# 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water Supply Identification No. 2902817

**ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY REPORT** **MAY 2026**

The Bethpage Water District is pleased to present the 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report. The report is required to be delivered to all residents of our District as required by Federal and State regulations. We are happy to report that the District's supply water is in full compliance with all Federal, State and County regulations and that no violations exist.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. We also want you to understand the efforts the District takes to protect our water resources and continually improve the water quality treatment process.

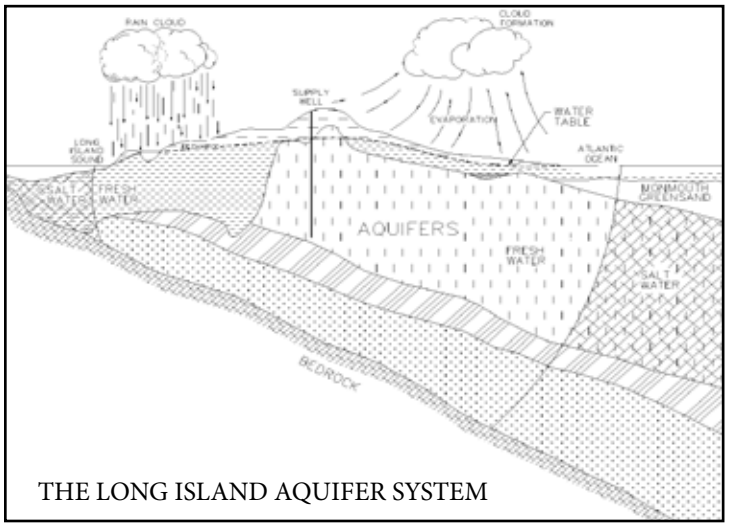
## WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of water for the District is groundwater pumped from seven (7) 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 marginal and 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 is safe to drink, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYSDOH and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The population served by the Bethpage Water District during 2025 was approximately 33,000. The total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer in 2025 was 1.47 billion gallons, of which approximately 76 percent was billed directly to consumers. The remaining 24 percent of total pumpage was used for flushing, process water waste, and lost to water main breaks and firefighting.



THE LONG ISLAND AQUIFER SYSTEM

## WATER TREATMENT

The Bethpage Water District provides treatment at all of its 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 the corrosive action between the water and water mains and in-house plumbing by the addition of sodium hydroxide. The District also utilizes sodium hypochlorite for the purpose of disinfection and maintains a consistent chlorine residual as per Health Department guidelines.

In addition, specialized wellhead treatment is provided at specific plant sites as follows:

- **Plant 1 (Well Nos. 7A & 8A) - Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) & Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)**
- **Plant 5 (Well No. 5-1) - Air Stripper, AOP & GAC**
- **Plant 6 (Well Nos. 6-1 & 6-2) - Air Stripper, AOP & GAC**
- **Plant BGD (Well No. BGD-1) - Ion Exchange, AOP & GAC**
- **Plant SPD (Well No. SPD-1) - Ion Exchange, AOP & GAC**

# WATER QUALITY

In accordance with State regulations, the Bethpage 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, radionuclides and synthetic organic contaminants. As listed in this report, over 180 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. Please be assured that your drinking water meets all Federal and State water quality standards.

We, at the Bethpage 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. Please call our office if you have any questions.

## 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 a safe and abundant water supply.

In 2025, the Bethpage Water District continued to implement a water conservation program in order to minimize any unnecessary water use. The pumpage for 2025 was within 5 percent of 2024. This can be attributed to the District's water conservation plan.

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, repairing leaks in the home, installing water conservation fixtures/appliances and maintaining a daily awareness of water conservation in their personal habits.

Consumers should be aware that 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).

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2003, the NYSDOH, with assistance from the local health department, 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 seven (7) wells. The source water assessment has rated most of the wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates and three (3) of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents. The very high susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area. The high susceptibility of nitrate contamination is attributable to unsewered high density residential land use and related to 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.

## 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 the Bethpage Water District, please contact Water District Superintendent Michael Boufis at (516) 931-0093 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 other Thursday at 5:00 p.m. at the District office.

The Bethpage 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 EPA 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, and 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 EPA Safe Drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). It should be noted that Cryptosporidium and Giardia are primarily found in surface waters, not groundwater and our entire water supply is derived from groundwater.

Water from the Bethpage Water District has elevated levels of nitrates, but below the maximum contamination 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 (6) 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 past on-site septic systems. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

## WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

The District continuously evaluates its infrastructure to determine what improvements need to be made.

Recently completed projects include:

- North to South Transmission Main (Phase 2)
- Overcoat painting of Adams Avenue elevated water storage tank
- Renovation of the Administration Building

Major Capital projects in construction and will be completed this year:

- New advanced treatment systems for Nitrate, Perchlorate, and Volatile Organic contaminants at Plant No. 1

Additionally, the strategic replacement of aging water main will continue later this year and into 2027.

## 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - TABLE OF DETECTED PARAMETERS

| Contaminants | Violation (Yes/No) | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Maximum Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG/ EPA | Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL) | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead & Copper Rule** | | | | | | | |
| Copper | No | June/July/ August 2023 | 0.004 - 0.048 0.035[1] | mg/l | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | No | June/July/ August 2023 | ND - 1.1 ND[1] | ug/l | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | No | 07/08/25 | 8.7 - 20.9 | mg/L | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination. |
| Barium | No | 12/12/25 | ND - 0.005 | mg/L | 2 | MCL = 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Calcium | No | 07/08/25 | 2.4 - 7.8 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL | Rocks and minerals, especially limestone, dolomite, and gypsum. |
| Copper | No | 07/08/25 | ND - 0.009 | mg/L | AL-1.3 | MCL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Magnesium | No | 07/08/25 | 0.95 - 2.9 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL | Naturally found in natural waters, including groundwater, and comes from rocks and soils. |
| Nickel | No | 07/08/25 | 0.001 - 0.004 | mg/L | n/a | MCL = 0.1 | Naturally occurring; Leaching from metals. |
| Nitrate as N | No | 09/02/25 | ND - 6.6 | mg/L | 10 | MCL = 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | No | 09/02/25 | ND - 6.6 | mg/L | n/a | MCL = 10 | |
| Perchlorate | No | 05/05/25 | ND - 8.8 | ug/L | n/a | AL = 18[2] | Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks. |
| Sodium | No | 12/15/25 | 7.1 - 13.6 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL[3] | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste. |
| Zinc | No | 07/09/25 | ND - 0.025 | mg/L | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring; Mining waste. |
| **Other Principal Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 08/04/25 | ND - 3.1 | ug/L | n/a | MCL = 5 | Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; chlorinated solvent intermediate; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; degreasing agent. | Released into the environment as fugitive emissions and in wastewater during production and use as a chemical intermediate solvent; used in vinyl chloride manufacturing; chlorinated solvent intermediate; coupling agent in anti-knock gasoline; degreasing agent. |
| **Radionuclides** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | No | 09/14/23 | ND - 0.899 | pCi/L | n/a | MCL = 15 | Naturally occurring or industrial discharge |
| Gross Beta | No | 09/14/23 | 0.524 - 2.6 | pCi/L | n/a | MCL = 50 | |
| Radium 226 & 228 Combined | No | 09/14/23 | 0.548 - 2.295 | pCi/L | n/a | MCL = 5[4] | |
| Uranium | No | 09/14/23 | ND - 0.037 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 30 | |

| Contaminants | Violation (Yes/No) | Date of Sample | Level Detected (Maximum Range) | Unit Measurement | MCLG/ EPA | Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL) | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Physical Characteristics | | | | | | | |
| pH | No | Continuous | 8.0 - 8.3 | Std. Units | n/a | 7.5 - 8.5 [5] | Measure of water acidity or alkalinity |
| Total Hardness as CaCO3 | No | 07/08/25 | 9.9 - 31.5 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL | Naturally occurring |
| Field Temperature | No | 12/12/25 | 12.9 - 15.9 | deg C | n/a | No MCL | |
| Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3 | No | 07/08/25 | ND - 3.7 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL | |
| Corrosivity | No | 12/12/25 | -5.61 - -1.07 | n/a | n/a | No MCL | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | No | 07/08/25 | 25.0 - 87.0 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL | |
| Ca Hardness as CaCO3 | No | 07/08/25 | 6.0 - 19.6 | mg/L | n/a | No MCL | |
| Disinfection By-Product | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.) | No | 08/04/25 | ND - 2.0 | ug/L | n/a | MCL = 80 | Disinfection By-Products |
| Chloroform | No | 08/04/25 | ND - 2.0 | ug/L | n/a | MCL = 50 | |
| Chlorate | No | 01/06/25 | ND - 12.7 | ug/L | n/a | No MCL | |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 [6] | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) | No | 07/01/25 | ND - 2.55 | ng/L | n/a | MCL = 50,000 [7][8] | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications. |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) | No | 07/01/25 | ND - 2.95 | ng/L | n/a | MCL = 50,000 [7][8] | |
| Disinfectant | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residual | No | Continuous | 0.59 - 0.91 | mg/l | n/a | MRDL = 4.0 | Measure of disinfectant |

**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.

**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).

**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.

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

[1] - During 2023, we collected and analyzed 33 samples for lead and copper. The 90% percentile level is presented in the table. The action levels for both lead and copper were not exceeded at any site tested. 90th Percentile Value: 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] - Perchlorate is an unregulated contaminant. However, the State Health Department has established an action level of 18 ug/l.

[3] - 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.

[4] - MCL for Radium is for Radium 226 and Radium 228 combined. The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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

[6] - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) 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.

[7] - All Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 50,000 ng/l.

[8] - Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. It is also used in firefighting foams at airfields. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.

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 Bethpage Water District office which is located at **25 Adams Avenue, New York**, at the **Bethpage Public Library** and the Water District website located at **https://bethpagewater.com/Water-Quality**.

We, at the Bethpage 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.

## COST OF WATER

The District utilizes a step billing schedule as shown in the table. The average consumer is being billed at $1.50 per 1,000 gallons of water used. That's 7 gallons for one penny!!

### Step Schedule of Water Rates (per quarter)

| Minimum Charge | $15.00 |
|---|---|
| Up to 10,000 | $1.50/thousand gallons |
| 11,000 - 25,000 | $2.05/thousand gallons |
| 26,000 - 45,000 | $2.30/thousand gallons |
| 46,000 - 60,000 | $2.65/thousand gallons |
| 61,000 - 80,000 | $3.15/thousand gallons |
| Over 80,000 | $3.25/thousand gallons |

The Bethpage Water District conducts over 25,000 water quality tests throughout the year, testing for over 170 different parameters. The following contaminants have been undetected in our water supply:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | Benzaldehyde | Formaldehyde | PFHpS |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | Benzene | Formic Acid | PFHpA |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | Beryllium | Glyoxal | PFHxS |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | Bromate | Haloacetic Acids (Total) | PFHxA |
| 1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane | Bromobenzene | Heptanal | PFNA |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | Bromochloroacetic Acid | Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene | PFOS |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | Bromochloromethane | Hexanal | PFOA |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | Bromodichloroacetic Acid | Iron | PFPeS |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | Bromodichloromethane | Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) | PFTA |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | Bromoform | Lead | PFTeDA |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | Bromomethane | m&p-Xylene | PFTrDA |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | Butanal | Manganese | PFUnA |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | Butyric Acid | MBAS, Calculated as LAS | p-Isopropyltoluene |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | Cadmium | Mercury | Propanal |
| 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene | Carbon tetrachloride | Methyl glyoxal | Propionic Acid |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | Chlorite | Methylene Chloride | Pyruvic Acid |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | Chlorobenzene | Methyl-tert-butyl ether | sec-Butylbenzene |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | Monobromoacetic Acid | Selenium |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | Chlorodifluoromethane | Monochloroacetic Acid | Silver |
| 1,4-Dioxane (p-Dioxane) | Chloroethane | Naphthalene | Styrene |
| 11Cl-PF3OUdS | Chloromethane | n-Butylbenzene | Sulfate |
| 8:2FTS | Chromium | NEtFOSAA | tert-Butylbenzene |
| 4:2FTS | Chromium, Hexavalent | Nitrite as N | Tetrachloroethene |
| 6:2FTS | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | Nitrogen, Ammonia | Tetrahydrofuran |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | NMeFOSAA | Thallium |
| HFPO-DA | Crotonaldehyde | NFDHA | Toluene |
| 2-Butanone (MEK) | Cyanide, Free | Nonanal | Total Coliforms |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | Cyclohexanone | n-Propylbenzene | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 2-Hexanone | Decanal | Octanal | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| ADONA | Dibromoacetic Acid | Odor @ 60 Degrees C | Tribromoacetic Acid |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | Dibromochloromethane | o-Xylene | Trichloroacetic Acid |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK) | Dibromomethane | Pentanal | Trichloroethene |
| 9Cl-PF3ONS | Dichloroacetic Acid | PFEESA | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| Acetaldehyde | Dichlorodifluoromethane | PFMPA | Turbidity |
| Acetic Acid | Dichlorofluoromethane | PFMBA | Valeric Acid |
| Acetone | E.coli | PFBS | Vinyl chloride |
| Apparent Color | Ethylbenzene | PFDA | Antinomy |
| Arsenic | Fluoride | PFDoA | |

## INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

During 2023, the District collected more than 33 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 Bethpage 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, you can have your water tested by a New York State certified laboratory for lead in drinking water. 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 and have made it publicly accessible on our website at https://bethpagewater.com/Resources/Water-Service-Line.

There is one (1) known lead service line remaining in the District, eight (8) galvanized service lines requiring replacement and 18 unknowns. If you notice your service line is listed as UNKNOWN on the map, please call the District office at (516) 931-0093 to schedule an appointment for one of our service operators to inspect your water service line at the first point of entry to your home or business.

Or if you would prefer to self-inspect your water service line, please review the questions in the form at the link below, complete the form and submit your results. Examples of what to look for and how to identify your service line material are depicted in the questionnaire: https://bethpagewater.com/Resources/Water-Service-Line.

# Water Connection

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

Presort
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Bethpage, NY

**Bethpage Water District**
25 Adams Avenue
Bethpage, New York 11714-1304

## Board of Water Commissioners

John F. Coumatos
Theresa M. Black
Scott A. Greco

Michael J. Boufis, Superintendent

Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., weekdays
24-Hour Emergency Number: (516) 931-0093

**www.bethpagewater.com**