



REPORT WATER QUALITY

This report includes important information about your drinking water.

Analysis of drinking water collected for calendar year 2024

2025

DaytonaBeach.gov



DAYTONA BEACH

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Safe, high-quality drinking water.

Right from your tap.

The Daytona Beach Utilities Department is pleased to provide this year's annual Water Quality Report to inform citizens about the quality water and services the city delivers every day to its consumers. The Utilities Department strives to provide a consistent, dependable and safe supply of drinking water. It is important for citizens to understand the efforts taken to continually improve the water treatment process and protect water resources. The city is committed to ensuring the quality of its water.

In 2024 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on the city's system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the wells.

There are 35 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with Low to Moderate susceptibility levels. Assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or a copy can be requested from the city's Utilities Department.

For questions about this report or the drinking water, please contact:



CITY OF DAYTONA BEACH

Utilities Department

125 Basin St., Suite 204

Daytona Beach, FL 32114

Phone: (386) 671-8824 | Fax: (386) 671-5938





Where do we get our water and how is it treated?

The city's drinking water comes from any one of a series of 24-deep wells (>200 ft. deep) that tap into the Floridan Aquifer. This is a vast groundwater resource that stretches southward from South Carolina to a large part of the Florida including all of Volusia County.

Although this water is very high in quality, it does contain dissolved minerals and natural organics, which are essential for good health.

This water is treated at the Ralph Brennan Water Treatment Plant, located at 3651 LPGA Blvd., through peroxidation, ozonation, softening, filtration and chloramine disinfection processes.

An inhibitor is added to reduce corrosion of household plumbing. The naturally occurring fluoride content is supplemented at a level recommended by the American Dental Health Association.

Things to know about your 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, elderly people and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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 by calling (800) 426-4791.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Daytona Beach is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home.

You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Daytona Beach's Regulatory Compliance Division.

Robin Cook
Regulatory Compliance Manager
(386) 671-8885
cookrobin@codb.us

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>



Contaminants found in all drinking water

The City of Daytona Beach Utilities Department routinely monitors for more than 80 primary and secondary contaminants in its drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations. The primary contaminants include inorganic compounds (mostly metals that are naturally found in the environment), volatile compounds, pesticides, PCBs and radionuclides.

Secondary contaminants include compounds associated with the aesthetic (e.g. odor, color) quality of water. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2024.

Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2024, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

The sources of drinking water (for tap 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

(D) 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



How to read the data?

The tables show the results of the city's water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Source" shows where this substance usually originates.

The following descriptions explain other important details. Citizens may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations in the data on the following pages.

To provide more understanding of the unfamiliar terms and abbreviations, please refer to the following:

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.

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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

"N/A"

Means not applicable.

"ND"

Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)

Measure of the radioactivity in water.



Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT & UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	12/24	N	0.04	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	07/23	N	0.0031	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	07/23	N	25	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT & 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
Bromate* (ppb)	1/24 - 12/24	N	0.18	ND - 2.1	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine and Chloramines** (ppm)	1/24 - 12/24	Y	4.1***	0.6 - 5.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

***During the second quarter of 2024, the City of Daytona Beach had an MRDL Violation which occurred when the disinfectant Running Annual Average residual of Chlorine/Chloramines was found to be greater than the MRDL. The Running Annual Average during that period was 4.1 ppm, 0.1 ppm over the MRDL of 4 ppm. The overall disinfectant residual was reduced within the distribution system and fell below the MRDL by the next quarter, where it has remained. The potential adverse health affects for drinking or using water which contains chlorine or chloramines well in excess of the MRDL are listed below.*

***Chloramines: Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.*

***Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.*

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

CONTAMINANT & UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5) (ppb)	1/24 - 12/24	N	44.3	30.8 - 58.5	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHM) (ppb)	1/24 - 12/24	N	52.6	43.5 - 66.4	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Reported Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) is based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

CONTAMINANT & UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL EXCEEDED (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/23	N	0.04	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/23	N	3.3	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



Unregulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	LEVEL DETECTED (AVERAGE)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxS (ppb)	08/24	0.0069	N/A	Unavailable
PFPeA (ppb)	08/24	0.0032	N/A	Unavailable

The City of Daytona Beach has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the detected analytical results of the UC monitoring in this annual water quality report. For the complete list of results, including the non-detected contaminants, contact Robin Cook at (386) 671-8885 or cookrobin@codb.us.

If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.





Toilet

Rebate Program

Inside a typical home, about 40% of the water used is due to toilet flushing. The City of Daytona Beach sponsors a rebate program that encourages residential water customers to replace older, inefficient toilets with new, low-flow models. If you qualify, you will receive a \$50 credit on a future water bill.

To be eligible for the rebate program, you must meet the following qualifications:

- The address of the residence must be within Daytona Beach's city limits.
- The toilet that is being replaced must have been manufactured prior to 1992. 1992 is when the National Energy Policy Act went into effect, mandating that toilets be manufactured to use only 1.6 gallons per flush rather than the 3.5 – 7.0 gallons per flush of older models.
- The toilet replaced cannot be reused and must be disposed of properly.

An application for the rebate can be obtained by calling (386) 671-8814. Completed applications with the original receipt of purchase for the replacement toilet should be mailed to:

City of Daytona Beach Utilities Department
Toilet Rebate
125 Basin St., Suite 100
Daytona Beach, FL 32114

After receipt of all paperwork, eligible participants will be credited with a \$50 rebate on their bill within four to eight weeks, depending on the billing cycle.

This is a residential rebate offer and is limited to two toilet replacements per address. For commercial requests, please call (386) 671-8821 for details.

By participating in the City of Daytona Beach's Toilet Rebate Program, the customer agrees to an installation verification visit, if requested by the city.





Water Conservation



Did you know? The average adult needs only 2.5 quarts of water to maintain health, but each person in Florida uses 120 to 150 gallons of water per day. That's why it's important to use water wisely, at home, work or at school. By conserving water today, we can do our part to keep water pure and plentiful for future generations.

Indoor

Kitchen

When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run. Fill one basin with wash water and the other with rinse water.

Laundry Room

When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.

Bathroom

Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak; fix it and start saving gallons.

General Indoor

Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks.

Indoor

Lawn Care

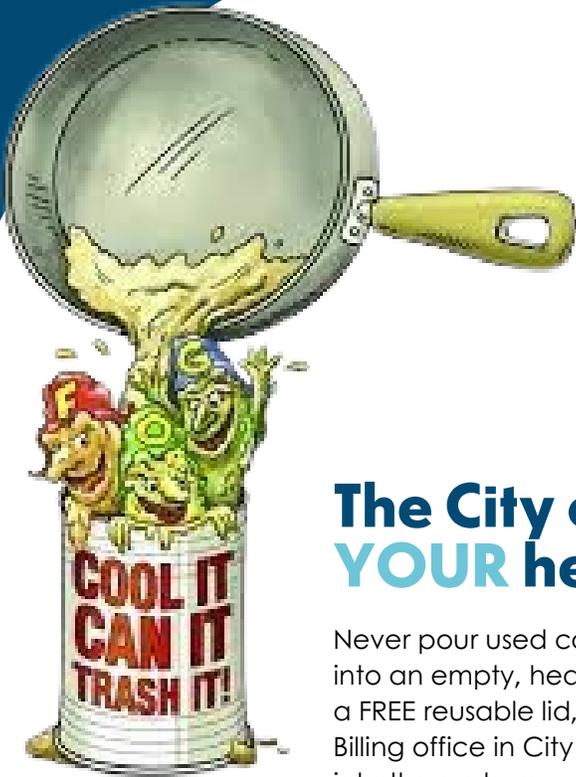
Adjust your lawn mower to the height of 1.5 to 2 inches. Taller grass shades roots and holds soil moisture better than short grass, leading to a decrease in the need to water.

Pool

Make sure swimming pools, fountains and ponds are equipped with recirculating pumps.

General Outdoor

Use a commercial car wash that recycles water or wash your car on the lawn, and you'll water your grass at the same time. If washing your car, make sure you use a low phosphate soap.



The City of Daytona Beach needs **YOUR** help to **CAN THE FOG!**

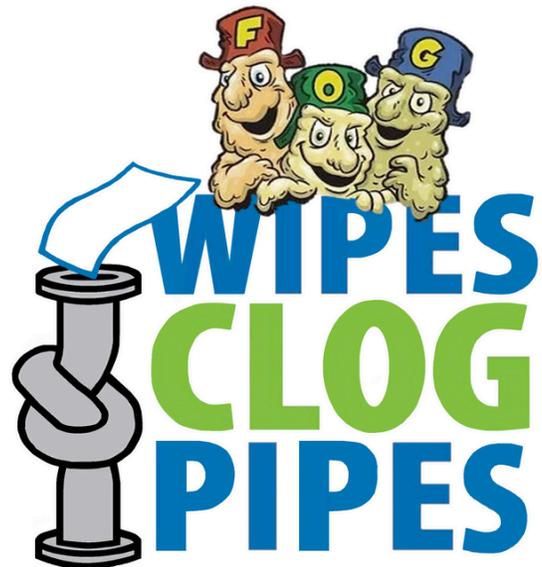
Never pour used cooking oil or grease down the drain. Instead, pour it into an empty, heat-safe container such as a soup can, and store it with a FREE reusable lid, provided by the city and available at the Utility Billing office in City Hall! Once your can is full and solidified, simply toss it into the garbage and keep the lid for next time!

This will help keep your drain plumbing and the City's collection system cleaner and stop costly and inconvenient backups! For more information on the City of Daytona Beach's Fats, Oils and Grease program, please contact the FOG group at FOG@CODB.US

Are Flushable Wipes Really Flushable? **NO!**

Manufacturers advertise these products as flushable, but wastewater treatment facilities disagree. Although they leave the toilet bowl when flushed, these wipes simply do not disintegrate as they move through plumbing systems.

To illustrate this point, Consumer Reports did a disintegration test on four brands of so-called flushable wipes and found that, unlike toilet paper, flushable wipes did not break down but stayed intact, even after the testers ran them in a mixer for ten minutes.



Learn more about the FOG program by visiting, DaytonaBeach.gov/FOG

2025

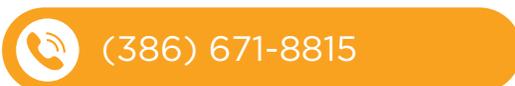
Water Quality Report

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

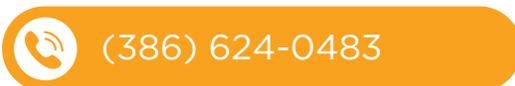
City Website:



To report water line breaks and emergencies:



Department of Health in Volusia County Environmental Health Engineering Section



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City Commission Meets Regularly

City Commission meetings are the first and third Wednesday of each month beginning at 6 p.m. in City Hall, located at 301 S. Ridgewood Ave.

 Meetings air live on YouTube @CityDaytonaBeach