANIFRACTURE, FIRE FOAM , AND EVERYDAY HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS. ECT

HAA5 305	NO	8-26-25	NON-DETECT	UG/L	6	OCCURS WHEN CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT REACT WITH ORGANIC MATTER
TTHM 305	NO	8-26-25	12	UG/L	2.0	OCCURS WHEN CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT REACT WITH ORGANIC MATTER
HAA5 ELM STREET	NO	8-26-25	NON-DETECT	UG/L	6	OCCURS WHEN CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT REACT WITH ORGANIC MATTER
TTHM ELM STREET	NO	8-26-25	6.5	UG/L	2.0	OCCURS WHEN CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT REACT WITH ORGANIC MATTER
1,4 dioxane **Champlain well**	no	3-4-25	NON-DETECT	UG/L	0.0400	REALEASED FROM COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOURCES
NITRITE AS NITROGEN CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	.007	MG/L	10	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE , LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRATE CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	0.796	MG/L	10	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE , LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRITE CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	NON-DETECT	Mg/L	10	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE , LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

GROSS ALPHA CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	0.874	PCi/L	15	NATURAL DECAY OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS, NATURAL PRESENT IN BEDROCK SOIL AND UNDERGROUND AQUIFERS
GROSS BETA CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	0.201	PCi/L	50	NATURAL DECAY OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS, NATURAL PRESENT IN BEDROCK SOIL AND UNDERGROUND AQUIFERS
RADIUM 226 CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	0.753	PCi/L	5	NATURAL BREAKDOWN OF URANIUM IN ROCKS AND SOIL
RADIUM 228 CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	0.585	PCi/L	5	NATURAL RADIOACTIVE DECAY OF THORIUM-232, WHICH IS WIDELY PRESENT IN EARTHS CRUST
TOTAL URANIUM CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	3-4-25	0.457	PCi/L	30 UG/L	NATURAL GEOLOGICAL WEATHERING SUCH AS BEDROCK AND SOIL, AND HUMAN ACTIVIES SUCH AS MINEING MILLING , AGRICULTURE, ECT.
ARSENIC	NO	1-19-24	0.00277	MG/L	0.010 MG/L	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS. RUNOFF FROM ORCHARDS,GRASS AND ELECTRONICS PRODUTION WASTES
1,4 DIOXANE BI WELL	NO	3-13-25	NON-DETECT	MG/L	0.00004	REALEASED FROM COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOURCES

NITRITE AS NITROGEN BI WELL	NO	3-13-25	0.007	MG/L	10	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE , LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRATE+NITRITE AS NITROGEN BI WELL	NO	3-13-25	2.53	MG/L	10 MG/L	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE , LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRATE BI-WELL	NO	3-13-25	2.04	MG/L	10	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE , LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
GROSS ALPHA Bi well	NO	3-13-25	2.53	pCi/l	15 pCi/l	NATURAL DECAY OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS, NATURAL PRESENT IN BEDROCK SOIL AND UNDERGROUND AQUIFERS
Gross Beta Bi well	no	3-13-25	5.05	PCi/L	50	NATURAL DECAY OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS, NATURAL PRESENT IN BEDROCK SOIL AND UNDERGROUND AQUIFERS
Radium-226 Bi well	no	3-13-25	1.36	pCi/l	5 pCi/l	NATURAL BREAKDOWN OF URANIUM IN ROCKS AND SOIL
Radium-228 Bi well	no	3-13-25	0.453	pCi/l	5 pCi/l	NATURAL RADIOACTIVE DECAY OF THORIUM-232, WHICH IS WIDELY PRESENT IN EARTHS CRUST

Total Uranium Bi well	no	3-13-25	.216	Ug/l	30 ug/l	NATURAL GEOLOGICAL WEATHERING SUCH AS BEDROCK AND SOIL, AND HUMAN ACTIVIES SUCH AS MINEING MILLING , AGRICULTURE, ECT.
BARIUM CHAMPLAIN WELL	NO	4-24-24	0.047	MG/L	2 MG/L	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTE DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES. EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
BARIUM BI WELL	NO	1-19-25	0.148	MG/L	2 MG/L	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTE DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES. EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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).

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 were an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, our systems was in compliance with all Health Department standards.

Lead and Copper Rule

EPA's new Lead and Copper Rule better protects children and communities from the risks of lead exposure by better protecting children at schools and childcare facilities, getting the lead out of our nation's drinking water, and empowering communities through information. Improvements under the new rule include:

Lead Service Line Inventory

Lead Service Line Inventory can be used to develop a lead service line inventory and monitor the replacement of service lines required to comply with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule revisions. Replacing lead service lines is the best way to reduce the risk of exposure of lead in drinking water across a community.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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).

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 and cooking. If you are concerned about the 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

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 sever 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. Get more bang for your buck and load it to capacity!
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in our home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15-20 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 it 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!

In 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 of our customers. The costs 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.