2025 Annual Water Quality Report

INC. VILLAGE OF FARMINGDALE WATER DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NO. 2902821

ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT MAY 2026

The Inc. Village of Farmingdale is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. It is required to be delivered to all residents of our Village 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. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

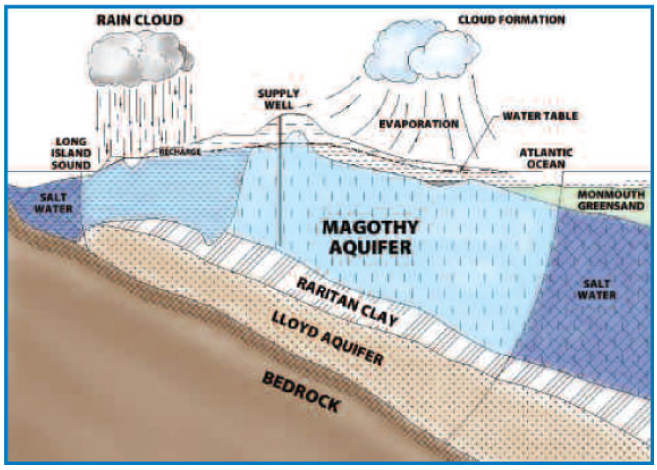
SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The source of water for the Village is groundwater pumped from the Magothy aquifer beneath Long Island, as shown on the figure below. Historically, the water quality of the aquifer was considered to be good, but has now been impacted by localized plumes of groundwater 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 the water we deliver to your tap is safe to drink, the State Department of Health 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 official population served by the Inc. Village of Farmingdale was 8,466 (2020 census). The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2025 was 374.67 million gallons, of which approximately 96 percent was billed directly to consumers. The unbilled water was used for well and water main flushing, firefighting, services to Village buildings, and losses due to leaks, inaccurate meters and water main breaks.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY

In accordance with Federal and State regulations, the Village of Farmingdale routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous parameters. We test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, perchlorate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. Over 150 separate contaminants are tested for in each of our wells numerous times per year. The table presented on the following pages depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. It should be noted that many of these contaminants are naturally found in all Long Island drinking water and do not pose any adverse health effects. The Village of Farmingdale did not receive any violations from the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH) during 2025. However, a monitoring violation was issued for missed samples for pesticides and herbicides from three raw wells that were due to be collected during the period from January 2022 to June 2023. The water system remains in compliance with all other applicable State drinking water requirements.

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WATER TREATMENT

The Inc. Village of Farmingdale Water Department 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 by the addition of sodium hydroxide to reduce corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing. The village also adds the appropriate level of calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a disinfecting agent and to prevent the growth of bacteria in the distribution system.

The Village also operates treatment systems for removal of 1,4 Dioxane and PFAS compounds for Well 1-3 and is near completion of such treatment for Well 2-2 and Well 2-3. This work is being implemented on an emergency basis.

CONTACTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water supply, please contact the Water Department Operator John Falbo at (516) 249-0111 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692. We want our valued customers to be informed about our water system.

During 2025, the Village collected 20 samples for lead and copper. See the results in the attached table. The next round of samples will occur in 2026. The Village completed a service line inventory during 2024 and found no lead service lines, 17 galvanized steel lines, and 1,950 copper service lines with the remainder not yet determined.

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 upon request, a copy of the inventory can be E-mailed or a hard copy can be delivered to consumers by mail.

If present, Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Farmingdale 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 Water Department Operator John Falbo at (516) 249-0111. 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

The Inc. Village of Farmingdale routinely monitors for different parameters and contaminants in your drinking water as required by federal and state laws. Last year, as in the past, your tap water met all the State Drinking Water Health Standards. This report and the table of laboratory test results, shown on the following pages, present an overview of last year's water quality. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 (1-800-426-4791).

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly Village Board scheduled meetings. They are normally held the 1st Monday of the month at 8:00 p.m. (work sessions at 7:00 p.m.) and all are posted on the Village website. We at the Inc. Village of Farmingdale 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.

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COST OF WATER

The Village utilizes a billing schedule, as shown on the following tables.

Residential Schedule of Water Rates (Annually)

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Service Charge	$40.95/quarter
0 – 175,000	$3.40/thousand gallons
175,001 and over	$5.60/thousand gallons

Multi-Residential Schedule of Water Rates (Annually)

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Service Charge	$24.80/quarter
$5.95/thousand gallons	

Commercial Schedule of Water Rates (Annually)

Consumption (gallons)	Charges
Service Charge	$90.20/quarter
$5.95/thousand gallons	

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

In 2025, the Inc. Village of Farmingdale continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. Although pumpage for 2025 was 8.1 percent more than in 2024, the Village will continue to encourage higher participation in their water conservation program through 2026.

Residents of the Village can also implement their own water conservation measures such as retrofitting plumbing fixtures with flow restrictors, modifying automatic lawn sprinklers to include rain sensors, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits. 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 Village has completed new treatment systems at both water plants which are now in service. These systems are capable of removing emerging contaminants including 1,4 Dioxane and PFAS (“forever chemicals”) compounds as well as volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

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 in 2003, 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. See 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 water is derived from three wells which are screened in the Magothy Aquifer. The source water assessment has rated the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and two of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial facilities and lawns, as well as the commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting Village Hall.

Copies of a Supplemental Data Package, which includes the water quality data for each of our supply wells utilized during 2025, are available at the Inc. Village of Farmingdale – Village Hall located at 361 Main Street, Farmingdale, New York and the Farmingdale Public Library.

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	Health Effects
Lead & Copper								
Copper[1]	No	Sept & Nov 2025	0.20 0.009 - 0.30	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead[1]	No	Sept & Nov 2025	1.2 ND - 3.6	ug/l	0.0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
pH								
pH	No	11/13/25	7.9	Standard Units	n/a	7.5-8.5[5]	Naturally Occuring	n/a
Inorganic Contaminants								
Manganese	No	11/13/25	ND - 0.012	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 0.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.	Manganese is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. Manganese occurs naturally in water after dissolving from rocks and soil. Contamination of drinking water may occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after dissolving from rocks and soil. It may also occur if manganese gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by facilities using manganese in the production of steel or other products.
Sodium	No	11/13/25	6.0 - 64.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL[(2)]	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.	Water containing more than 20 mg/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.
Chloride	No	11/13/25	14.0 - 41.2	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250.0	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.	Chloride is essential for maintaining good health. Research has not conclusively demonstrated that human exposure to chloride itself causes adverse health effects, although exposure to high levels of certain chloride salts has been associated with adverse health effects in humans. For example, high dietary intake of sodium chloride can be a contributing factor to high blood pressure, but this has been attributed mainly to the presence of sodium. The New York State standard for chloride is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on chloride's effects on the taste and odor of the water.
Calcium	No	11/13/25	2.2 - 4.6	mg/l	None	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Inorganic Contaminants Con't								
Iron	No	11/13/25	ND - 210	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring	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 for iron 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.
LSI	No	11/13/25	-1.34 -6.24		n/a	No MCL	Chemical Parameter used as a measure of corrosivity or scale - forming tendency	
Nitrate	No	11/13/25	0.42 - 3.7	mg/l	10	MCL = 10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Magnesium	No	11/13/25	0.77 - 3.5	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Barium	No	11/13/25	0.007 - 0.031	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nickel	No	11/13/25	0.0023 - 0.0027	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Total Alkalinity	No	11/13/25	ND - 97.8	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Calcium Hardness	No	11/13/25	5.4 - 11.6	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Total Hardness	No	11/13/25	8.6 - 25.9	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a
Odor	No	11/13/25	ND - 1		n/a	MCL= 3.0	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.	Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	11/13/25	ND - 191	mg/l	n/a	No MCL	Naturally occurring	n/a

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Disinfectants								
Chlorine[6]	No	2/4/2025 - 12/15/2024	0.65 - 1.40	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha	No	11/26/2024	0.490 ± 1.53	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Beta	No	11/26/2024	0.844 ± 1.26	pCi/L	0	MCL = 50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions	Certain materials are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226 & 228 Combined	No	9/10/2025	0.659 ± 1.38	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5[(3)]	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	No	08/17/16	0.19 - 1.31	ug/L	0	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
1,4-dioxane*	No	2/19/2025 - 12/23/2025	ND - 0.078	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 1[(8)]	Industrial/Commercial discharge	Laboratory studies show that 1,4-dioxane caused liver cancer in animals exposed at high levels throughout their lifetime. Whether 1,4-dioxane causes cancer in humans is unknown. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers 1,4-dioxane as likely to be carcinogenic to humans based upon studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)*	No	10/27/26	ND - 13.6	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0[(8)]	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Con't								
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)*	No	10/27/25	ND - 3.42	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0[8]	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	PFOS caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

Contaminants	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)*	No	08/21/25	ND - 2.86	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0[8]	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)*	No	10/27/25	ND - 4.95	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)*	No	10/27/25	ND - 5.72	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)*	No	10/27/25	ND - 8.34	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)*	No	08/21/25	ND - 2.67	ng/l	n/a	MCL = 10.0[8]	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)*	No	10/27/25	ND - 6.52	ng/l	n/a	N/A	Used in firefighting foams, and in materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains	n/a
Hazard Index for mixtures containing PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-D, and PFBS					1[7]	1[7]		

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

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.

pCi/L - pico Curies per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

(1) - During 2025, we collected and analyzed 20 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 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) - MCL is for Combined Radium 226 & 228.

(4) - UCMR5 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 is a federal water quality sampling program where water suppliers sample and test their source water for 1 year. Results will be used by the USEPA to determine if the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

(5) – MCL for pH of 7.5-8.5 is recommended standard by Nassau County Department of Health

(6) - Nassau County Public health ordinance stipulates a minimum of 0.1 mg/L and a maximum Chlorine residual of 1.5 mg/L in the distribution systems unless approved by the health commissioner.

(7) – Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

(8) – Emerging Contaminants (NYS). MCL was determined by New York state.

* - Some data samples were taken from raw water, not distribution.

MANDATORY HEALTH ADVISORY

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

The Inc. Village of Farmingdale conducts over 1,500 water quality tests throughout the year, testing from over 150 different contaminants which have been undetected in our water supply including:

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS NEVER DETECTED DURING 2025

Microbiological Contaminants			
E. Coliform	Total Coliform		
Primary (Health Related) Inorganic Parameters			
Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Fluoride
Mercury	Selenium	Zinc	Color
Silver	Manganese		
Secondary (Aesthetic) & Other Inorganic Parameters			
Antimony	Beryllium	Free Cyanide	Nitrite
Nitrogen, Ammonia	MBAS (Foaming Agents)	Turbidity	
Primary (Health Related) Volatile Organic Parameters			
Benzene	Carbon tetrachloride	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Vinyl Chloride	Trichloroethene
Tetrachloroethene	Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon-22)		
UCMR5 Parameters			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid			
Other Volatile/Semi-Volatile/Non-Volatile Organic Parameters			
Bromobenzene	Bromochloromethane	Bromomethane	n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene	tert-Butylbenzene	Chlorobenzene	Chloroethane
Chloroform	Chloromethane	2/4-Chlorotoluene	Dibromomethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane	1,1-Dichloropropene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethylbenzene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
4-Isopropyltoluene (p-Cymene)	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	n-Propylbenzene
Styrene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Perchlorate
Toluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	m,p-Xylene
o-Xylene	Bromoacetic acid	Dibromoacetic acid	Chloroacetic acid
Dichloroacetic acid	Trichloroacetic acid	Total Haloacetic Acid	Total Organic Carbon

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS NEVER DETECTED DURING 2025 (CON'T)

Specific Organic Chemicals / Pesticides			
Alachlor	Aldicarb	Aldicarb Sulfone	Aldicarb Sulfoxide
Atrazine	Carbofuran	Chlordane, Total	2,4-D
DBCP (1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane)	Endrin	1,2-Dibromomethane (EDB)	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Heptachlor	Heptachlor Epoxide	Lindane	Methoxychlor
Pentachlorophenol	Toxaphene	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Aldrin
Benzo(a)pyrene	Butachlor	Carbaryl	Dalapon
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dicamba	Dieldrin
Dinoseb	Diquat	Endothall	Glyphosate
Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Methomyl
Metolachlor	Metribuzin	Oxamyl (Vydate)	Picloram
Propachlor	Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF FARMINGDALE
361 MAIN STREET
FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK 11735