GRU
More than Energy

2024

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, fluoridation and disinfection. 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, 2024. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2024, 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

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed Source Water Assessments on GRU's system in 2024. The assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination within a 5-year ground water travel time around each well. The ground water system is considered to be at low risk. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) Web 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 9 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 included 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)	01/2024 – 12/2024	N	0.489	0.24-0.68	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

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

Results in the Level Detected column for Synthetic Organic 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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	01/2024 – 12/2024	N	0.86	<0.49 – 0.86	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

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)	01/2024 – 12/2024	N	1.02	0.48 – 1.60	4	4.0	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)	01/2024 – 12/2024	N	13.58	4.1 – 13.8	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/2024 – 12/2024	N	59.53	34.3 – 64.9	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)	07/22 – 08/22	N	0.013	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/22 – 08/22	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

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. GRU 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 GRU at ServiceLineInventory@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.

GRU is required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 15 ppb. For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled are available for review by emailing a request to ServiceLineInventory@gru.com.

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 it is available for review online at https://www.gru.com/lead.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

GRU has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

GRU sampled for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium. All were below the EPA method reporting limits (MRL).

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.

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APPENDIX A

None of the following potential contaminants were detected in your water supply: Fecal coliform and E. coli, Beta/photon emitters, Alpha emitters, Radium 226+228 or combined radium, Uranium, Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Lead (Leaving our treatment plant), Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Nitrate, Selenium, Thallium, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dinoseb, Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD], Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl [Vydate], PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls], Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans -1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes, Aluminum, Color, Foaming Agents, Iron, Manganese, Odor, Silver, Zinc