2025 drinking water quality report

HICKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902829

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT **MAY 2026**

The Hicksville 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 proudly been serving water to the Hicksville community since 1921. 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 and the District employees are committed to ensuring that you and your family receive the highest quality water.

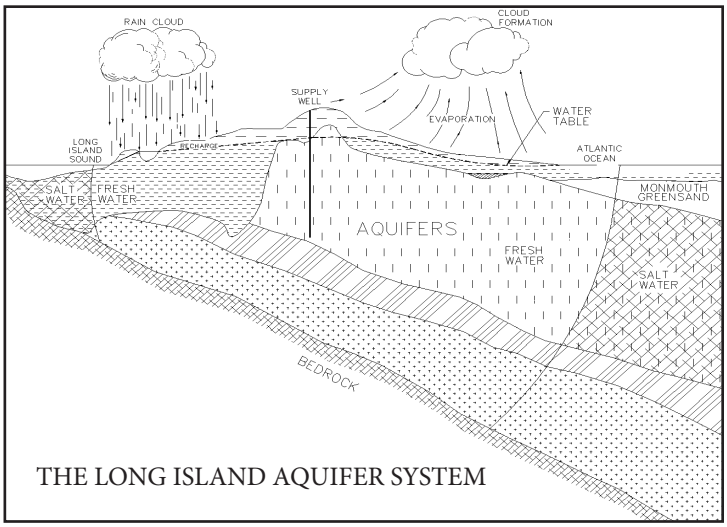
SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from 14 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 radiological 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. Similarly, 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 as tap water.

The population served by the Hicksville Water District during 2025 was approximately 48,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2025 was 2.37 billion gallons, of which approximately 87.4% was billed directly to consumers, 6.4% was used for flushing, for fire protection and other hydrant use, system testing and monitoring and the rest lost to water main breaks and leaks. The District has enacted a rigorous leak detection and system repair program to minimize water loss due to leaks and breaks.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER TREATMENT

The Hicksville 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 sodium hydroxide. Air stripping treatment units for VOC removal are located at Plant Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. The District also adds small amounts of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfection agent and to prevent growth of bacteria in the water distribution system. A nitrate removal system is currently being utilized at Plant Nos. 1, 6, and 8. Granular activated carbon (GAC) system are employed at Plant Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment systems are currently being utilized at Plant Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11. The District is currently constructing an air stripping treatment system at Plant No. 11.

COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown with the average consumer being billed at $1.20 per 1,000 gallons.

QUARTERLY WATER RATES

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Up to 10,000	$12.00 minimum
11,000 - 26,000	$1.30/thousand gallons
27,000 - 46,000	$1.70/thousand gallons
47,000 - 66,000	$2.40/thousand gallons
Over 67,000	$3.20/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 Hicksville Water District, please contact Water District Superintendent Paul J. Granger, P.E. at (516) 931-0184 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 Board meetings. They are normally held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Water District office.

The Hicksville Water 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

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

Some of the water from the Hicksville Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but well below the maximum contaminant level of 10.0 parts per million. Nitrate in drinking water at levels about 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.

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 Hicksville Water District office which is located at 4 Dean Street, Hicksville New York and the local Public Library.

We, at the Hicksville Water District, work around the clock to provide top 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.

If you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use an alternate source of water or ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

During 2023, the District collected 40 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 Hicksville Water District 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 Hicksville Water District at (516) 931-0184. 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.

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 on our website at https://hicksvillewater.org/news/lead-and-copper-updates/, or it can be emailed directly upon request, or available for pick-up at the District office during normal business hours.

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.

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 or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead & Copper Rule - Residential Sampling							
Copper	No	June/July/ August/ September 2023	0.0053 - 0.36 0.076[1]	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	June/July/ August/ September 2023	ND - 6.7 ND[1]	ug/l	0	AL = 15	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	09/15/25	0.0025 - 0.02	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	09/15/25	5.1 - 17.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Chloride	No	09/15/25	11.5 - 75.4	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Sodium	No	09/15/25	7.5 - 40.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[2]	
Iron	No	12/29/25	ND - 0.17	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.3[3]	
Magnesium	No	09/15/25	2.1 - 5.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Nickel	No	09/25/25	0.00098 - 0.0051	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Sulfate	No	09/15/25	ND - 22.3	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	
Bromide	No	09/24/25	0.054 - 0.080	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Apparent Color[4]	No	12/29/25	ND - 30.0	UNIT	n/a	MCL = 15	Naturally occurring low concentrations of iron and/or manganese which may oxidize and occasionally be visible
Nitrate	No	11/14/25	ND - 8.3	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer and leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	No	09/24/25	ND - 1.0	UNIT	n/a	MCL = 3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources
Perchlorate	No	07/21/25	ND - 10.7	ug/l	0	AL = 18[5]	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks
Selenium	No	12/29/25	ND - 2.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Turbidity	No	12/29/25	ND - 2.0	NTU	n/a	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring low concentrations of iron and/or manganese which may oxidize and occasionally be visible
Zinc	No	09/26/25	ND - 0.054	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring; mining waste
Disinfection By-Products (Stage-II Sampling)							
Chlorate	No	09/17/25	ND - 21.0	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Dichlorodifluoromethane	No	10/01/25	ND - 0.86	ug/l	0	MCL = 5	Industrial/ Commercial discharge
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha	No	05/17/24	-0.33 - 4.17	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	05/17/24	0.8 - 3.64	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 50	
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	05/17/24	0.43 - 3.85	pCi/L	n/a	MCL = 5[6]	
Uranium	No	05/17/24	0.03 - 0.16	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 30	

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 or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	0.33- 0.95	mg/l	n/a	MRDL = 4.0	Measure of disinfectant
Physical Characteristics							
pH	No	Continuous	7.6 - 8.2	pH units	n/a	7.5 - 8.5[7]	Measure of water acidity or alkalinity
Total Alkalinity	No	09/16/25	1.4 - 44.2	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring
Calcium Hardness	No	09/15/25	12.7 - 42.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Hardness	No	09/15/25	22.6 - 67.4	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	09/15/25	65.0 - 197.0	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)							
1,4-Dioxane	No	10/01/25	ND - 0.28	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 1.0[8]	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5							
Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	No	02/10/25	ND - 2.88	ng/l	n/a	No MCL	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Perflurobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	10/24/25	ND - 10.3	ng/l	n/a	No MCL	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	11/18/25	ND - 7.2	ng/l	n/a	No MCL	
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 - Continued Monitoring							
Hexavalent Chromium	No	09/25/25	ND - 0.99	ug/l	n/a	No MCL	Erosion of natural deposits
Carboxylic Acids							
Formic Acid	No	09/15/25	ND - 10.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 50	By-product of oxidation
Acetic Acid	No	09/24/25	ND - 28.0	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 50	

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.

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

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.

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 (ng/L) - Corresponds to one part of 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) - Signifies that the instrument is measuring scattered light from the sample at a 90-degree angle from the incident light.

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 40 samples for lead and copper. The 90th percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for lead and copper were 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.

[2] - 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.

[3] - If iron and manganese are present, the total concentration of both should not exceed 0.5 mg/l.

[4] - Apparent color exceeded the New York State drinking water standard of 15 color units during the reporting period in one sample. Color is an aesthetic parameter and is not considered a health risk. Elevated color is typically caused by naturally occurring organic matter or metals such as iron. The District continues to monitor color and adjust treatment as needed to improve water clarity. All other samples taken by the District during the period were non-detect.

[5] - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the NYS Dept. of Health has established an action level of 18.0 ug/l.

[6] - MCL is for Combined Radium 226 & 228.

[7] - As per Nassau County Department of Health guidelines.

[8] - 1,4-Dioxane - The New York State (NYS) established an MCL for 1,4-Dioxane as 1 part per billion (ppb) effective August 26, 2020.

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Hicksville 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 and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 200 separate parameters are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on pages 3 and 4 depict 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department and the CDM Consulting firm, has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each 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.

Our drinking water is derived from 14 wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and all of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates. The very high 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 high susceptibility to nitrate contamination is attributable to unsewered, high density residential land use and related practices, in the assessment area, such as fertilizing lawns.

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

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.

Residents should be advised that the District currently operates a rebate program to incentivize customers to adopt the use of smart irrigation system controllers. The program is part of the District's conservation efforts, during which the District will give rebates of $150 to qualifying applicants who are among the District's largest water users. The rebates available to those who use this water-saving technology are one of the many steps the District is taking to reduce water consumption by 15 percent and protect Long Island's sole-source aquifer.

Residents of the District can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with low flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, 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 Hicksville Water District conducts over 60,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for nearly 200 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

Arsenic	Dinoseb	Dichloroacetic Acid
Beryllium	Diquat	Haloacetic Acids (Total)
Bromate	Endothall	Monobromoacetic Acid
Cadmium	Endrin	Monochloroacetic Acid
Chlorite	Gamma-Bhc (Lindane)	Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)
Chromium	Glyphosate	Tribromoacetic Acid
Cyanide, Free	Heptachlor	Trichloroacetic Acid
Fluoride	Heptachlor Epoxide	Chlordane
Mbas, Calculated As Las	Hexachlorobenzene	E.Coli
Mercury	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Total Coliforms
Nitrite As N	Methomyl	Total Organic Carbon
Nitrogen, Ammonia	Methoxychlor	4-Isopropyltoluene
Silver	Metolachlor	Isopropylbenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Metribuzin	Naphthalene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Oxamyl	Xylenes, Total
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	Pcb Screen	2,3,7,8-Tcdd
1,1-Dichloroethene	Pentachlorophenol	Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Total
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (Pfos)	Total Pcbs As Dcb (Qualitative)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (Pfoa)	1-Naphthol
1,2-Dichloroethane	Picloram	Di (2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate
1,2-Dichloropropane	Propachlor	Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Simazine	Acetaldehyde
Benzene	Toxaphene	Benzaldehyde
Carbon Tetrachloride	Benzo[A]Pyrene	Butanal
Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Crotonaldehyde
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Cyclohexanone
Ethylbenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane	Decanal
Hexachloro-1,3-Butadiene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Formaldehyde
M&P-Xylene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Glyoxal
Methyl-Tert-Butyl Ether	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Heptanal
O-Xylene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Hexanal
Styrene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Methyl Glyoxal
Tetrachloroethene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Nonanal
Toluene	1,3-Dichloropropane	Octanal
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	2,2-Dichloropropane	Pentanal
Trichloroethene	2-Chlorotoluene	Propanal
Vinyl Chloride	4-Chlorotoluene	Butachlor
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Aldrin	Carbaryl
Dichloromethane	Bromobenzene	Acetone
Methyl-Tert-Butyl Ether (Mtbe)	Bromochloromethane	Tetrahydrofuran
M-Xylene & P-Xylene	Bromomethane	11CL-PF3OUdS
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Chlorodifluoromethane	ADONA
Trichloroethylene	Chloroethane	9CL-PF3ONS
PCB-1016	Chloromethane	NFDHA
PCB-1221	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	PFMPA
PCB-1232	Dibromomethane	PFMBA
PCB-1242	Dieldrin	PFBS
PCB-1248	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	PFDA
PCB-1254	Methylene Chloride	PFDOA
PCB-1260	N-Butylbenzene	PFHpS
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	N-Propylbenzene	PFHpA
1,2-Dibromoethane (Edb)	P-Isopropyltoluene	PFHxS
2,4,5-Tp (Silvex)	Sec-Butylbenzene	PFHxA
2,4-D	Tert-Butylbenzene	PFNA
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	PFPeS
Alachlor	Trichlorofluoromethane	PFUnA
Aldicarb	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	8:2 FTS
Aldicarb Sulfone	Hexachlorobutadiene	4:2 FTS
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	HFPO-DA
Atrazine	Bromochloroacetic Acid	PFEESA
Benzo(A)Pyrene	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	NETFOSAA
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate	Bromodichloromethane	NMEFOSAA
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	Bromoform	PFTEDA
Carbofuran	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	PFTRDA
Chlordane (Technical)	Chloroform	PFTA
Dalapon	Dibromoacetic Acid	Oxalic Acid
Dicamba	Dibromochloromethane	Manganese
Antimony	Thallium	