

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
DAPHNE UTILITIES
WATER • NATURAL GAS • SEWER

Members of Daphne Utilities
Water Quality Department
From the left...Bryan Adams and Mark Thomas
PHOTOGRAPHY BY MATTHEW COUGHLIN

2021



2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA | TESTING PERFORMED JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020

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Daphne Utilities Water Quality Department
From the left...Jody James, Larry English,
Mark Thomas, Mark Brown,
Bryan Adams and Patrick Williams seated.
PHOTOGRAPHY BY MATTHEW COUGHLIN

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Daphne Utilities has partnered with many local and national organizations to build a better utility for our Eastern Shore community. Look for us at these annual events!

| | |
|--|---|
| Daphne Utilities Customer Appreciation Day | Arbor Day |
| Spanish Fort Fire Day | Alabama Coastal Foundation Water Festival |
| SFEFF Gatorchase | Jubilee Festival |
| Coastal Clean Up | Run for Shep |
| Turkey Trot | Daphne Public Works Day |



HELPING A NEIGHBOR IN DAPHNE

For spare change each month, you can assist a neighbor who may need a helping hand. Daphne Utilities has partnered with Ecumenical Ministries to help people who are having a hard time in this tough economy. The Lend-a-Hand program allows our customers to round up their utility bill to the next whole dollar. Those extra pennies will be used to help others with their utility bills.

To participate, simply fill out the form on our website:
www.daphneutilities.com/customer-service/lend-a-hand

You may opt out of Lend-a-Hand at any time by contacting our Customer Service Department.

Welcome!

Welcome to the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Daphne Utilities. Once again, we are proud to present this annual report of our water quality to the residents of our Eastern Shore community.

For more than 60 years, Daphne Utilities has been serving this Daphne Community and surrounding areas on the Eastern Shore. We are committed to delivering an exceptional level of service while providing you with reliable, safe, and high-quality utility services. We are able to meet your needs and exceed your expectations only through the remarkable efforts of a dedicated team of employees and our passionate pursuit of excellence.

This CCR explains where your drinking water comes from, how it is treated and tested to ensure it is safe for you and your family, and the ongoing steps we take to protect our valuable natural resources. It provides information on water quality and the results of the hundreds of tests we perform every day of the year from sampling locations throughout our service area. These daily tests ensure your water is safe, clean, and healthy.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The source of our drinking water is a natural underground reservoir called the Miocene Aquifer that encompasses an area of about 6,500 square miles in southwest Alabama and western Florida. This aquifer is recharged primarily through precipitation and discharge is primarily to streams, bays, sounds, and wells. At Daphne Utilities, we pump water from this aquifer through a series of twelve wells ranging in depth from 250-450 feet. We have the capacity to pump nearly 9 million gallons per day with an average daily withdrawal of approximately 3 million gallons of safe and clean drinking water.



Think you smell gas?

STOP IMMEDIATELY STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING.

GO TELL AN ADULT. GO OUTSIDE. GO TO A SAFE PLACE.

CALL 911 AND CALL DAPHNE UTILITIES TO REPORT THE LEAK.

251-626-2628
WWW.DAPHNEUTILITIES.COM

Your safety is our #1 priority!
PARENTS, in order to better protect you and your family, please visit our website and please talk to your kids!

Plans for home improvement?
Planting a tree?
Installing a fence or a deck?

Know what's below. Call before you dig.



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Daphne Utilities Water Quality
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Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Daphne Utilities** has developed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The assessment was performed, public notification was completed, and the plan was approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

Cease the GREASE Program

Grease is the main cause of sewer back-ups and negatively impacts our environment. The oil recycling program involves placing recycle stations in convenient locations around the community. Customers can drop off containers of used grease and cooking oil and pick-up empty containers for future disposal free of charge. Daphne Utilities then converts it into clean-burning and environmentally-safe biodiesel fuel.



Find a used oil recycling station near you!

- Palladian Jubilee Ridge

Malbis Shell

Rand Ave. & Public Works Rd.

Grande Point Apartments

Spanish Fort Marathon

Daphne Utilities Main Office

East Bay Apartments

Riviera Utilities
- Arbors by the Bay

Audubon Apartments

Ashley Gates

Lake Forest Apartments

Circle K

Marathon 31

Short Stop Shell

For more information visit:
www.daphneutilities.com/grease-recycling/

QUICK TIP FOR POOL OWNERS: Use a Pool Cover. Evaporation will be reduced by 50%!

YOU HAVE A VOICE.

Our board of directors meets once a month at Daphne City Hall. We welcome you to join in!

Our meetings are held on the last Wednesday of every month at 5:00 pm at 1705 Main Street, Daphne, AL 36526. You can also stop by our main office at 900 Daphne Avenue or call 251-626-2628.

www.daphneutilities.com
FIND US ON FACEBOOK

Water Treatment Process

In our water treatment process, raw water is pumped from underground aquifers into an aeration chamber. Aerating the raw water adds Oxygen to it and helps eliminate certain naturally-occurring contaminants, such as Iron. After aeration, Fluoride is added to promote good dental health, Lime is added to adjust the pH of the water to an optimum level and a Disinfectant is added to keep the water safe in the water lines all the way to the customer's home. The water and additives are mixed thoroughly inside a Clearwell, a large tank that allows mixing to be completed before entering the distribution system.

Once the water meets or exceeds all of the EPA and Water Quality standards at the Water Treatment Plants, High Service Pumps are used to move the water into the distribution system where it travels through various piping to reach the customers home. Any excess water made and unused during this process is then stored in various water storage containers like Elevated Water Towers or Ground Storage tanks.

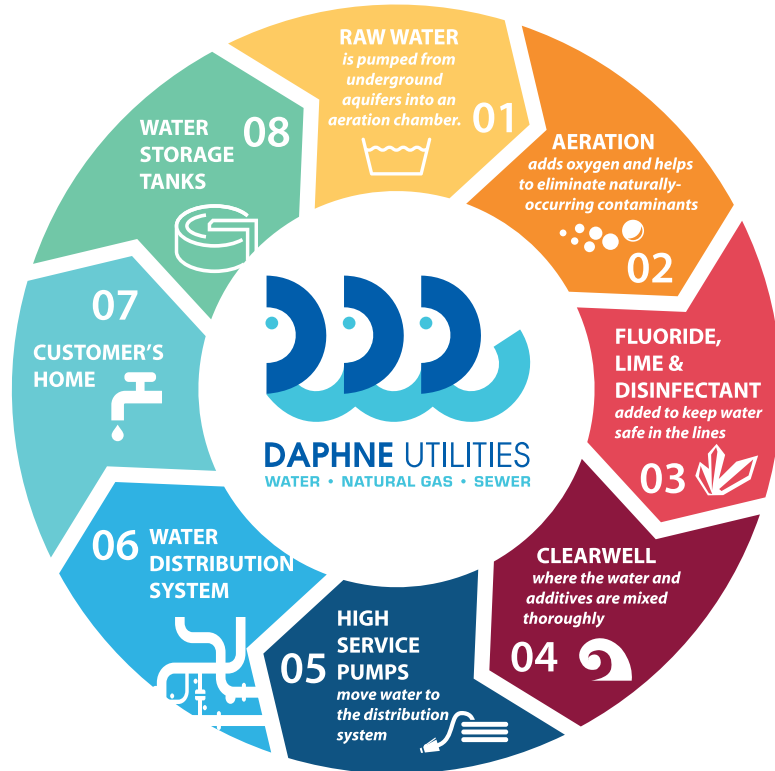


Table of Detected Contaminants

This 2021 Consumer Confidence Report contains results from the most recent monitoring (testing performed January - December 2020) which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements!

| TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|------|-------------|------|----------|--|--|--|
| CONTAMINANTS | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | | UNIT MSMT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION | | |
| | | LOW | HIGH | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters | NO (Avg. 1.36) | 0.73 | 2.94 | PCI/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Combined radium 226 & 228 | NO (Avg. 2.40) | 0.25 | 2.03 | PCI/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Barium | NO | 0.03 | | | | | | | |
| Copper (consumer tap) | NO | 0.360* | | ppm | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood | | |
| Fluoride | NO | 0.69 | | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer | | |
| Lead (consumer tap) | NO | 0.002* | | ppb | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | NO | 0.58 | | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | | |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | NO (LRAA) | ND | 1.40 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | | |
| SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED | | UNIT MSMT | MCLG | MCL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION | | |
| Aluminum | NO | 0.01 | | ppm | n/a | 0.2 | Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives | | |
| Chloride | NO | 8.8 | | ppm | none | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff | | |
| Color | NO | 5.0 | | color units | none | 15 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives | | |
| Hardness | NO | 16.1 | | ppm | none | none | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives | | |
| Iron | NO | 0.20 | | ppm | none | 0.30 | Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes | | |
| Manganese | NO | 0.02 | | ppm | none | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes | | |
| pH | NO | 7.4 | | S.U. | none | none | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives | | |
| Sodium | NO | 7.5 | | ppm | none | none | Naturally occurring in the environment | | |
| Sulfate | NO | 8.3 | | ppm | none | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | NO | 75 | | ppm | none | 500 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff | | |
| Zinc | NO | 0.25 | | ppm | n/a | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills | | |

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and number of sites above the Action Level (AL) = 0

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT RULE 4 (UCMR4) CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------|
| CONTAMINANTS | UNIT MSMT. | LEVEL DETECTED | CONTAMINANTS | UNIT MSMT. | LEVEL DETECTED | CONTAMINANTS | UNIT MSMT. | LEVEL DETECTED |
| Germanium | ppb | ND | Profenofos | ppb | ND | Butylated hydroxyanisole | ppb | ND |
| Manganese | ppb | 1,70-98.2 | Tebuconazole | ppb | ND | O-toluidine | ppb | ND |
| Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane | ppb | ND | Total permethrin (cis- & trans-) | ppb | ND | Quinoline | ppb | ND |
| Chlorpyrifos | ppb | ND | Tribufos | ppb | ND | Total organic carbon (TOC) | ppb | ND |
| Dimethipin | ppb | ND | 1-butanol | ppb | ND | Bromide | ppb | ND |
| Ethoprop | ppb | ND | 2-methoxyethanol | ppb | ND | HAA9 | ppb | ND |
| Oxyfluorfen | ppb | ND | 2-propen-1-ol | ppb | ND | HAA6Br / HAA5 | ppb | ND |

Standard List of Drinking Water Contaminants

Daphne Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, using EPA-approved methods and a State-certified laboratory. ADEM allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. **The following is a list of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants, Secondary Contaminants, and Unregulated Contaminants for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants.**

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | UNIT OF MSMT | CONTAMINANT | MCL | UNIT OF MSMT | SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---|-----|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (CONT.) | | | Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3) | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | <5% | present/absent | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 100 | ppb | Aluminum | |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | 0 | present/absent | Dichloromethane | 5 | ppb | Calcium, as Ca | |
| Turbidity | TT | NTU | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 | ppb | Chloride | |
| Cryptosporidium | TT | Calculated organisms/liter | Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 400 | ppb | Color | |
| RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 6 | ppb | UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | |
| Beta/photon emitters | 4 | mrem/yr | Dinoseb | 7 | ppb | Aldicarb | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| Alpha emitters | 15 | pCi/l | Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] | 30 | ppq | Aldicarb Sulfone | Dieldrin |
| Combined radium | 5 | pCi/l | Diquat | 20 | ppb | Aldicarb Sulfoxide | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| Uranium | 30 | pCi/l | Endothall | 100 | ppb | Aldrin | 3-Hydroxycarbofuran |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | Endrin | 2 | ppb | Bromoacetic Acid | Isopropylbenzene |
| Antimony | 6 | ppb | Epichlorohydrin | TT | TT | Bromobenzene | p-Isopropyltoluene |
| Arsenic | 10 | ppb | Ethylbenzene | 700 | ppb | Bromochloromethane | M-Dichlorobenzene |
| Asbestos | 7 | MFL | Ethylene dibromide | 50 | ppt | Bromodichloromethane | Methomyl |
| Barium | 2 | ppm | Glyphosate | 700 | ppb | Bromoform | Methylene chloride |
| Beryllium | 4 | ppb | Heptachlor | 400 | ppt | Bromomethane | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| Cadmium | 5 | ppb | Heptachlor epoxide | 200 | ppt | Butachlor | Metolachlor |
| Chromium | 100 | ppb | Hexachlorobenzene | 1 | ppb | N-Butylbenzene | Metribuzin |
| Copper | AL=1.3 | ppm | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 50 | ppb | Sec-Butylbenzene | MTBE |
| Cyanide | 200 | ppb | Lindane | 200 | ppt | Tert - Butylbenzene | Naphthalene |
| Fluoride | 4 | ppm | Methoxychlor | 40 | ppb | Carbaryl | 1-Naphthol |
| Lead | AL=15 | ppb | Oxamyl [Vydate] | 200 | ppb | Chloroethane | Paraquat |
| Mercury | 2 | ppb | Polychlorinated biphenyls | 0.5 | ppb | Chloroform | Chloroform |
| Nitrate | 10 | ppm | Pentachlorophenol | 1 | ppb | Chloromethane | N-Propylbenzene |
| Nitrite | 1 | ppm | Picloram | 500 | ppb | O-Chlorotoluene | 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| Selenium | .05 | ppm | Simazine | 4 | ppb | P-Chlorotoluene | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| Thallium | .002 | ppm | Styrene | 100 | ppb | Dibromochloromethane | Tetrachloroethene |
| ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | Tetrachloroethylene | 5 | ppb | Dibromomethane | Trichloroacetic Acid |
| 2,4-D | 70 | ppb | Toluene | 1 | ppm | 1,1-Dichloroethane | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene |
| Acrylamide | TT | TT | Toxaphene | 3 | ppb | 1,3-Dichloropropane | Trichloroethene |
| Alachlor | 2 | ppb | 2,4,5-TP [Silvex] | 50 | ppb | 2,2-Dichloropropane | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| Benzene | 5 | ppb | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | .07 | ppm | 1,1-Dichloropropene | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane |
| Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs] | 200 | ppt | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 | ppb | 1,3-Dichloropropene | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene |
| Carbofuran | 40 | ppb | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 | ppb | Dicamba | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 5 | ppb | Trichloroethylene | 5 | ppb | | |
| Chlordane | 2 | ppb | Vinyl Chloride | 2 | ppb | | |
| Chlorobenzene | 100 | ppb | Xylenes | 10 | ppm | | |
| Dalapon | 200 | ppb | DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS | | | | |
| Dibromochloropropane | 200 | ppt | Chlorine | 4 | ppm | | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 1000 | ppb | Chlorine Dioxide | 800 | ppb | | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para) | 75 | ppb | Chloramines | 4 | ppm | | |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 600 | ppb | Bromate | 10 | ppb | | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 | ppb | Chlorite | 1 | ppm | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 | ppb | HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids] | 60 | ppb | | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 70 | ppb | TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | 80 | ppb | | |

QUICK TIP: Discolored water does NOT necessarily mean unsafe water.



Water often becomes discolored from the same minerals that make the water healthy in the first place. Minerals like Iron and Magnesium can become oxidized and insoluble during the treatment process and will tint the water brown or black. This allows you to see them when they are normally invisible in their unoxidized soluble state.

GENERAL INFORMATION

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a **LIST OF DEFINITIONS** in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Coliform Absent (ca): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs): Formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): A one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Yearly average of all the DBP results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

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 using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Nephelemetric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity 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 above detection limits of lab equipment.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD: Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. However, lead is rarely found in source water. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. **When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.**

QUICK TIP: Only use water from the COLD-water tap for drinking and cooking. Never use warm or hot tap water for making baby formula.

Most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply, and hot water is more likely to cause lead to leach from plumbing materials. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).
PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).
PPQ (parts per quadrillion): picograms per liter
PPT (parts per trillion): nanograms per liter.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity.
RAA: Running annual average

Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E): State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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