Holley-Navarre Water System, Inc.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Holley-Navarre Water System, Inc. (HNWS) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water, 5 wells from HNWS and 7 wells from Fairpoint Regional Utility System, Inc (FRUS). Treatments required at the HNWS wells are sodium permanganate for iron removal filtration and chlorine for disinfection purposes. Treatments required at the FRUS wells are orthophosphates for corrosion control, lime for pH adjustment, and chlorine for disinfection purposes. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer and the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. HNWS routinely monitors 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.

In 2025 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. For HNWS, there is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The Florida DEP also performed a Source Water Assessment for FRUS and there is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

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. 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.

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).

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. HNWS 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 HNWS at (850) 939-2427. 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.

Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)

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, HNWS conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites triennially. The most recent set of lead and copper tap sampling is available for public review. To access the results, you can contact Donna Lupola at DLupola@hnws-fl.com or visit Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Electronic Document Management System (EDMS), known as Oculus at: https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1586585.1]&[profile=Sampling

LCRR are revisions to US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations on Lead and Copper in drinking water, aimed at reducing lead exposure. The LCRR requires all public water systems in the U.S to meet certain requirements by October 16, 2024, to prevent drinking water contamination. HNWS has met this regulatory deadline by completing a comprehensive baseline inventory of all service line materials within its franchise area for homes built prior to 1989. The inventory process involved visually inspecting the exterior of service lines at two points—one on the utility side and one on the customer side—and documenting each inspection with a photograph. Each image included a whiteboard noting the service address to ensure accurate recordkeeping. HNWS confirms that there are no known lead service lines, galvanized lines requiring replacement, or service lines of unknown material. Additionally, there are no known lead connectors or connectors made of unknown materials within the system. Members can view the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) by contacting HNWS or visit the Oculus site at:
https://depedms.dep.state.fl.us:443/Oculus/servlet/shell?command=getEntity&[guid=32.1706690.1]&[profile=Sampling

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Member Services

We at HNWS would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact HNWS member services at (850) 939-2427.

Monthly Meetings

We encourage our valued members to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6pm in the Holley-Navarre Water System, Inc. (HNWS) board room, located at 8574 Turkey Bluff Rd.

Please visit www.hnws-fl.com for changes and/or updates.

2025 WATER QUALITY TABLE

RADIOACTIVE 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**
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Jul & Dec/23	N	2.62	ND – 2.62	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	Jul & Dec/23	N	3	ND - 3	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Jul & Dec/23	N	0.06	0.02 – 0.06	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Jul & Dec/23	N	0.75	ND – 0.75	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Jul - Dec/23	N	0.4	ND – 0.4	0	15	Residue from manmade pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jul & Nov/25	N	0.95	0.04 - 0.95	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Jan - Dec/25	N	70.9 (avg)	54 - 94.6	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG or MRDLG**	**MCL or MRDL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm) (Stage 1)	Jan - Dec/25	N	0.95 (avg)	0.86 - 1.15	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan - Dec/25	N	15.1 (LRAA)	ND – 20.6	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Jan - Dec/25	N	59.98 (LRAA)	ND - 87.7	N/A	MCL = 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**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Aug/23	N	0.39	0 of 35	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Aug/23	N	6.2	0 of 35	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL Violation Y/N**	**Highest Result**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Aluminum (ppm)	Jul & Dec/23	Y	0.25	ND - 0.25		0.2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

HNWS was made aware that Fairpoint Regional Water System, Inc. (FRUS) was in violation of federal and state water quality standards for the Secondary Contaminant (Non-health based) Aluminum in July 2023. The levels of Aluminum are shown in the Test Results table. FRUS corrected the violation by resampling for Aluminum in December 2023 and receiving results of "Non-Detect".

One Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) sample during September 2025 at Tidewater Dr had a result of 87.7 parts per billion (ppb), which exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. HNWS sampled the Tidewater location again in the same month and received a result below the MCL.

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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 average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular 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.
"ND": means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
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.
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 trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.
Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

Please visit www.hnws-fl.com for changes and/or updates. This report will be mailed upon request and is also available at www.hnws-fl.com/ccr.