City of Fridley

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or speak with someone who understands it.

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

(Hmong) Daim ntawv teev num no muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Nrhaiv ib tug neeg pab txhais cov ntaub ntawv no rau koj, lossis tham nrog ib tug neeg uas paub cov lus no.

(Somali) Warbixintan waxay wadataa macluumaad muhiim ah ee la xiriira biyaha aad cabtid. Cid ha kuu tarjunto ama la hadl cid fahmaysa.

(Vietnamese) Tài liệu này có tin tức quan trọng về nuốc uống của quỳ vị. Hãy nhò nguối dịch cho quỳ vị, hoặc hỏi nguối nào hiểu tài liệu này.

Keeping You Informed

Fridley drinking water continues to meet all State and Federal standards. The City of Fridley is issuing the results of monitoring of its drinking water for the 2025 calendar year. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources.

If we detect a water quality problem, we take protective action. We notify you if there are related health risks.

Questions, Concerns or Want to Get Involved?

Call (763) 572-3571 if you have questions about the City of Fridley's drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water.

PWSID: 1020031

Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: eleven wells ranging from 199 to 870 feet deep, that draw water from the Prairie Du Chien-Jordan, Prairie Du Chien Group, Mt. Simon, Tunnel City – Mt. Simon, Quaternary Buried Artesian and Jordan aquifers. The City of Fridley also obtains treated water from the City of New Brighton under a beneficial re-use program. This report includes information on both Fridley and New Brighton drinking water.

Fridley works hard to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water that meets federal and state water quality requirements. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water.

Tap water and bottled water generally have the same quality standards, but water from a public water system like yours is tested more thoroughly and regulated more closely than water from any other source, including bottled water. See Bottled Water: Questions and Answers for more information.

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, or by visiting the EPA's website.

Working for You

The Fridley Water Division maintains the operation of its wells, four reservoirs and three filtration plants. In 2024, the City used its $500,000 Drinking Water PFAS Treatment Planning Grant through the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for the design to retrofit the Locke Park Water Treatment Plant. The project includes the construction of a granular activated carbon (GAC) advanced treatment process to the existing treatment plant to address the presence of Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in the City's Well 10. Project construction is to be funded using a low-interest DWRF loan through the Minnesota Public Facilities Authority (PFA). The Project is further eligible for partial loan forgiveness as part of an Emerging Contaminants program. The project was awarded in October 2025, the start of construction began in May 2026, and completion is anticipated in early 2027.

The City continued its expanded hydrant flushing and testing program that provides additional assurance that privately-owned hydrants are functional and available for an emergency. The program also includes pressure and volume testing to verify underground water piping systems are functioning properly.

2025 by the Numbers

The City of Fridley's 2025 water by the numbers are as follows:

- Average of 3.04 million gallons of drinking water treated per day.
- 995,000 million gallons of clean drinking water sold
- Residential usage = 53 gallons per capita per day (conservation goal is <75 gpcd)
- Water losses due to leakage, hydrant use, etc. = 6.3% (conservation goal is <10%)
- 26 water main breaks, and 22 service leaks repaired.
- Total Hardness: 205-290 mg/l or 12-17 grains/gal. About half the homes in Fridley use a water softener.

Through your efforts, the City has met conservation goals since tracking began ten years ago. We appreciate the efforts that residents and businesses make to conserve water and make our acquirers more resilient.

The Value of Water

Water is key to healthy people and communities. Water is also vital to our economy. Systems are in place to provide you with clean drinking water. The State of Minnesota and City of Fridley work to protect your drinking water sources. For example, we work with owners to seal unused wells to prevent contamination of the groundwater. We treat water to remove harmful contaminants, and we do extensive testing to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

Fridley Monitoring Results

We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants. Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health.
For more information, visit: Basics of Monitoring and testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year when levels are consistent from year to year. If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the table at the end of this report.

The City of Fridley performs additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act; a summary of those results is included in this report. To request a copy of test results, contact the City of Fridley at 763-572-3571 or the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318.

Supplemental Contaminant Monitoring

The City of Fridley performs supplemental monitoring of regulated and unregulated contaminants to ensure that your drinking water is clean and safe. No contaminants were detected at levels that violated Federal drinking water standards or exceeded Minnesota Department of Health risk guidelines.

Supplemental monitoring performed in 2025 included regular testing for contaminants that have impacted the city's wells recently and historically. Monitoring for Trichloroethylene (TCE) indicated no detection in treated water or active wells in 2025. The City of Fridley continues to monitor the concentration of 1,4-Dioxane in multiple wells, and trace levels were found at about 1/20th the amount established as healthy to all populations. One city well remains impacted by Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS or "forever chemicals") and has been out of service since 2016 due to detections. The City of Fridley is continuing to monitor the trace amounts of these contaminants and is actively constructing an addition to the Locke Park Water Treatment Plant that incorporates GAC treatment technology.

Unregulated Substances

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits for drinking water.

Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The meaning of a detection should be determined considering current health effects information. We are often still learning about the health effects, so this information can change over time.

The table at the end of this report shows the unregulated contaminants we detected last year, as well as human-health based guidance values for comparison, where available. The comparison values are based only on potential health impacts and do not consider our ability to measure contaminants at very low concentrations or the cost and technology of prevention and/or treatment. They may be set at levels that are costly, challenging, or impossible for water systems to meet (for example, large-scale treatment technology may not exist for a given contaminant).

A person drinking water with a contaminant at or below the comparison value would be at little or no risk for harmful health effects. If the level of a contaminant is above the comparison value, people of a certain age or with special health conditions - like a fetus, infants, children, elderly, and people with impaired immunity – may need to take extra precautions. Because these contaminants are unregulated, EPA and MDH require no particular action based on detection of an unregulated contaminant. We are notifying you of the unregulated contaminants we have detected as a public education opportunity. More information is available on MDH's A-Z List of Contaminants in Water, Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) and Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The EPA has developed a UCMR5 Program Overview Factsheet describing UCMR 5 contaminants and standards.

In the past year, your drinking water may have been tested for additional unregulated contaminants as part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule and results are still being processed. The UCMR5 Data Finder allows people to easily search for, summarize, and download the available analytical results.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
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.
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.
MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level): 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.
MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal): 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.
pCi/l (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.
N/A (Not applicable): Does not apply.
ppb (parts per billion): One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water, or about one drop in a swimming pool. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter (µg/l).
ppm (parts per million): One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
PWSID: Public water system identification.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The table at the end of this report shows the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. It also shows the levels of those contaminants and the EPA limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the table.

Fluoride in Drinking Water

Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter, with small amounts present naturally in many drinking water sources. There is an overwhelming weight of credible, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence that fluoridation reduces tooth decay and cavities in children and adults, even when there is availability of fluoride from other sources, such as fluoride toothpaste and mouth rinses. Since studies show that optimal fluoride levels in drinking water benefit public health, municipal community water systems are required to adjust the level of fluoride in the water to a concentration between 0.5 to 0.9 parts per million (ppm) to protect your teeth. Fluoride levels below 2.0 ppm are not expected to increase the risk of a cosmetic condition known as enamel fluorosis.
For more information, visit: MDH Drinking Water Fluoridation

Lead in Drinking Water

The City of Fridley performs lead and copper testing every three years, most recently 2025. The City completed its lead service line materials inventory in 2024 and submitted it to the Minnesota Department of Health. If you have not yet submitted information for your property, please fill out our inventory form online. As of November 2025, the City's inventory contained zero lead service lines, and 8,755 non-lead service lines.

The service line inventory is publicly available, and you can check the materials for your service line.
For more information, visit: Lead Inventory Tracking Tool (LITT)

You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. Coming in contact with lead can cause serious health problems for everyone. There is no safe level of lead. Babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk.

Lead is rarely in a drinking water source, but it can get in your drinking water as it passes through lead service lines (which were banned by the City of Fridley in the 1950s) and lead in your household plumbing system (regulated by the EPA in 1986, limits lowered in 2011). Fridley is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the plumbing materials used in private buildings. You can find out if you have a lead service line by contacting us, or you can check by following the steps at: Are Your Pipes Made of Lead?

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

1. **Let the water run** for 30-60 seconds before using it for drinking or cooking if the water has not been turned on in over six hours. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.
   - The only way to know if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.
2. **Use cold water** for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.
3. **Test your water**. In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.
   - Contact the City of Fridley Water Division staff at (763) 572-3566 and ask to assist you in getting your water tested for lead; we will coordinate testing and share the nominal cost of testing with you, or
   - Contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory to get a sample container & instructions on how to submit a sample: Search for an Accredited Lab The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.
4. **Treat your water** if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run.
   - Read about water treatment units: Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction

Learn more:

- Visit Lead in Drinking Water
- Visit Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water

Call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources

Persons Vulnerable to Contaminants in Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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. The developing fetus and therefore pregnant women may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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.

Please see the monitoring results for 2025 on the following page.

Images:
Page 1 – Locke Park Water Treatment Plant Construction
Page 2 – Locke Park Water Treatment Plant Finished Water Piping
Utility Staff Performing Emergency Locates for Water Break
Page 3 – Watermain Replacement
Page 4 – Fire Hydrant Flushing
Page 5 – Winter Fire Hydrant Repair

The following are the monitoring results for 2025:

DETECTED COMPOUNDS (DATE, IF SAMPLED IN PREVIOUS YEAR) *CONTAMINANT NAME*	*UNITS*	EPA LIMITS *GOAL (MCLG)*	EPA LIMITS *MAXIMUM (MCL)*	FRIDLEY DRINKING WATER LEVELS *RESULT**	FRIDLEY DRINKING WATER LEVELS *RANGE*	NEW BRIGHTON DRINKING WATER LEVELS *RESULT**	NEW BRIGHTON DRINKING WATER LEVELS *RANGE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES
Nitrate [a]	(ppm)	10	10	0.16	ND - 0.16	0.21	ND - 0.21	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (2020)	(ppm)	2	2	0.10	N/A	0.07	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	(ppb)	N/A	80.0	2.40	2.20 - 2.40	29.3	13.0 - 29.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA) [b]	(ppb)	N/A	60.0	1.6	1.4 - 1.6	2.3	ND - 2.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane (2023)	(ppb)	See TTHM	0	0.23	0.00 - 0.23	N/A	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform (2023)	(ppb)	See TTHM	70	0.57	0.34 - 0.57	N/A	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloronitramide	(ppb)	No EPA Limit Established		6.90	4.2 - 6.9	N/A	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2,4-D (2020)	(ppb)	70	70	0.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Fluoride	(ppm)	4	4	0.64	0.61 - 0.67	0.63	0.59 - 0.65	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth.
Xylenes (2023)	(ppm)	10	10	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	0	15.0	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	(pCi/L)	0	5.0	2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (2024)	(ppb)	200	200	N/A	N/A	0.37	N/A	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
TCE (Trichloroethylene) [c]	(ppb)	0	5 [d]	ND	ND [e]	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,4-Dioxane [c]	(ppb)	No EPA Limit Established [f]		0.032	ND - 0.048	0.028 [g]	ND - 0.055	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
PFAS Hazard Index [h]	unitless	1.00	1.00	0.00 [k]	0.00 - 0.01 [k]	N/A	N/A	No	Manmade chemicals that have been used for decades to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water.
		GOAL (MRDLG)	**MAXIMUM (MRDL)**	**HIGH AVG QUARTER**	**HIGH/LOW AVG MONTH**	**HIGH AVG QUARTER**	**HIGH/LOW AVG MONTH**		
Total Chlorine	(ppm)	4.00	4.00	1.46	1.05 - 1.55	0.65	0.55 - 0.74	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TESTED AT CUSTOMER TAPS		**GOAL (MCLG)**	**MAXIMUM 90% (AL)**	**90% LEVEL (RANGE)**	**# OF HOMES W/ HIGH LEVEL**	**90% LEVEL (RANGE)**	**# OF HOMES W/ HIGH LEVEL**		
Copper	(ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.08 (0.15 - 1.42)	1 out of 32	0.42 (0.05 - 0.88)	0 out of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	(ppb)	0	15	<2.0 (ND to 3.8)	0 out of 32	2.0 (ND to 4.2)	0 out of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
UNREGULATED / EMERGING CONTAMINANTS		**COMPARISON VALUE**		**HIGH AVG / HIGH SINGLE RESULT**	**RANGE**	**HIGH AVG / HIGH SINGLE RESULT**	**RANGE**		
Sodium (2024) [m]	(ppm)	20		14.2	6.68 - 14.2	11.2	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water treatment.
Sulfate (2024)	(ppm)	500		18.2	14.3 - 18.2	23.4	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
1-Butanol (2024)	(ppb)	700		23.8	0.0 - 23.8	N/A	N/A	No	Paint solvent; chemical intermediate; food additive.
2-Methoxyethanol (2024)	(ppb)	N/A		0.27	0.00 - 0.55	N/A	N/A	No	Alcohol used as a solvent in varnishes, dyes, resins; used in airplane deicing solutions.
Manganese (2020)	(ppb)	100		23.80	3.20 - 27.90	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	(ppb)	7		0.0085	0.00085 - 0.010	0.025	0.024 - 0.026	No	Manmade chemicals that have been used for decades to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water.
Perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS)	(ppb)	0.047		0.00017	ND - 0.00051	0.00025	ND - 0.00049	No	Manmade chemicals that have been used for decades to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	(ppb)	0.200		ND	ND	N/A	N/A	No	Manmade chemicals that have been used for decades to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	(ppb)	N/A		ND	ND	0.00072	0.00068 - 0.00076	No	Manmade chemicals that have been used for decades to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water.
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxandecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3) [n]	(ppb)	N/A		ND	ND	0.00046	ND - 0.00091	No	Manmade chemicals that have been used for decades to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water.

* 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.

[a] New Brighton results are from 2023.

[b] Total HAA refers to HAA5

[c] Results from City of Fridley supplemental monitoring.

[d] The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) has set a Health Risk Limit of 0.4 ppb for TCE. For further information see this link: https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/hazardous/docs/tcedrinkingwater.pdf

[e] No detection in either raw well water or drinking water sampling in 2025.

[f] MDH has set a Health Risk Limit of 1 ppb for 1,4-Dioxane. Result is an average of treated water testing. For further information see this link: https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/hazardous/docs/dioxanewater.pdf

[g] From supplemental monitoring of the system interconnection point in Fridley in 2024.

[h] See results for individual substances below. The Minnesota Department of Health has set Health Based Guidance Values for several PFAS chemicals, see this link: https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/pfasvalues.html

[k] Units are Hazard Index for a combination of PFAS chemicals, Result is average of treated water. Note that one City of Fridley well has been sampled with an HI above 1 for PFAS, but this well has been removed from service since 2016 upon discovery of the presence of PFAS.

[m] Note that home water softening can increase the level of sodium in your water.

[n] New Brighton test results from 2024.