

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
The Harvey School
260 Jay Street
Katonah, NY 10536
(Public Water Supply NY-5912829)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Harvey School 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, our tap water met most State drinking water health standards. We detected PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid) and PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid) at a higher level than the State allows. As we told you at that time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we are rectifying the problem by shutting down the well with the high level and are not putting it back into use until the treatment plan, which has been approved by the Westchester County Department of Health is implemented. 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 Frank Lutz, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 914-232-3161, Ext. 102. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled school buildings and grounds meetings. The meetings are held the first Tuesday of every month at 10:15am at The Harvey School Business Office.

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

Our water system serves approximately 700 people (approximately 60 full-time residents, 500 day students/faculty/staff, plus patrons of the ice-skating rink) through 17 service connections. Our water is sourced from three wells. Well #1 a 450 foot drilled well. Well #2 is a 250 foot drilled well. Well #3 is a 525 foot drilled well. All wells are located on The Harvey School campus located at 260 Jay Street, Katonah, NY. The water from all wells is treated with chlorine before entering the distribution system.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, PFOS/PFOA, 1,4 Dioxane, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds, principle and synthetic organic chemicals. The table presented below 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 Westchester County Department of Health at 914-813-5000.

LEAD & COPPER

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVG/MAX) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (AL)	SAMPLE ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	RANGE ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
LEAD	NO	2025	0.001 ** (ND-0.001)	mg/l	0	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER	NO	2025	0.1025 ** (0.031-0.11)	mg/l	1.3	1.3	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - HIGH SCHOOL

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVG/MAX) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
INORGANICS							
BARIUM	NO	2/11/25	0.101	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
CHLORIDE	NO	2/11/25	31.6	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
NICKEL	NO	2/11/25	0.002	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
NITRATE	NO	1/9/25	2.61	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM	NO	2/11/25	18	mg/l	N/A	(See Health Effects) ***	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners, animal waste.
SULFATE	NO	2/11/25	28.6	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
ZINC	NO	2/11/25	0.015	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

CHLORINE RESIDUAL	NO	DAILY	.83 (.54-1.22)	mg/L	N/A	4****	Water additive used to control microbes.
HALOACETIC ACIDS (MONO-DI-, AND TRICHLOROACETIC ACID, AND MONO- AND DI-BROMOACETIC ACID)	NO	8/11/25	3.3 (1.9-3.3)	µg/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
TRICHALOMETHANES (TTHMs - CHLOROFORM, BROMODICHLOROMETHANE, DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE, AND BROMOFORM)	NO	8/11/25	15.20 (8.30-15.20)	µg/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

BETA PARTICLE & PHOTON ACTIVITY FROM MANMADE RADIONUCLIDES	NO	11/24/25	14	pci/l	0	50*	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
COMBINED RADIUM - 226 AND 228	NO	11/24/25	1.28	pci/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA ACTIVITY (INCLUDING RADIUM 226 BUT EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM)	NO	11/24/25	3.57	pci/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	NO	11/24/25	24.2	µg/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

PFOA - PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	YES	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	26.3 (11.9-26.3)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	NO	WELL 3 YEARLY	9.78				
PFOS - PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID	YES	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	15.5 (7.98-15.5)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
	NO	WELL 3 YEARLY	6.03				
PFBS- PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	6.4 (3.86-6.4)	ng/l	2000	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		WELL 3 YEARLY	1.71				
PFNA - PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	4.56 (N/D-4.56)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		WELL 3 YEARLY	2.36				
PFHpA- PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	11.8 (4.25-11.8)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		WELL 3 YEARLY	2.92				
PFHxS- PERFLUOROHXANESULFONIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	3.59 (2.28-3.59)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		WELL 3 YEARLY	1.01				
PFHxA- PERFLUOROHXANOIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	34.7 (12.6-34.7)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		WELL 3 YEARLY	9.51				
PFDA - PERFLUORODECANOIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 1 QUARTERLY	1.62 (N/D-1.620)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		WELL 3 YEARLY	1.22				

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - MIDDLE SCHOOL

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES/NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	LEVEL DETECTED (AVG/MAX) (RANGE)	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
INORGANICS							
BARIUM	NO	2/11/25	0.16	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
BERYLLIUM	NO	2/11/25	0.0003	mg/l	N/A	0.004	Industrial use and deposition of rocks and soils containing beryllium
CHLORIDE	NO	2/11/25	28.3	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
IRON	NO	2/11/25	0.108	mg/l	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring.
MANGANESE	NO	2/11/25	0.009	mg/l	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring. Indicative of landfill contamination.
NICKEL	NO	2/11/25	0.006	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
NITRATE	NO	1/9/25	2.3	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM	NO	2/11/25	18.7	mg/l	N/A	(See Health Effects) ***	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners, animal waste.
SULFATE	NO	2/11/25	19.5	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
ZINC	NO	2/11/25	0.008	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	NO	DAILY	.82 (.52-1.24)	mg/L	N/A	4****	Water additive used to control microbes.
HALOACETIC ACIDS (MONO-DI-, AND TRICHLOROACETIC ACID, AND MONO- AND DI-BROMOACETIC ACID)	NO	8/11/25	15.2	µg/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
TRICHALOMETHANES (TTHMs - CHLOROFORM, BROMODICHLOROMETHANE, DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE, AND BROMOFORM)	NO	8/11/25	12.15	µg/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
BETA PARTICLE & PHOTON ACTIVITY FROM MANMADE RADIONUCLIDES	NO	11/24/25	5.69	pci/l	0	50*	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
COMBINED RADIUM - 226 AND 228	NO	11/24/25	1.92	pci/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA ACTIVITY (INCLUDING RADIUM 226 BUT EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM)	NO	11/24/25	1.86	pci/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	NO	11/24/25	2	µg/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
PFOA - PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	NO	WELL 2 2025	12.6 (6.6-12.6)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOS - PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID	NO	WELL 2025	4.43 (3.44-4.43)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFNA - PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID	NO	WELL 2025	1.2 (.81-1.2)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFBS- PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 2 2025	2.60 (1.94-2.60)	ng/l	2000	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFHpA- PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 2 2025	3.68 (2.18-3.68)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFHxA- PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 2 2025	10.2 (4.94-10.2)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFHxS- PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID	UNREGULATED	WELL 2 2025	1.0 (.765-1.0)	ng/l	N/A	N/A	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

NOTES:

* The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

** The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 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 lead or copper values detected at our water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at our water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the highest and the second highest value. The action level for lead or copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

***Water containing more than 20mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

**** Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

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.

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 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.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems in 2025. We have detected the chemicals perfluorooctanoic (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in one of our drinking water wells. The level detected is above New York State's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10ppt for PFOA and PFOS in public drinking water systems. The MCL is set well below levels known or estimated to cause health effects. Consuming drinking water with PFOA and PFOS at or somewhat above the MCL does not pose a significant short term health risk. Your water continues to be acceptable for all

uses. The water supply to the Upper School comes from two wells. Water sampling during 2025 from well #1 at The Harvey School exceeded the Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). This constituted non-compliance with Part 5, Subpart 5-1, Section 5-1.52, Table 3 of the New York Safe Sanitary Code. Notice of violations were issued by the Westchester County Department of Health and they requested a corrective action plan be submitted. The Harvey School is working with the Westchester County Department of Health on a compliance plan that includes steps to reduce PFOS and PFOA levels to below the MCL. As the School did not have an approved corrective action plan in place by October 28, 2022 a violation was issued and we had to appear at a Department of Health administrative hearing. The hearing official adjourned the hearing as the School has been working with an engineer on a corrective action plan that would be in the best interest of our water system. The school resubmitted a completed plan and it was approved January 30, 2025. We continue to work with the Westchester County Department of Health as we finalize installation of the new treatment system. Additional information will be shared as further testing and progress occurs. Until then, well #1 has been offline since June 2021 and will not be used until the plan is implemented and approved to be put back into use by the Westchester County Department of Health. We continue to monitor our water to make sure it is well below the MCL

PFOA and PFOS have caused a wide range of health effects when studied in animals that were exposed to high levels. The most consistent findings in animals were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired retal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposiures of PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA and PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA and PFOS in animals.

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 Harvey School 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, please contact The Harvey School, Frank Lutz at 914-232-3161 Ext. 102. 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. During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)). 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 accessing the Summary of Lead Service Inventory https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY5912829.htm or Lead Service

Line Inventory Map; <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcg> where you are able to search for a specific address.

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 (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 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.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you 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. 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 questions at 914-232-3161 ext 102.