DAPHNE UTILITIES

P.O. Box 2550 | Daphne, AL 36526

Daphne Utilities Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2026 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA | TESTING PERFORMED JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025

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DAPHNE UTILITIES
WATER • NATURAL GAS • SEWER

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TESTING PERFORMED
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Welcome!

Welcome to the 2026 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.

This report includes information on our water sources, results of water analyses, plain language definitions, and other important information about water and health. 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. MCLS, 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 levels 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.

Health Information About Lead

As required by ADEM, we conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory during 2024; no lead service lines were found in our distribution system. The report is available for review in our office upon request, or you can visit our website. Lead is rarely found in source water but is primarily from corrosion of materials and components associated with home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) make the following recommendations for the household:

- Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water system by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you use for drinking or cooking) on COLD for 1–2 minutes. Flushing can minimize the potential for Lead exposure, especially if the water has been sitting undisturbed for several hours, as in overnight.
- In all situations, especially for making baby formula, drink or cook only with water that comes out of the cold tap. Warm or hot tap water is more likely to cause Lead to leach from plumbing materials.
- Periodically remove the aerator on the tip of the faucet and wash out any debris such as metal particles.
- Remember, boiling will NOT reduce lead in water.

The actions recommended are very important to the health of your family. They are likely to be effective in reducing Lead levels because Lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply.

Source Water Protection

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Daphne Utilities developed a Wellhead Protection Plan that assists in protecting our water sources. Components of the Plan include delineation of the well protection areas, an inventory of potential sources of contamination, a susceptibility analysis (classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source), and a contingency plan to ensure we have an alternative water supply in the event of contamination. A copy of the ADEM-approved report is available in our office for review during normal business hours with prior request.

Daphne Utilities routinely completes water storage facility inspections, and we utilize a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan. Chlorine residual is monitored closely within the distribution system. We have adopted a Cross-Connection Control Program for the purpose of detecting and preventing a danger to public health from cross-connection contamination.

Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by doing your part to protect 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.

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	2025
Lead/Copper	2023
Microbiological Contaminants	monthly
Nitrates	2025
Radiological Contaminants	2025
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (includes pesticides and herbicides)	2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) contaminants	2024
PFAS Contaminants	2025

Table of Detected Contaminants

This 2026 Consumer Confidence Report contains results from the most recent monitoring (testing performed January - December 2025) 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. 1.72)	0.23	1.65	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226 & 228	NO (Avg. 5.58)	0.52	3.09	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* *90th percentile		ppm	1.3	AL =1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood
Floride	NO	0.07	.47	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Lead (consumer tap)	NO	0.006* *90th percentile		ppb	0	AL = .015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	ND	3.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND	14.0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	NO	ND	1.80	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	0.12		ppm	NA	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives.
Chloride	NO	5.7-8.9		ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	15.3 - 27.6		ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	0.26		ppm	none	0.30	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Manganese	NO	0.01 - 0.04		ppm	none	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	6.4 - 6.9		S.U.	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	NO	3.2 - 6.5		ppm	none	none	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	NO	6.4		ppm	none	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	35 - 53		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	0.29		ppm	NA	5	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Chloroform	NO	1.3		ppb	70	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	NO	1.9		ppb	none	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	NO	1.5		ppb	60	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial discharge; or agricultural runoff

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 2025 and the results of that monitoring. For more information on PFA's contaminants, please consult www.epa.gov/pfas.

TABLE OF PFAS CONTAMINANTS

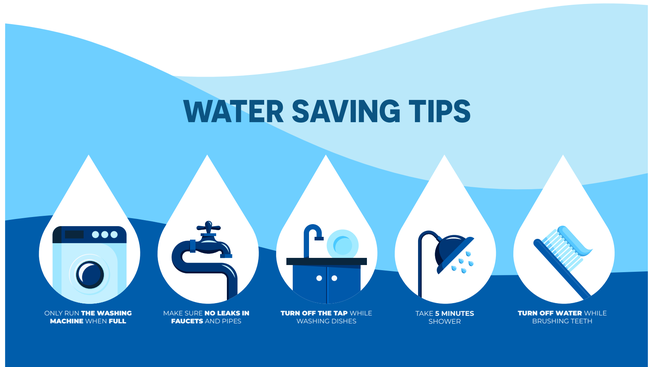
11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	ND
ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	ND
HFPO-DA (Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	ND
NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	ND
Total PFAS	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.



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
BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present/absent
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present/absent
Turbidity	TT	NTU
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated organisms/liter
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l
Combined radium	5	pCi/l
Uranium	30	pCi/l
INORGANIC CHEMICALS		
Antimony	6	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL
Barium	2	ppm
Beryllium	4	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm
Cyanide	200	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm
Lead	AL=15	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm
Nitrite	1	ppm
Selenium	.05	ppm
Thallium	.002	ppm
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		
2,4-D	70	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	TT
Alachlor	2	ppb
Benzene	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt
Carbofuran	40	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb
Dalapon	200	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb

CONTAMINANT	MCL	UNIT OF MSMT
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (CONT.)		
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Dichloromethane	5	ppb
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Dinoseb	7	ppb
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq
Diquat	20	ppb
Endothall	100	ppb
Endrin	2	ppb
Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT
Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Glyphosate	700	ppb
Heptachlor	400	ppt
Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt
Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Lindane	200	ppt
Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb
Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Picloram	500	ppb
Simazine	4	ppb
Styrene	100	ppb
Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb
Toluene	1	ppm
Toxaphene	3	ppb
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Xylenes	10	ppm
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS		
Chlorine	4	ppm
Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
Chloramines	4	ppm
Bromate	10	ppb
Chlorite	1	ppm
HAA5 (Total haloacetic acids)	60	ppm
TTHM (Total trihalomenatanes)	80	ppm

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS	
Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co3)	
Aluminum	
Calcium, as Ca	
Chloride	
Color	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	
Aldicarb	Dichlorodifluoromethane
Aldicarb Sulfone	Dieldrin
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Hexachlorobutadiene
Aldrin	3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Bromoacetic Acid	Isopropylbenzene
Bromobenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene
Bromochloromethane	M-Dichlorobenzene
Bromodichloromethane	Methomyl
Bromoform	Methylene chloride
Bromomethane	Methyl tert-butyl ether
Butachlor	Metolachlor
N-Butylbenzene	Metribuzin
Sec-Butylbenzene	MTBE
Tert - Butylbenzene	Naphthalene
Carbaryl	1-Naphthol
Chloroethane	Paraquat
Chloroform	Propachlor
Chloromethane	N-Propylbenzene
O-Chlorotoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
P-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Dibromochloromethane	Tetrachloroethene
Dibromomethane	Trichloroacetic Acid
1,1-Dichloroethane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane	Trichloroethene
2,2-Dichloropropane	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1-Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Dicamba	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

List of Definitions

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, 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) - are 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 (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.
Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) – 4-quarter study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).
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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water
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.
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) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or single penny in $10,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. 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.