



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water Quality Operator
Patrick Williams (left)
Water Quality Supervisor
Mark Thomas (right)
PHOTOGRAPHY BY MATTHEW COUGHLIN



2025

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA | TESTING PERFORMED JANUARY - DECEMBER 2024

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Welcome!

Welcome to the 2025 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 72 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 eleven wells ranging in depth from 250-450 feet. We have the capacity to pump nearly 8 million gallons per day with an average daily withdrawal of approximately 3.6 million gallons of safe and clean drinking water.

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Monitoring Schedule

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, using EPA approved methods and a State certified laboratory. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. All test results were well within state and federal standards.

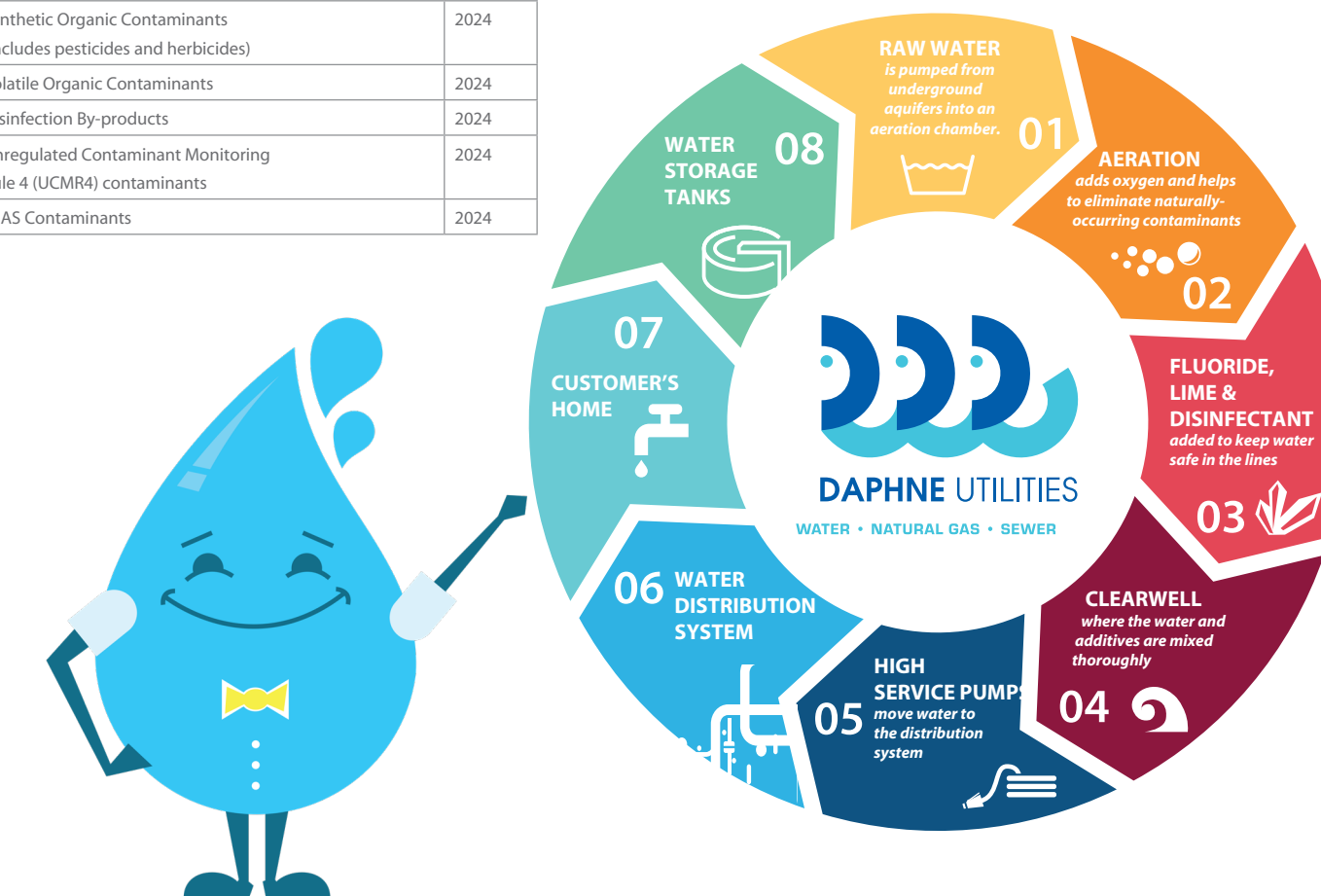
Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

MONITORING SCHEDULE	
Inorganic Contaminants	2024
Lead/Copper	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly
Nitrates	2024
Radiological Contaminants	2024
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (includes pesticides and herbicides)	2024
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2024
Disinfection By-products	2024
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) contaminants	2024
PFAS Contaminants	2024

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. Up to 6.5 million gallons of excess water made and unused during this process is stored in various water storage containers like Elevated Water Towers or Ground Storage tanks.



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.






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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.

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.

Radon can move up through the ground into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It may also get into indoor air when released from tap water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-505-RADON).

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: LCRB Service Line Inventory has been completed as of October 16, 2024. There was no lead found in our water system.

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.**

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

PFAS Contaminants

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that were used in the manufacture of nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpet and textiles, firefighting foams, food wrappers, and other industrial and consumer applications.

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants for which our system monitored in 2023 and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFA's contaminants, please consult www.epa.gov/pfas.

TABLE OF PFAS CONTAMINANTS			
CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MSMT
		LOW HIGH	
11CI-PF30uS5 (11-chloroicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		ND
9CI-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND		ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND		ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ND		ND
NEFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND		ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND		ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND		ND
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	ND		ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND		ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluoroctanesulfonic acid	ND		ND
Perfluoroctanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND		ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND		ND
Total PFAS	ND		ND

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.

QUICK TIP FOR POOL OWNERS:

Use a Pool Cover. Evaporation will be reduced by 50%!



Table of Detected Contaminants

This 2025 Consumer Confidence Report contains results from the most recent monitoring (testing performed January - December 2024) 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	
Alpha emitters	NO (Avg. 1.98)	0.51	2.42	PCI/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 & 228	NO (Avg. 5.18)	0.36	2.42	PCI/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.04		ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (consumer tap)	NO	0.140*		ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood
Fluoride	NO	0.07	2.20	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Lead (consumer tap)	NO	0.006*		ppb	0	AL = .015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.07	2.20	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	NO	ND	7.50	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	NO	ND	1.30	ppb	0	60	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	NA	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Chloride	NO	10.9-11.6		ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	18.2-19.5		ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	0.10		ppm	none	0.30	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	0.13		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	13.9-14.9		ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	6.8		ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	87.0-110		ppm	none	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT RULE 4 (UCMR4) CONTAMINANTS								
Zinc	NO	0.23	ppm	NA	5	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills		
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	1.70-107	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

Standard List of Drinking Water Contaminants

























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.

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS					
CONTAMINANT	MCL	UNIT OF MSMT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	UNIT OF MSMT
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (CONT.)		
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent	Dichloromethane	5	ppb
Turbidity	TT	NTU	1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter	Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
			Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS			UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS		
Beta/alpha emitters	4	mrem/yr	Dinoseb	7	ppb
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	30	ppq
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	Endothal	20	ppb
Uranium	30	pCi/l	Endrin	100	ppb
INORGANIC CHEMICALS			Epichlorohydrin	2	ppb
Antimony	6	ppb	Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb	Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Asbestos	7	MFL	Glyphosate	700	ppb
Barium	2	ppm	Heptachlor epoxide	400	ppt
Beryllium	4	ppb	Hexachlorobenzene	200	ppt
Cadmium	5	ppb	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb	Lindane	50	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm	Methoxychlor	200	ppt
Cyanide	200	ppb	Oxamyl (Vydate)	40	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm	Polychlorinated biphenyls	200	ppb
Lead	AL=15	ppb	Pentachlorophenol	0.5	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb	Picloram	1	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm	Simazine	500	ppb
Nitrite	1	ppm	Styrene	4	ppb
Selenium	.05	ppm	Tetrahydroethylene	100	ppb
Thallium	.002	ppm	Toluene	5	ppb
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS			Toxaphene	1	ppm
2,4-D	70	ppb	2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	3	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	50	ppb
Alachlor	2	ppb	1,2,4-Trichloroethane	.07	ppm
Benzene	5	ppb	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	200	ppt	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Carbofuran	40	ppb	Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb	Xylenes	10	ppm
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS		
Dalapon	200	ppb	Chlorine	4	ppm
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	Chloramines	4	ppm
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	Bromate	10	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	Chlorite	1	ppm
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb	HAA5 (Total haloacetic acids)	60	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	TTHM (Total trihalometanes)	80	ppm
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb			

*** 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

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. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAAS), bromate, and chlorite
-  **Distribution System Evaluation (DISE):** A 4 quarter 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 DPB 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.
-  **Micrograms per liter (ug/L):** Equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.
-  **Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** Equivalent to parts per million.
-  **Millirems per year (mrem/yr):** Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
-  **Nephelometric 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.
-  **Not Reported (NR):** Laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.
-  **Parts per billion (PPB):** micrograms per liter (ug/l).
-  **Parts per million (PPM):** milligrams per liter (mg/l).
-  **Parts per quadrillion (PPQ):** picograms per liter.
-  **Parts per trillion (PPT):** 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.
-  **Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Reporting Non-Compliance:

Daphne Utilities incurred a reporting non-compliance during 2023-2024.

This non-compliance resulted from a failure to submit the October – December 2023 radiological (RAD) results to ADEM by January 10, 2024. The ADEM Admin. Code states, "the supplier of water shall report to the Department the results of any test, measurement or analysis within the first 10 days following the month in which the result is received or the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the Department, whichever is shortest."

We did monitor for radiological contaminants during the correct time frame, and the results were within compliance levels; however, the results were not reported to ADEM before the 10th day of the month following the sample period.

(2) Monitoring: Daphne Utilities is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During January 2024, we did not complete all monitoring for total Coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We are required to take 40 samples per month, but due to an oversight, we only reported results on 38 samples. In subsequent months, we performed all required monitoring for total Coliform bacteria and will continue to monitor as required.

If you have any questions about this non-compliance or your water quality, please contact Mark Thomas, Water Quality Supervisor, Daphne Utilities, 900 Daphne Avenue, Daphne, AL 36256 or by phone at 251-626-2628.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.



2024 Water Quality Department received two awards, the Award of Excellence for the Lovette Water Treatment Plant and the Best Operated Plant Award for the Trojan Water Treatment Plant at the Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association's annual conference! (pictured above)

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