

The City of  
**FRIDLEY**



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**2016**

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**DRINKING  
WATER  
QUALITY  
REPORT**

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*PRESENTED BY PUBLIC WORKS*



## Keeping You Informed:

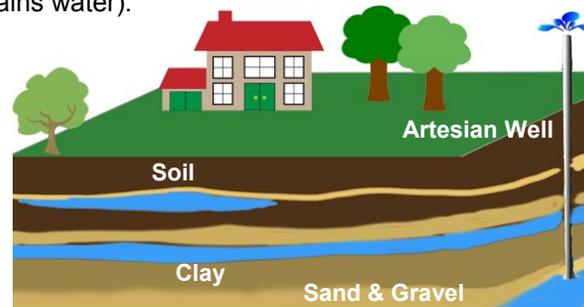
**Fridley drinking water continues to meet all State and Federal standards.**

The City of Fridley is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2016. *The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.*



### Source of Water

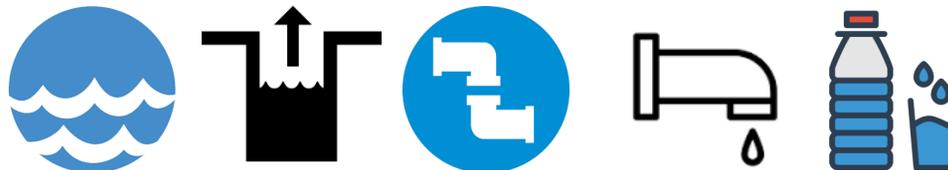
All water supplied by the City of Fridley is treated groundwater. In 2016, we operated 11 wells, ranging in depth from 199 to 870 feet, that draw water from the Quaternary Buried Artesian, Jordan-Mt. Simon, Prairie Du Chien/Jordan, and Prairie Du Chien Group aquifers (underground layers of permeable rock or sediment that contains water).



The Minnesota Department of Health has made a determination as to how vulnerable our systems' source(s) of water may be to future contamination incidents. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding your drinking water, please call 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 (and press 5) during normal business hours. Also, you can view it on line at [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa).

### Questions, Concerns or Want to Get Involved?

Call (763) 572-3554 if you have questions about the City of Fridley drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water.





Keeping your drinking water safe at Commons Park Filtration Plant.

## Working for YOU!

The Fridley Water Division maintains the operation of 13 wells, 4 reservoirs and 3 filtration plants. In 2016, we repaired and upgraded water mains in some of the oldest areas of the community including the Plymouth neighborhood. We also made needed upgrades to Commons Park Filtration Plant and we are preparing for a major renovation at the Locke Park Filtration Plant. We have also started an accelerated residential meter replacement program, aiming to complete all residential areas by the end of 2017.

## 2016 Water By the Numbers

- 1.121 billion gallons of clean water sold
- 2016 residential usage = 61 gallons per capita per day (down 7% from 2015)
- Mississippi Watershed Management Organization provided \$800,000 in funding for stormwater quality improvements, further protecting our water sources.
- 16 water main breaks repaired and 25 private service leaks repaired.
- Total Hardness: 210-215 mg/l or 12-15 grains/gal. About half the homes in Fridley use a water softener.

Daimntaww tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Warbixintan waxaa ku jira macluumaad muhiim ah oo ku saabsan biyaha la cabbo oo aad. waxaa Translate, ama wey-dii qof kale oo fahmaysa.



## Fridley Results of Monitoring:



The City of Fridley produces its own water and is not currently supplementing its supply with water produced by the City of New Brighton. The additional supply from New Brighton was stopped in 2015 upon discovery of unacceptable levels of 1,4-Dioxane. No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below required limits. It is our responsibility to supply every home and business in the city with safe drinking water. The table that follows shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year. See opposite page for key to abbreviations and the following pages for additional notes and details about your drinking water.

## Key to abbreviations:

**MCLG**—Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  
**MCL**—Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.  
**MRDLG**—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.  
**MRDL**—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.  
**AL**—Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
**90th Percentile Level**—This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples).  
**pCi/l**—PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).  
**ppm**—Parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).  
**ppb**—Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).  
**nd**—No Detection.



DETECTED COMPOUNDS			EPA LIMITS		FRIDLEY LEVELS		TYPICAL SOURCES
CONTAMINANT NAME	UNITS	YEAR	GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM (MCL)	RESULT*	RANGE	
Alpha Emitters	(pCi/l)	2016	0	15.4	5.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	(pCi/l)	2016	0	5.4	4	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	(ppm)	2016	4	4	0.92	0.46 - 0.99	State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	2016	0	60	1.3	nd - 1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	(ppm)	2016	10.4	10.4	0.1	nd - 0.1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	(ppb)	2016	0	80	1.5	nd - 1.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TCE (Trichloroethylene) <sup>(a)</sup>	(ppb)	2016	0	5 <sup>(b)</sup>	nd	nd <sup>(c)</sup>	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,4-Dioxane <sup>(a)</sup>	(ppb)	2016	No EPA Limit Established <sup>(d)</sup>		--	nd - 0.11	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
			GOAL (MRDLG)	MAXIMUM (MRDL)	HIGH AVG QUARTER	HIGH/LOW AVG MONTH	
Chlorine	(ppm)	2016	4	4	1.23	1.0 - 1.4	Water additive used to control microbes.
			GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM (AL)	90% LEVEL	SITES OVER AL	
Copper	(ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	0.73	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	(ppb)	2016	0	15	5.7	1 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

\* Results are values used to determine compliance with federal standards. They sometimes are the highest value detected and sometimes are an average of all the detected values. If an average is used, results may include sampling from the previous year.

<sup>(a)</sup> Results from City of Fridley supplemental monitoring.

<sup>(b)</sup> The Minnesota Department of Health has set a Health Risk Limit of 0.4 ppb for TCE. See [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/gw/tceinfosheet.pdf](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/gw/tceinfosheet.pdf) for further information.

<sup>(c)</sup> One well had a positive sample result of 0.2 ppb prior to treatment and distribution.

<sup>(d)</sup> The Minnesota Department of Health has set a Health Risk Limit of 1 ppb for 1,4-Dioxane. See [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/dwec/dioxaneinfo.pdf](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/dwec/dioxaneinfo.pdf) for further information.

## Additional Notes and Details



Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for in 2015. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred. Monitoring may have been done for additional contaminants that do not have MCLs established for them and are not required to be monitored under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Results may be available by calling 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 during normal business hours.



## Explaining Contaminants

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. 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 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.

## Contaminants That May Be In Your Water

**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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **AWARENESS - Special Health Needs**

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



If present, elevated levels of **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 Fridley is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your tap water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## **A Closer Look at Lead in Drinking Water**

Lead in drinking water has been a hot topic in the news lately. Do you have questions about lead in your water?

- ***Why is lead in drinking water a problem?***
- ***How does lead get into my drinking water?***
- ***How can I reduce lead in my drinking water?***
- ***Will water treatment devices help?***
- ***How can I get my water tested for lead?***

Find the answers on the MN Dept. of Health website:

<http://www.health.state.mn.us> and search "Get the Lead Out".

The City of Fridley is in full compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule, and has completed sampling in 2016. We are not aware of any lead pipe services or distribution mains in the City. In addition to the resources above, to test your drinking water for lead, you can contact the City at (763) 572-3566 and ask about our lead testing program.

**FRIENDLY  
RESPONSIVE  
DRIVEN**

