Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Pace University - Pleasantville, New York 10570
(Public Water Supply ID# 5907678)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Pace University annually issues 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Pace University Facilities Management Office at (914) 923-2840. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. To obtain additional information on the drinking water provided to Pace University, you may contact the Mount Pleasant Water District directly, at 119 Lozza Drive, Valhalla, New York 10595-1268, or by telephone at (914) 742-2313. The source water assessment report and the Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports for 2024 prepared by the Mount Pleasant Water District and the New Castle Consolidated Water District are also available at the Pace University campus library. In addition, you can visit the Town of New Castle Website for a copy of the New Castle/Stanwood Consolidated Water System report.

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 is purchased from the Village of Pleasantville, which purchases its water from the Town of New Castle Water District. New Castle's primary source is the Catskill Aqueduct System, and its secondary source is the Croton Aqueduct System. During 2024, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is treated though a five-stage process: First, the raw water is mixed for one minute to disperse coagulation chemicals such as polyaluminum chloride, polymer and potassium permanganate. Second, the flocculators provide 30 minutes of staged, controlled mixing to entrap impurities such as clay, viruses, bacteria, protozoan cysts, minerals and algae into floc particles. Third, the Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) process releases compressed air as microscopic bubbles into the bottom of the process stream and floats the impurity laden floc particles to the surface of the tanks where they are skimmed off. Clarified water leaves the bottom of the tank and flows into the Ozone Contact Chambers. Fourth, ozone is injected into the water. Ozone is the strongest, commonly used oxidizing agent for disinfection and is the primary disinfectant at the plant. It is generated onsite and by injecting it into the clarified water, before filtration, the amount of ozone used is minimized while the filters can remove any oxidized material. Finally, clarified, ozonated water is filtered through three feet of sand and anthracite filter media into an underdrain collection system to remove any floc particles that may have escaped the DAF clarification. Typically the plant physically removes 98.64% of particulate matter. Anything left behind is disinfected through the ozonation and chlorination process prior to distribution.

The NYS DOH has evaluated the susceptibility of water supplies statewide to potential contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph(s) below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for our water system. The Town of New Castle provides treatment through the Millwood Water Treatment Plant and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

New Castle obtains water from the New York City water supply system. Water can either come from the Catskill watershed west of the Hudson River and/or from the Croton watershed in Putnam and Westchester Counties. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) implements a series of programs to evaluate and protect source water quality within these watersheds. Their efforts focus on three important program areas: the enforcement of strengthened Watershed Rules and Regulations; the acquisition and protection of watershed lands; and implementation partnership programs that target specific sources of pollution in the watersheds. Due to these intensive efforts, the SWAP methodologies applied to the rest of the state were not applied for our water system.

The main water quality concerns associated with land cover in these watersheds are agriculture and residential land uses, which can contribute microbial contaminants, pesticides, and algae producing nutrients. There are also some concerns associated with wastewater, but advanced treatments, which reduce contaminants, are in place for most of these discharges. Additionally, the presence of other discrete facilities, such as landfills, chemical bulk storages, etc., could lead to some local impacts on water quality, but significant problems associated with these facilities are unlikely due to the size of the watershed and surveillance and management practices. In addition, the shallow nature of the Croton reservoirs, along with excess algae nutrients and the presence of wetlands in the watershed, contribute to periods of elevated watercolor and disinfection by-product precursor levels. Additional information on the water quality and protection efforts in these New York City watersheds can be found at NYC DEP's website.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 2,753 consumers with 34 service connections at the Pace University Pleasantville, New York campus. The total water withdrawn by the New Castle Water District in 2024 was 1,176.150 million gallons (MG) of raw water from the Catskill Aqueduct System and 1.029 MG from the Croton Aqueduct system. 367.255 MG were supplied to the Village of Pleasantville, from where Pace University purchases its water. The total amount of water that was delivered to Pace University from Pleasantville in 2024 was 18.128 million gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. Pace University is required to monitor for total coliform, lead, copper, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids and turbidity. Additional contaminants are monitored in the New Castle Water District, including microbiological contaminants, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, radiological compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. 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 Health Department at (914) 813-5000.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation? Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Alkalinity	No	6/2024	12.8	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	6/2024	0.0079	mg/l	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	No	6/2024	4.76	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	5/2024	9.9	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Corrosivity by Calculation	No	2019	-2.19	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	2024	0.89 [1] (0.44-0.89)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation? Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Hardness [2]	No	6/2024	11.9	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Nickel	No	6/2024	0.33	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
pH	No	6/2024	7.49	units	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Sodium	No	6/2024	9.15	mg/l	N/A	See health effect [3]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Animal waste.
Sulfate	No	6/2024	2.82	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Total Dissolved Solids	No	12/2023	55.6	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc	No	6/2024	0.0047	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (Including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	4/2018	0.464	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta particles and photon activity from man-made radionuclides	No	4/2018	0.923	pCi/L	0	50 [4]	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Combined radium-226 and 228	No	4/2018	1.086	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	No	4/2018	0.125	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts [5]							
Total Haloacetic Acids	No	2024	16.28 [6] (11.1 – 19.5) [7]	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms. [8]
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2024	41.97[6] (21.15 – 58.73) [7]	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter. [8]
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	2024	1.3 [9] (0.8 -1.7)	mg/L	N/A	4 [10]	Water additive used to control microbes.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Distribution Turbidity [11]	No	2024	0.26 (0.05 - 1.3) [12]	NTU	N/A	>5	Soil runoff.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants [13]							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	10/2024 5/2024	3.30 (ND – 3.30)	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	10/2024 5/2024	2.80 (ND – 2.80)	ng/L	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

TABLE OF UNREGULATED DETECTED SUBSTANCES

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG or Health Advisory Level[14]	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Bromochloroacetic Acid	No	2024	1.4 (ND – 1.4)	ug/L	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

Notes:

1. This level represents the highest of the detected fluoride levels and range of values detected in 2024.
2. Soft water: 0-45 mg/L. Soft to moderately hard water: 46-90 mg/L. Moderately hard to hard water: 91-130 mg/L.
3. Water containing >20mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diet. Water containing >270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diet.
4. The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
5. Disinfection byproducts data is collected from two different sampling points from 1st quarter 2024 to 4th quarter 2024.
6. The level represents the highest value of locational running annual average calculated from the data collected.
7. Range represents the minimum and maximum values out of all TTHMs and HAA5s collected throughout the year.
8. An additional source of these TTHMs and Haloacetic acids is from the chlorination of water provided by the Mount Pleasant Water District. (TTHMs include chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform; Haloacetic acids include mono-, di-, and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid).
9. The value presented is the annual average for 2024, as well as the range of values.
10. The 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.
11. 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 single turbidity measurement for the year occurred in November 2024 (1.3 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 5.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.5 NTU. Although November was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.
12. The level presented represents the yearly turbidity average and the range of detected turbidity levels.
13. PFOA and PFOS are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFAS are manmade chemicals that have been widely used in various consumer, commercial, and industrial products since the 1950s. These chemicals' unique properties make them resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water and useful in a wide variety of everyday products. One of the PFAS' was widely used in fire-fighting foam. On August 26, 2020, New York State adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane.

    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 fetal growth and development. PFOA and PFOS also cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Additional studies of exposures PFOA and PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The levels presented in the table represent the highest detected PFAS level, and the range of values in 2024.
14. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (90th% value range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (AL)	MCLG	# of samples collected	# of samples exceeds AL Range	Likely Source of contamination
Lead [1]	No	2024	ND (ND -1.4)	ug/L	15	0	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper [2]	No	2024	0.033 (0.005 -0.048)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Notes:

1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the ninth highest value. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested in 2024.
2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for copper was not exceeded for the 10 sites tested in 2024.

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.
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 New York State requirements.

Lead:
It should be noted that the action level for lead was not exceeded in any of the 10 samples collected. However, we are 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 Pace University Pleasantville water supply 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 Pace University Facilities Management Office at (914) 923-2840. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available.

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 2024, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. During 2024, we were not required to monitor for these organisms. However, our supplier (NYCDEP) found very low, sporadic levels of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Therefore, the testing indicates a possible small presence of these organisms in our raw, untreated water. Furthermore, our water passes through filtration and disinfection processes at the New Castle Water District and is effectively treated. (See the aforementioned description of these steps found in the section entitled **Where does our water come from?).** Cryptosporidium and Giardia must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through other means other than drinking water. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand-washing practices are poor.

Ozone is one of the most effective disinfectants for Cryptosporidium and Giardia, and New Castle water is both ozonated and filtered to minimize any health risk from these organisms. For additional information on Cryptosporidiosis or Giardiasis, please call the Westchester County Department of Health at (914) 813-5000 or write the Westchester County Department of Health, 25 Moore Avenue, Mount Kisco, New York 10549.

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 has made it publicly accessible by having a copy in the Engineering Office at Gannett House.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water quality 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. Fluoride is added to your water by the New Castle/Stanwood Consolidated Water District. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, New Castle/Stanwood Consolidated Water District, Pace University's water supplier, monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/L. During 2024, monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1 mg/L of the target level 91.34% 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
  restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use

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 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. 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.

This report was compiled and prepared by your water system operator:

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