GRU
More than Energy

2025

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Gainesville Regional Utilities

gru.com/waterreport

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

GRU routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws, rules and regulations.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS

GRU treats ground water pumped from the Floridan aquifer. The treatment process includes oxidation, lime softening, recarbonation, filtration, and disinfection. GRU fluoridated water through June 2025, after which time the process was discontinued. This water quality report is submitted to customers as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

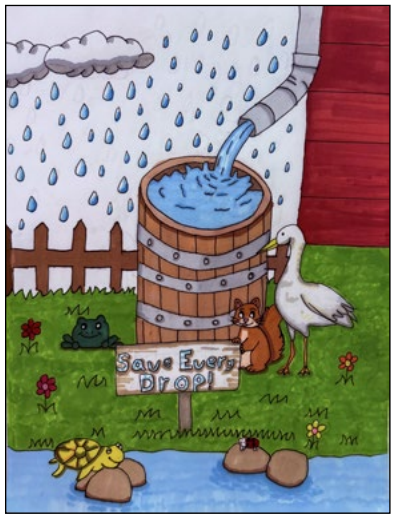
GRU routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2025, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The state allows GRU to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

GRU is a municipally-owned utility, governed by the Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority. The GRU Authority normally meets at 301 Southeast 4th Avenue, Gainesville, Fla. Information regarding upcoming meetings can be found on the GRU Authority Website at **https://www.gru.com/About-GRU/The-GRU-Authority**.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated one potential source of contamination near our wells with a low level susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at site at **https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/**



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Additional information is available at www.gru.com.

Service & Billing Questions **352-334-3434**
Water/Wastewater Repairs **352-334-2711**
Water Testing Requests **352-393-6501**

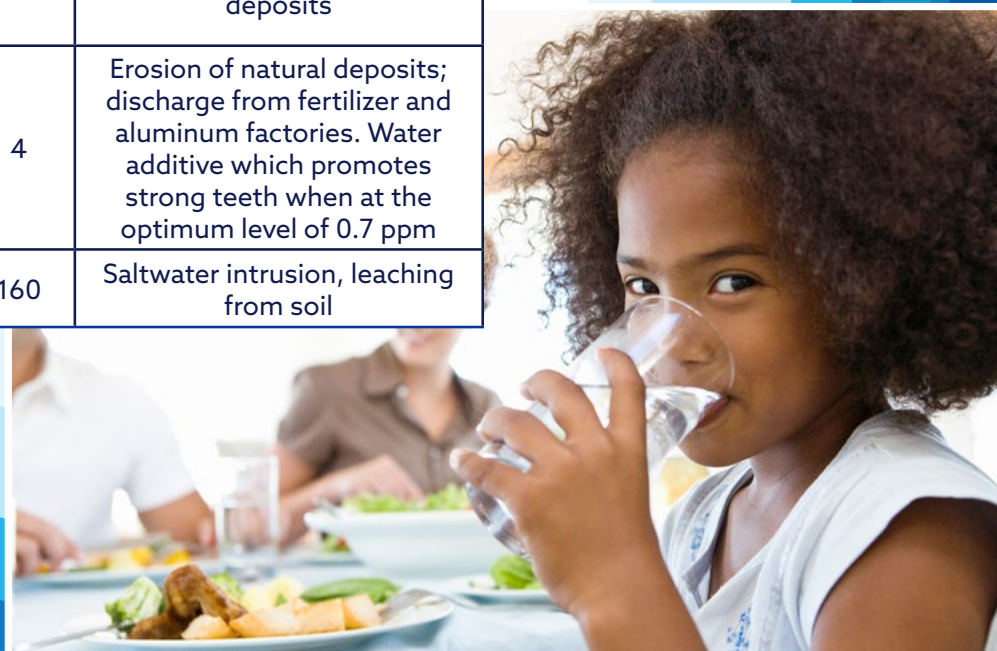
WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Listed below are 8 parameters detected in GRU's water during the reporting period. There were no drinking water violations. Not listed are many other parameters we test for, but that were not detected. A list of measured parameters is listed in Appendix A.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Results in the Level Detected column for Inorganic Contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Barium (ppm)	01/2024	N	0.019	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/2025 – 08/2025	N	0.53	0.26-0.65	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	01/2024	N	21.1	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil



STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS

For chlorine, the Level Detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The Range of Results is the range of all the individual samples (lowest to highest) collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation? (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/2025 – 12/2025	N	0.98	0.41 – 1.42	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS

For HAA5 or TTHM, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). The Range of Results is the range of all the individual sample results (lowest to highest) collected during the past year, for all monitoring locations.

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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/2025 – 12/2025	N	13.40	9.0 – 19.3	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/2025 – 12/2025	N	57.8	26.1 – 68.4	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and 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)	07/25 – 08/25	N	0.014	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/25 – 08/25	N	0.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

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. GRU 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 GRU, Chris Mickler at micklerjc@gru.com. 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.

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. **We have completed a service line inventory, and no lead service lines have been identified in GRU's service area.** The service line inventory is available for review online at https://www.gru.com/lead.

Please note that GRU does not perform lead sampling and testing for the general public. If you would like to have your home tested for lead or other potential contaminants, we recommend customers contact an independent certified laboratory. GRU does perform triennial lead and copper testing at a subset of residences that meet specific criteria within the GRU service area. To date, the triennial lead and cooper testing has not produced results that exceed regulatory action levels or require corrective actions.

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:

(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.

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. The U.S. 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 potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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).

GLOSSARY

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The arithmetic average of analytic results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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 available 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.

No Detection (ND): Indicates 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.

APPENDIX A

None of the following potential contaminants were detected in your water supply: Fecal coliform and E. coli, Nitrite, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Iron, Manganese, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Aluminum, Antimony, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Arsenic, Copper, Lead, Selenium, Thanlium, Mercury, Cyanide, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB), Chlordane (Technical), PCB, Total, PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016), PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221), PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232), PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242), PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248), PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254), PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260), Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, Dalapon, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Ethylbenzene, Methylene Chloride, Styrene, Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, Trichloroethene, Vinyl chloride, Xylene (Total), cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Methoxychlor, Simazine, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, gamma-BHC (Lindane), Carbofuran, Oxamyl, Glyphosate, Endothall, Diquat.

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