



INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Westfield Water Department 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. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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.

Last year our reservoir was affected by a severe drought. Although levels in the reservoir were down, at no point did we have to implement a water conservation order.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Erin Schuster, Senior Operator, Brian Kinney, Justin Parker, or Lynne Vilardo at 716-326-2832. 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 third Monday of every month at 7PM in the North Room at Eason Hall, 23 Elm Street or check us out on the web at www.villageofwestfield.org.

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. 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.

Our water source is Surface water drawn from Minton Reservoir, which is located on Mt. Baldy Road and Chautauqua Creek which is located in the Chautauqua Gorge down from the water plant. During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

For Minton Reservoir and Chautauqua Creek this assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a high potential for protozoa contamination. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our system serves nearly 4,000 residents through 1741 service connections. Average daily production was 571,323 gallons per day with a peak output of up to 1,270,600 gallons per day. The maximum total peak production design of the water treatment plant is 1,872,000 gallons per day. The amount of water delivered to customers (metered sales) was 135,346,000 gallons. Our production last year was 208,532,900 gallons. This leaves 12 million gallons used for filter washing and for system maintenance, unaccounted for total of 60 million gallons. This water was used to flush mains, clean filters, fight fires and leakage. Of that amount, leakage alone accounts for less than 29% of the total amount produced. The basic service charge for water in the Village is \$23.40. The first 2,000 gallons are included in the basic service charge. Each additional thousand gallons cost customers \$4.70 per thousand gallons, up to 60,000 gallons. Anything over 60,000 gal. costs \$3.70 per thousand. The water rates for outside the village are one and one-half times the village rates. Water is sold by bulk at the rate of \$4.00 per thousand gallons plus \$46.57 per hour labor.

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, nitrate, nitrite, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds, total haloacetic acids, radiological, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented 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 Chautauqua County Health Department 753-4481.

VILLAGE OF WESTFIELD TEST RESULTS (DETECTS)

Contaminant	Violation	Date Of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity ¹	No	09/13/25	0.21	NTU	n/a	TT=<1.0 NTU	Soil run-off
Turbidity ¹	No	September (2025)	100 % <.30	NTU	n/a	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil run-off
Distribution Turbidity ¹	No	July (2025)	0.83	NTU	n/a	MCL>5 NTU	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Uranium	No	10/20/25	2.12 Good 2 reports	ppb	0	30 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Copper ²	No	6/25/24	0.329 Range = 0.04-0.538	ppm	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead ³	No	6/25/24	<1 Range = <1-1.6	ppb	n/a	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium	No	10/8/25	0.0501	ppm	1.0	1.0 (MCL)	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	10/8/25	1.16	ppb	N/A	N/A	Enters groundwater and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fallout, biological decays and from waste disposal.
Cadmium	No	10/8/25	0.06	ppb	5	5 (MCL)	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Selenium		10/8/25	0.4	ppb	50	50 (MCL)	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Fluoride	No	Daily (2025)	Avg.=0.73 Range= 0.31-.94	ppm	n/a	(see health effects)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
DISINFECTANT							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily (2025)	Avg.=1.33 Range = 0.40-1.5	ppm	n/a	4.0 (MCL)	Water additive used to control microbes
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (EDGEWATER CONDOS)							
Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly (2025)	Avg.=48.2 Range= 27.9 - 77.0	ppb	n/a	80 (MCL)	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2025)	Avg.=28.0 Range= 16.5 - 33.8	ppb	n/a	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (KWIK FILL/RED APPLE)							
Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly (2025)	Avg.=36.9 Range= 16.5 - 64.0	ppb	n/a	80 (MCL)	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2025)	Avg.=33.6 Range= 26.1 - 41.0	ppb	n/a	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Notes:1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 09/13/25 (0.21 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although September 2025 was the month when we had the highest turbidity measurements, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity

measurement detected during the year (0.23 NTU) occurred in September 2025. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

2– The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 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. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was calculated to be equal to the 3rd highest result which was 0.478 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 samples collected. There was one detection of 1.6 ppb for lead in our system, therefore the 90th percentile value is a non-detection.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Non-Detects (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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to 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 longer than 10 micrometers.

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 the level allowed by the State. Lead and copper were detected within the system but of 20 samples collected none were found exceeding the action levels. We are however required to present 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 Village of Westfield* 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 *The Village of Westfield* at 716-326-2832. 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 THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs 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 the Village DPW office located at 42 English Street. Our office hours are Monday – Friday 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

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 United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/l (parts per million). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2025 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 95% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these 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.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

- A reminder to all our consumers, the water department flushes hydrants a minimum of twice per year, once in the spring and once in the fall. There are notifications posted at the Village offices and on the Village website.
- Water meters are sealed with a Village of Westfield seal. **Meter seals should not be removed.** If the seal needs to be removed for repairs, pre-authorization is required; please contact the Village Offices Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at 888-955-3264.
- All billing questions, turn on and turn off information call 888-955-3264 the Village Office at 23 Elm Street
- **If you have a water or sewer problem that is not related to billing, please call 716-326-2832 between 7:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. We will answer questions and help resolve problems. If you have an emergency after hours, please call our new emergency number 716-451-3909.**
- The Treatment system is well maintained and in good working order.

Our water bills pay to keep our community tap water safe, reliable, and there for us – 24/7 without fail. For more information about what your tap water delivers you, visit www.nysawwa.org.

If you have not had your water line inspected for lead yet, please call The Village of Westfield Water Department at 716-326-2832 to make an appointment. The inspection will take 5-10 minutes to complete. We are scheduling appointments 7 days a week. The Village was required to have this inventory completed by October 16, 2024. We submitted the information we obtained. We were unable to inspect some properties and still need the information.

CLOSING

The Village of Westfield has partnered with **Textmygov** to offer text notifications to residents. This service will be used to notify residents of important updates such as water leaks, street closings and power outages. To register, text **Westfield to 91896** or visit the Village website at www.villageofwestfield.org and use the link provided.