The City of Fridley (PSWID 1020031) is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2010. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers’ understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

**Your Drinking Water Meets Federal and State Standards**

We are proud to report that no contaminants were detected at levels that violated state and federal drinking water standards. This special City of Fridley mailing includes details on results of recent water quality testing in 2010 and news relating to your City’s water system.

**What You Need to Know About Drinking Water Regulations**

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.

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.
The City of Fridley is currently implementing its Source Water Protection Plan. The purpose of this plan is to mitigate risks to the City’s groundwater through controls, coordination, and education.

You can help by keeping litter and yard waste out of storm drains, and by properly storing and disposing of hazardous materials. The City of Fridley prohibits the depositing or placing of hazardous material in a manner that causes those materials to drain into a storm sewer drain or waterway or any other unpaved ground surface within the City. For more information on proper storage and disposal of hazardous or disposal of other materials, contact us at (763) 572-3594.

Here are a few water conserving tips that can save you money:

• Load your automatic dishwasher to capacity, they can use 15 gallons for every cycle.
• Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
• Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Tips and information on saving water are available at the EPA’s WaterSense website: http://www.epa.gov/watersense/

Water System Update

Water rates pay for the costs of providing water to customers from operating the water system and maintaining facilities to replacing equipment. Just like an automobile, a water system starts wearing out the day it is turned on. Water systems price water to reflect the true cost of providing safe and reliable drinking water to customers. Accurate pricing now helps avoid large rate increases in the future.

Customers pay the cost of water service through the bills they receive from their water system, and other special charges. The City of Fridley reviews rates annually to keep rates adequate and fair to their customers.
Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

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:

**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 waste, mining, agriculture, and 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.

**Radionuclides**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Fridley 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

### Key to Abbreviations

**MCL**—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.

**MRDL**—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

**MRDLG**—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

**AL**—Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

**90th Percentile Level**: This is the value obtained after disregarding the 90 percent of the samples that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which only 5 samples are taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. For a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the 10 percent of the highest results, which represents 10 percent of the samples.) Note: In situations in which only 5 samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is used to determine the 90th percentile level.

**ppb**—Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

**N/A**—Not Applicable (does not apply).

---

Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

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:

**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 waste, mining, agriculture, and 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.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Call (763) 572-3556 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 drinking water.

06/11