2025 drinking water quality report

PLAINVIEW WATER DISTRICT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902845

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT **MAY 2026**

The Plainview Water District is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District in compliance with Federal and State regulations. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We have been proudly serving the Plainview-Old Bethpage community since 1928. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water supply. The Board of Water Commissioners, who live in the community, and District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality drinking water.

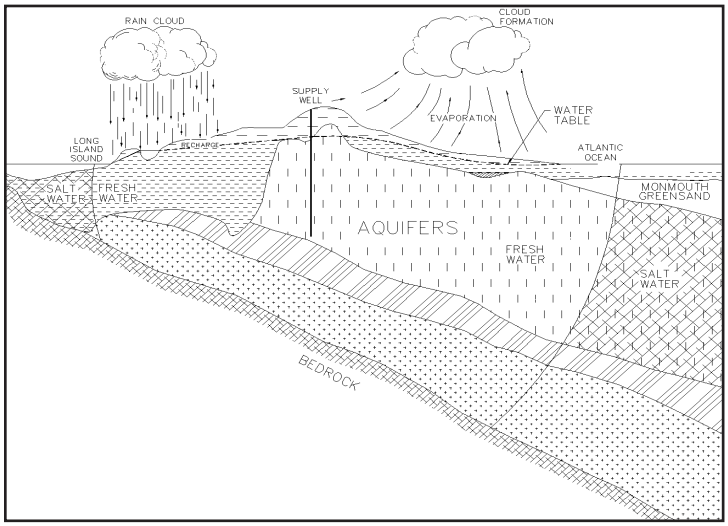
SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 12 wells located throughout the community that are drilled into the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the adjacent figure. Generally, the water quality of the aquifer is good-to-excellent, although there are localized areas of contamination.

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 our tap water meets or exceeds all health department regulations, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that 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.

The population served by the Plainview Water District during 2025 is 34,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2025 was 1.75 billion gallons, of which approximately 94% was billed directly to consumers. The remaining 6% of total pumpage was used for firefighting, system flushing, sample testing, and/or water main breaks/leaks.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER TREATMENT

The Plainview Water District provides treatment at all wells to improve the quality of the water pumped prior to distribution to the consumer. The pH of the pumped water is adjusted upward to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of lime. The pumped water is also chlorinated to a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) to protect against the growth of bacteria within the distribution system. Carbon adsorption treatment systems are available for Well Nos. 1-1, 1-2, 2-1, 3-2, 4-2, 4-3, 5-3, 7-1 and 7-2 for the removal of volatile organic compounds and/or PFAS. Well Nos. 2-1, 4-2, 4-3, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 7-1 and 7-2 are presently treated by air stripping treatment systems for the removal of volatile organic compounds. The District also had eight Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment systems operational at Plant Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Well No. 5-3 only) and 7 to remove 1,4-dioxane. As of 2025, the District employed an ion exchange treatment for nitrate and perchlorate at Plant No. 4. Well No. 4-3 was not utilized during 2025.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The underground water system of Long Island has more than enough water for present water demands. However, saving water will ensure that our future generations will always have an abundant water supply.

In 2025, the Plainview Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2025 was slightly less than in 2024.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, installation of smart irrigation controllers, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/applications and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. In addition, the Nassau County Lawn Sprinkler Regulations are still in effect. Besides protecting our precious underground water supply, water conservation will produce a cost savings to the consumer in terms of both water and energy bills (hot water).

The Plainview Water District has updated their Water Conservation Plan. This updated plan includes increased public awareness/public education, water audits of top water users and implementation of a leak detection program.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Plainview Water District routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, synthetic organic contaminants and radiological contaminants. Over 200 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on page 3 depicts which parameters or contaminants were detected in the water supply. It should be noted that many of these parameters are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health effects.

COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown below to promote conservation with the average consumer being billed at $2.30 per 1,000 gallons.

QUARTERLY WATER RATES - 2026

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 8,000	$19.50 minimum
9,000 - 30,000	$2.55/thousand gallons
31,000 - 50,000	$2.85/thousand gallons
51,000 - 70,000	$3.15/thousand gallons
71,000 - 125,000	$3.45/thousand gallons
126,000 - 175,000	$3.75/thousand gallons
Over 175,000	$3.95/thousand gallons

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or the Plainview Water District, please contact Andrew Donnelly at (516) 931-6469 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. at the Water District office, located at 10 Manetto Hill Road. Updated meeting schedules are posted on a monthly basis at the Water District office, Plainview Public Library and on the District website located at http://www.plainviewwater.org.

The Plainview District routinely monitors for different parameters and possible contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some impurities. It's important to remember that the presence of these impurities does not necessarily pose a health risk. For more information on contamination and potential health risks, please contact the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

NEW YORK STATE MANDATORY HEALTH ADVISORY

Water from the Plainview Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million (ppm). Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. The source of the nitrates is the nitrogen in fertilizers and from on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 to infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or HAL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead & Copper Rule							
Copper	No	June/July/August 2023	ND - 0.4 0.20[1]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	June/July/August 2023	ND - 2.5 ND[1]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	No	01/14/25	ND - 0.016	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	No	10/10/25	0.004 - 0.059	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	10/10/25	2.2 - 66.8	mg/L	None	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	10/10/25	11.9 - 40.5	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 250	
Iron	No	10/10/25	ND - 0.23	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	
Manganese	No	10/10/25	ND - 0.094	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 300[3]	
Magnesium	No	10/10/25	1.2 - 3.1	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	
Nickel	No	10/10/25	0.0013 - 0.014	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	
Sulfate	No	10/10/25	ND - 11.4	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 250	
Sodium	No	10/10/25	6.5 - 13.9	mg/L	n/a	No MCL[4]	
Zinc	No	02/03/25	ND - 0.025	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	
Nitrogen-Ammonia as N	No	10/10/25	ND - 2.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Runoff from sewage, animal waste or fertilizer
Nitrate as N	No	08/05/25	0.66 - 8.4	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
Nitrate-Nitrite as N	No	10/10/25	0.68 - 8.5	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	
Nitrite	No	10/10/25	ND - 0.1	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 1	
Turbidity	No	10/10/25	ND - 3.8	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5	Soil runoff
Thallium	No	10/10/25	ND - 0.45	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Perchlorate	No	10/10/25	ND - 5.8	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 18[5]	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	10/10/25	ND - 3.6	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Industrial chemical discharge
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No	09/12/25	ND - 1.8	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 5	
Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorate	No	01/07/25	ND - 18.5	ug/L	n/a	No MCL	Disinfection By-Products
Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)	No	11/07/25	ND - 1.3	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 80	
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	6/26/2024	ND - 3.23	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	6/26/2024	0.11 - 4.76	pCi/L[6]	0	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226 & 228	No	05/14/25	3.03 - 5.45	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5[7]	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	6/26/2024	ND - 1.62	ug/L	0	MCL = 30	
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.57 - 1.03	mg/L	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
Aldehydes							
Formaldehyde	No	07/01/25	ND - 5.5	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 50	By-Product of oxidation

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS (cont'd.)

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, AL or HAL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Physical Characteristics							
Field pH	No	Continuous	4.4 - 8.3	Std. Units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5[8]	Measure of acidity or alkalinity.
Tot Hardness as CaCO3	No	10/10/25	10.3 - 180.0	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Ca Hardness as CaCO3	No	10/10/25	5.6 - 167.0	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	
Alkalinity	No	10/10/25	ND - 123.0	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids	No	10/10/25	27.0 - 274.0	mg/L	n/a	No MCL	
Odor	No	01/14/25	ND - 2.0	Units	n/a	MCL = 3	
Color	No	10/10/25	ND - 8.0	Units	n/a	MCL = 15	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	04/22/25	ND - 0.61	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 1.0[9]	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	No	05/01/25	ND - 3.27	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 10[10][11]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5/Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances[12]							
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	No	12/04/25	ND - 18.6[13]	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	No	05/01/25	ND - 2.02[13]	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	No	05/01/25	ND - 2.06[13]	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 50,000	

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 Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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 contaminants.

Health Advisory Level (HAL) - An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a health advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State and local officials.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarify of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

[1] - During 2023, we collected and analyzed 32 samples for lead and copper. The action level (AL) for lead was only exceeded at one home. Source of lead is within the one home and not from system water. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any site. The next round of sampling and testing will occur in 2026. The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 and copper values detected at your water system. In our sampling program, the 90th percentile value is the 4th highest result.

[2] - Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the way may need additional treatment. The initial Color result of 22 units at Well No. 5-2 averages down to 11 units following a resample time series result of ND.

[3] - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 500 ug/l. Iron is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called "iron overload") and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard fo riron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron's effects on the taste, odor, and color of the water.

[4] - No MCL has been established for sodium. However, 20 mg/l is a recommended guideline for people on high restricted sodium diets and 270 mg/l for those on moderate sodium diets.

[5] - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18 ug/L.

[6] - The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[7] - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined.

[8] - pH as per Nassau County Department of Health guidelines.

[9] -The New York State (NYS) established a MCL for 1,4-dioxane as 1 part per billion (ppb) effective August 26, 2020. The initial point of entry 1,4-dioxane result of 1.4 ug/L at Well No. 1-2 averages down to 0.7 ug/L following a resample result of ND.

[10] - The New York State (NYS) established a MCL at 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS effective August 26, 2020. The US environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established an interim lifetime health advisory level (HAL) of 0.004 ppt for PFOA and 0.02 ppt for PFOS. 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.

[11] - Effective in 2027, the MCLs for PFOS and PFOA will be 4 ppt each, and PFHxS will be 10 ppt. Although these EPA MCLs will not enforceable limits until 2027, in the interim, the District is committed to utilizing existing GAC treatment and operational practices to reduce levels of these chemicals to the greatest extent possible.

[12] - All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L = 50,000 ng/L. Detected as part of PFOA/PFOS sampling.

[13] - Range includes sample results per additional requirements of NYSDOH.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

As you may have read in our District Newsletter, the New York State Department of Health established new drinking water standards for three emerging contaminants; 1,4-Dioxane, PFOA and PFOS in August 2020. The District has implemented an aggressive Infrastructure Improvement Program to install wellhead treatment system for the removal of these contaminants. The District has eight of these treatment systems on-line. Please be assured that the District will not provide water to the community that does not meet drinking water standards.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual environmental threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. 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 section "Water Quality" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Drinking water is derived from 12 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and a high susceptibility to nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due to unsewered residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, in portions of the assessment area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be reviewed by contacting the District Office.

It must be noted that assessment results indicating an elevated susceptibility does not imply supply well contamination or inevitability. Susceptibility correlates to contamination prevalence and sensitivity. Furthermore, a supply well that has a medium to high susceptibility demonstrates the need for continuing management of potential contamination sources. It is important to note that there is a distinct difference between raw source water and actual finished (treated) water delivered to the customers. Water suppliers are obligated by strict federal, state and local laws and regulations to provide water that meets all state and local health department regulations. Treatment is required when water quality results indicate the presence of contaminants at or above an established maximum contaminant level.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

During 2023, the District collected 32 samples for lead and copper. The next round of samples will occur in 2026.

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 Plainview Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water 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 Superintendent Andrew Donnelly at (516) 931-6469. 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.

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, which is available at the District office. Please note we have found no customer-owned lead service lines identified in our service territory.

The Plainview Water District conducts over 14,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 200 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply, including:

Antimony	Endothall	Dibromoacetic Acid
Arsenic	Endrin	Dichloroacetic Acid
Beryllium	Gamma-Bhc (Lindane)	Haloacetic Acids (Total)
Bromate	Glyphosate	Monobromoacetic Acid
Cadmium	Heptachlor	Monochloroacetic Acid
Chlorite	Heptachlor Epoxide	Tribromoacetic Acid
Chromium	Hexachlorobenzene	Trichloroacetic Acid
Cyanide, Free	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	E.Coli
Fluoride	Methomyl	Total Coliforms
Mbas, Calculated As Las	Methoxychlor	Total Organic Carbon
Mercury	Metolachlor	Acetaldehyde
Selenium	Metribuzin	Benzaldehyde
Silver	Oxamyl	Butanal
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Pcb Screen	Crotonaldehyde
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Pentachlorophenol	Cyclohexanone
1,1-Dichloroethene	Picloram	Decanal
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Propachlor	Glyoxal
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Simazine	Heptanal
1,2-Dichloroethane	Toxaphene	Hexanal
1,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Nonanal
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Octanal
Benzene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Pentanal
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Methyl Glyoxal
Chlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor
cis-1,2-Dichlorothene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Carbaryl
Ethylbenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	11CL-PF3OUDS
Hexachloro-1,3-Butadiene	1,3-Dichloropropane	8:2FTS
M&P-Xylene	2,2-Dichloropropane	4:2FTS
Methyl-tert-butyl Ether	2-Chlorotoluene	6:2FTS
O-Xylene	4-Chlorotoluene	HFPO-DA
Styrene	Aldrin	ADONA
Tetrachloroethene	Bromobenzene	9CL-PF3ONS
Toluene	Bromochloromethane	NFDHA
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Bromomethane	PFEESA
Trichloroethene	Chlorodifluoromethane	PFMPA
Vinyl Chloride	Chloroethane	PFMBA
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	Chloromethane	PFBS
2,4,5-Tp (Silvex)	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	PFDA
2,4-D	Dibromomethane	PFDOA
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Dichlorodifluoromethane	PFHpA
Alachlor	Dieldrin	PFHpS
Aldicarb	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	PFHxS
Aldicarb Sulfone	Methylene Chloride	PFNA
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N-Butylbenzene	PFPeS
Atrazine	N-Propylbenzene	PFUNA
Benzo(A)Pyrene	P-Isopropyltoluene	PFOS
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate	Sec-Butylbenzene	Hexavalent Chromium
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	Tert-Butylbenzene	Acetic Acid
Carbofuran	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Butyric Acid
Chlordane (Technical)	Trichlorofluoromethane	Formic Acid
Dalapon	Bromochloroacetic Acid	Propionic Acid
Dicamba	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	Pyruvic Acid
Dinoseb	Bromoform	Valeric Acid
Diquat	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The District completed construction of a new ion exchange system in 2025 to reduce both nitrate and perchlorate concentrations at Plant No. 4. The District is currently constructing permanent AOP/GAC treatment for 1,4-dioxane and PFAS at Plant No. 5. Additionally, at Plant No. 7, the District is currently replacing the existing AOP system enclosures with a permanent building to improve system resiliency. We are happy to report that all these projects received New York State Water Infrastructure Improvement (WIIA) grants to help offset costs for District's constituents. These capital improvement projects will ensure that the customers of the Plainview Water District have quality and reliable drinking water for decades to come.

Copies of the Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2025, are available at the Plainview Water District office which is located at 10 Manetto Hill Road, Plainview, New York, the Plainview-Old Bethpage Public Library and the Water District website located at http://www.plainviewwater.org.

We, at the Plainview Water District, work diligently to provide high quality water to every tap throughout the community. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.