WESTFIELD BOROUGH UTILITIES
2025 Drinking Water Quality Report
PWSID #2590043

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguein que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is the Harvey Avenue well house located at the west end of town. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the borough foreman at (814) 367-2632. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Westfield Municipal Building, 429 E. Main St., Westfield, PA 16950.

Westfield Borough routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2025.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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.

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000)

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

TT = Treatment Technique

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	N	0.083 4/24	(a)	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	Discharge from of natural depo
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	N	2.41 7/25	(a)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride	N	0.16 4/24	(a)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	0.0061 8/25	.00091ppb 0.015ppb	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
HAA5		.0023 8/25	0-0..017 ppb				
Lead and Copper Rule							
Lead (ppb) Copper (ppm)	N N	3.12 ppb 6/25 0.14000 6/25	1-18 (b) 56-140 (b)	0 1.3	AL=15 AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	**Lowest Level Detected**	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.80	0.81	0.81 – 1.33	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Distribution Disinfectant Residuals							
Chlorine	4.0	0.46	0.46-0.63	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Microbrial

Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria		N/A	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment

Footnotes:

(a) Only one sample required.

(b) None of ten samples exceeded the action level.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Westfield Borough prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by calling the Borough Office at (814) 367-2632.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations for these contaminants. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

Samples were taken as required; however, the following reporting violations did occur as follows:
Failure to report sampling on time for January, February, March, June and July, 2025

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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas station, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the *Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791).*

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