City of South Daytona

2025 Water Quality Report

Analysis of drinking water collected for calendar year 2024

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of South Daytona 2024

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a pleasant, safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water distribution process and protect our water resources.

Our water is purchased from the City of Daytona Beach, which comes from a series of 24 deep wells (>200 ft. deep) that tap into the Floridan Aquifer. This is a vast underground water source that stretches from South Carolina to include the State of Florida. Although this water is very high in quality it does contain dissolved minerals and natural organics, which need to be monitored and treated. The water is treated at the Ralph Brennan Plant, located in Daytona Beach, through peroxidation, ozonation, softening, filtration, and chloramine disinfection processes. An inhibitor is added to reduce corrosion of your household plumbing and the naturally occurring fluoride content is supplemented at a level recommended by the American Dental Health Association.

We're proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. As with all drinking water, we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The Cities of South Daytona and Daytona Beach routinely monitor for over 80 primary and secondary contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations throughout the year. The primary contaminants include compounds (mostly metals), volatile compounds, pesticides, PCBs, and radionuclides. Secondary contaminants include compounds associated with the aesthetic quality of water (color and odor). Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with laws, rules and regulations. Those contaminants listed in the tables that follow are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact South Daytona Public Works at (386) 322-3080. We want our valued residents to be informed about their water utility.

In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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 Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.
- “ND” means not detected and indicates that a substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- N/A- not applicable.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contamination in drinking water.
- Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

In 2024 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the Daytona Beach system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells, identifying 35 unique potential sources of contamination. The susceptibility levels are rated from low to moderate. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or from the Public Works Department at (386) 322- 3080.

CITY OF SOUTH DAYTONA WATER TEST RESULTS 2024

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminates and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violations	Results	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria*	8/24,11/24	Y	Positive	N/A	TT	Naturally occurring in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
During the past year 2 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 2 Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two of these actions.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo. / yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/23-08/23	N	**2.1**	1	**ND-23**	**0**	**15**	**Corrosion of household plumbing system erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/23-08/23	N	**0.068**	0	**0.0024-0.23**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**Corrosion of household plumbing system erosion of natural deposits**

Note: **One of the homes monitored exceeded the action level for lead.**

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, the City of South Daytona conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. Complete lead tap sampling results are available for review. If you would like to view a copy of results, contact the City of South Daytona Public Works Department at (386) 322- 3080.

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. Orange City Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary

over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of South Daytona Public Works Department at (386) 322- 3080. 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*.

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. This initial inventory was completed prior to the deadline of October 16th, 2024. If you would like to view a copy of the inventory, contact the City of South Daytona Public Works Department at (386) 322- 3080.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminates and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source Of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	**01/24-12/24**	**N**	**29.3 (Highest LRAA at 2400 Ridgewood Ave.)**	**20.1-33.6**	**N/A**	**MCL=60**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM {Total Trihalomethanes} (ppb)	**01/24-12/24**	**N**	**51.5 (Highest LRAA at 3228 S. Ridgewood Ave.)**	**32.1-54.5**	**N/A**	**MCL=80**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines and Chlorine (ppm)	**01/24-12/24**	**N**	**3.72**	**0.4-5.5**	**MRDLG=4**	**MRDL = 4**	**Water additive used to control microbes**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Level Detected (average)	Range	MDL	MRL	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxS (ug/L)	08/23-10/23	0.0047 ug/L	N/A	0.0027	0.003	Unavailable

The City of South Daytona has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to determine the occurrence of UCs in drinking water, and if these contaminated to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, MCL) have been established for

UCs. We are required to publish the detected analytical results of the UC monitoring in this annual water quality report.

CITY OF DAYTONA BEACH WATER TEST RESULTS 2024

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	**07/23**	**N**	**25.0**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**160**	**Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil**
Barium (ppm)	**07/23**	**N**	**0.0031**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**	**Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.**
Nitrate (ppm)	**12/24**	**N**	**0.04**	**N/A**	**10**	**10**	**Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits**

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	**01/24-12/24**	**N**	**0.18**	**ND-2.1**	**MCLG=0**	**10**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection**
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	**1/24-12/24**	**Y**	**4.1**	**0.6-5.4**	**MRDLG=4**	**4.0**	**Water additive used to control microbes**

Additional Information

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 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 runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.**

Organic chemical contaminants - **including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and also, can 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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs 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 an one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR YOU TO KNOW – HEALTH ADVISORY:

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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Volusia County Health Department – call the Environmental Engineering Section at 386-624-0483
Safe Drinking Water Hotline - 800-426-4791
South Daytona Utility Billing - 386-322-3002 concerning your utility bill.
South Daytona Public Works Department –386-322-3080
South Daytona City Council Meetings – meet once a month at the Council Chambers at South Daytona City Hall, 1672 S. Ridgewood Avenue, South Daytona.
Visit our website: **City of South Daytona –** www.southdaytona.org.
After Hours Emergencies: Call 386-323-3568

Just a Reminder:

Water Wisely!

Landscape irrigation in Volusia County is limited to 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.

Eastern Standard Time: **Once a week**

ODD Numbered Addresses: Saturday
EVEN Numbered Addresses: Sunday

Daylight Savings Time: **Twice a week**

ODD numbered addresses: Wednesday and Saturday
EVEN numbered addresses: Thursday and Sunday

This applies to private wells, lakes and ponds, and city water.