

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025 TEST RESULTS REPORTED JUNE 2026

Bloomington In tune

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KEEPING DRINKING WATER SAFE

This Water Quality Report is created to advance residents' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. This report includes information about water sources, water treatment, the City's water system and topics that address frequently asked questions.

See Page 4 for the results of water quality monitoring on Bloomington's water sources from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

GET INVOLVED

Public Works welcomes input on water quality issues. Contact the water quality supervisor at 952-563-4904.

If you have questions about your water or need assistance, call or visit the City's website at blm.mn/utilities or call the Water Plant (24 hours a day) 952-563-4905.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Si necesita una traducción del mismo, sírvase llamar al MN RELAY 711. Warbixintaan waxaa ku jira macluumaad aad muhiim u ah. Haddii aad u baahan tahay in lagu turjumo, fadlan la xiriir MN RELAY 711. Ban bao cao nay co cac thong tin rat quan trong. Neu quy vi can ban dich tieng Viet, xin goi so MN RELAY 711.

A NEW WELL FOR A STRONGER WATER FUTURE

Bloomington is taking important steps to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply for years to come. In 2025, Bloomington Utilities completed the initial development of a new water supply well, replacing an older well that had been in service since 1974.

This new well has undergone thorough testing to confirm both its water quality and its ability to meet system demands. The next phase of the project will take place this year, when a raw water main is constructed to connect the well to the City's treatment plant.

Once fully integrated, the new well will strengthen Bloomington's water system by increasing available supply and supporting overall treatment capacity. This investment helps ensure that residents continue to receive safe, high quality drinking water while preparing the system to meet future needs.



PROTECTING WATER QUALITY THROUGH CORROSION CONTROL

Bloomington is continuing its commitment to safe, high-quality drinking water through enhanced corrosion control efforts. In 2025, the City began additional water system sampling to closely monitor key water quality factors that support its corrosion control treatment processes.

This expanded testing is required under the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements, which took effect on December 30, 2024. The Minnesota Department of Health reviews the results to ensure Bloomington's system continues to meet state and federal standards.

Bloomington remains on a three-year schedule for lead and copper sampling. The next round is scheduled for 2026. The added testing helps fine tune treatment methods, reducing the risk of lead and copper entering drinking water.

By building on existing regulations, these improvements strengthen compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and further protect public health for all residents.

PFAS DATA SHOWS BLOOMINGTON WATER WITHIN GUIDELINES

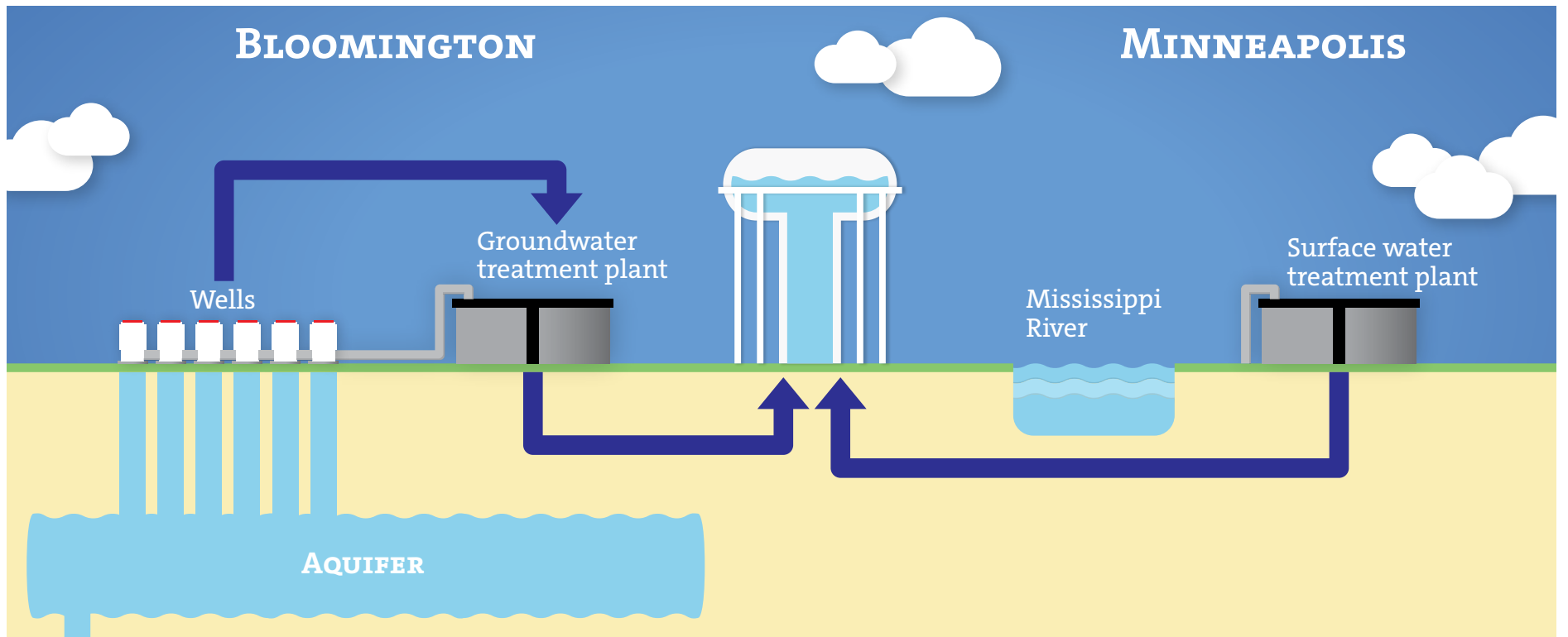
Safe drinking water is essential to a healthy and thriving community. While you may hear about PFAS in the news from time to time, Bloomington continues to meet all state and federal drinking water standards.

PFAS, or per and poly fluoroalkyl substances, are a group of chemicals that have been widely used for decades and are now found in the environment. Because of growing research, the Environmental Protection Agency has established limits for certain PFAS in drinking water to help protect public health.

In Minnesota, water suppliers work closely with the Minnesota Department of Health to regularly test for PFAS and other contaminants. All of Bloomington's wells have been tested with no results exceeding federal limits or detection thresholds.

The City continues to monitor this evolving area of water quality and remains committed to providing clean, safe and reliable drinking water for all residents.

TAP WATER SOURCES



WELLS

Bloomington's water treatment plant draws water from deep groundwater wells that extend into the Jordan Sandstone, Prairie du Chien Group and Tunnel City-Wonewoc Sandstone aquifers.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

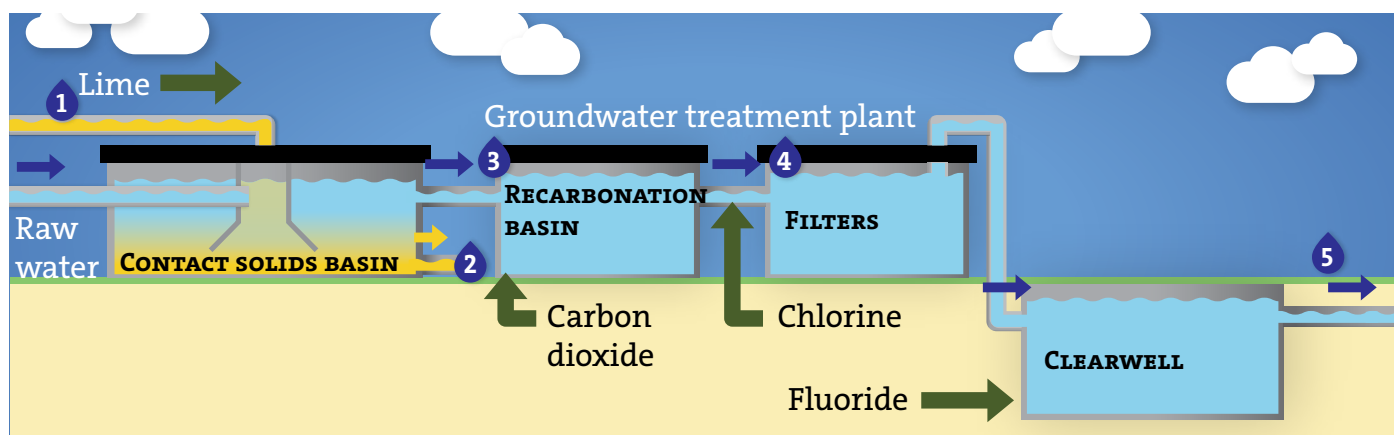
To supplement production at the water treatment plant, Bloomington purchases finished water from Minneapolis' surface water treatment plant, which takes raw water from the Mississippi River. Treated water from Bloomington's plant is blended with similarly treated water from Minneapolis.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT WATER SOURCES, VISIT [BLM.MN/WATER](http://blm.mn/water).

BLOOMINGTON'S WATER SUPPLY

The City of Bloomington's municipal water supply comes from two sources: Bloomington municipal groundwater wells and a connection with Minneapolis' water supply system. For more information about water sources, visit blm.mn/water.

WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

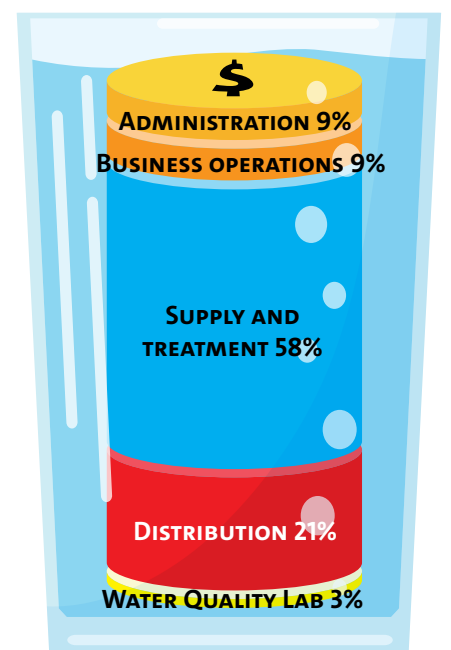


WATER TESTING

The Tri-City William Lloyd Analytical Laboratory is certified by the Minnesota Department of Health to test water. In 2025, the lab performed more than 9,633 tests on Bloomington's well, raw, finished and distribution water. The lab also analyzed 90 samples for new water main construction projects and conducted 363 water quality tests on Bloomington's surface water bodies.

THE COST OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

Keeping Bloomington's water safe is the primary focus for the City's Utilities Division. And so is using taxpayer dollars wisely. Here is a breakdown of how funds are used to ensure safe drinking water.



1

The softening process begins when slaked quicklime is mixed with raw water in one of the City's two solids contact basins. Each basin holds 550,000 gallons of water.

2

The lime-and-water mixture causes a chemical reaction that creates calcium and magnesium, two main components of hardness, to form insoluble particles called floc. Floc particles settle to the bottom of the basins and are removed, dewatered and used by Minnesota farmers as a USDA-approved source of lime to stabilize the pH in farm fields.

3

The water enters a recarbonation basin where it is adjusted to the proper pH by adding carbon dioxide. A precise amount of chlorine is added to discourage bacterial growth as the water travels through the City's distribution system.

4

The water is filtered to remove any remaining particles, then enters an underground reservoir called a clearwell where small quantities of fluoride are added. Because fluoride promotes strong teeth and bones, fluoridation is mandated by state law at a dosage between 0.5 and 0.9 parts per million.

5

Finished water from the City's treatment plant is pumped into the distribution system, where it is mixed with treated water purchased from the city of Minneapolis. For more information, visit blm.mn/water.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



HOW MUCH WATER DOES BLOOMINGTON USE?

In 2025, 26,097 residential, commercial and multi-family customers were served 3.5 billion gallons of clean water. That's 9.45 million gallons of clean water daily.



DO I NEED A WATER SOFTENER?

Great news! Bloomington is one of just 24 municipal utilities in Minnesota that provide softened water, eliminating the need for homeowners to install their own water-softening systems.

Through the City's lime-softening process, water hardness is significantly reduced—from 19 grains per gallon to approximately 5.2 grains per gallon. Additionally, the water is treated to be noncorrosive, helping to prevent harmful levels of lead and copper from leaching into home plumbing.

For comparison, the cost of home water softening ranges from \$5.37 to \$6.11 per 1,000 gallons, whereas City-treated water in 2025 costs just \$5.02 per 1,000 gallons.



IS BLOOMINGTON WATER SAFE IF I HAVE A COMPROMISED IMMUNE SYSTEM?

Bloomington's water is safe for nearly everyone. However, individuals with weakened immune systems, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, with an organ transplant, or with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These individuals should consult their healthcare providers for guidance on drinking water safety.

For additional precautions and guidelines to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control provide resources through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



WHY IS THE WATER OUT OF MY FAUCET CLOUDY?

Cloudy water from your faucet is typically caused by oxygen or calcium, both of which are completely safe to drink.

- Oxygen: Changes in temperature and pressure can cause excess oxygen in the water, making it appear cloudy. This is harmless, and no action is needed.
- Calcium: Water treatment efforts to reduce corrosion and lead or copper leaching can sometimes result in trace amounts of calcium sediment. This appears as white or grayish flecks in cold water, which usually settle within 30 minutes. Calcium is safe for drinking and cooking.

To help draw clear water through your system and flush out any remaining calcium, allow an hour or two for the water to settle or open a large faucet and run cold water for about 20 minutes.



IS WATER THAT TASTES OR SMELLS FUNNY SAFE TO DRINK?

Yes, water that tastes or smells funny can still be safe to drink. The earthy, fishy, musty or grassy odors and tastes you might notice, especially when Bloomington supplements its supply with water from Minneapolis, are typically caused by naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. While these smells and tastes can be unpleasant, they do not pose health risks. If you're ever concerned about the safety of your water, you can contact your local water utility for testing and further information.



HOW DO I BUILD A CAREER IN THE WATER INDUSTRY?

Careers in the water industry are in high demand due to the essential role of clean, safe drinking water. Water environment technology professionals have higher placement rates than many other occupations, with opportunities available in both the public and private sectors.

To explore career opportunities, visit the American Water Works Association Minnesota Section's website at blm.mn/watercareers.

2025 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The Minnesota Department of Health and City staff regularly test samples of Bloomington's water for contaminants. Substances detected appear in the table below. Undetected substances are not listed and unregulated contaminants are only listed if federal health risk limits are exceeded. The top half of the table summarizes test results performed on Bloomington water. The lower half presents results for Minneapolis water which is blended into Bloomington's distribution system.

Information on Bloomington's Source Water Assessment can be found at blm.mn/swa or by calling the MDH at 651-201-4700 or 1-888-345-0823.

BLOOMINGTON

LEAD AND COPPER - TESTED AT CUSTOMER TAPS							
Contaminant (date, if sampled in previous years)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG)	EPA's action level	90% of results were less than	Number of homes with high levels	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources
Lead (07/24/23)	0 ppb	90% of homes are less than 15 ppb	1.9 ppb	0 out of 30	0 – 3.2 ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (07/24/23)	0 ppm	90% of homes are less than 1.3 ppm	0.02 ppm	0 out of 30	0 – 0.02 ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.

CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER							
Substance (date, if sampled in previous years)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA's limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	NA	80 ppb	27.6 ppb	7.3 – 36.2 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA) Total HAA refers to HAA5	NA	60 ppb	24.5 ppb	4.8 – 26.8 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.97 ppm	1.24 – 2.37 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.	

OTHER SUBSTANCES – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER							
Substance (date, if sampled in previous years)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG)	EPA's limit (MCL)	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources	
Fluoride**	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.68 ppm	0.65 – 0.71 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.	

UNREGULATED/EMERGING CONTAMINANTS – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER							
Contaminant	Comparison value	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results				
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	NA	0.23 ppt	0.0 – 0.92 ppt				
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (2024)	200 ppt	1.33 ppt	0.0 – 1.62 ppt				
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (2021)	NA	2.06 ppt	0.0 – 2.72 ppt				
Sodium* (2024)	20 ppm	6.66 ppm	NA				
Sulfate (2024)	500 ppm	20.5 ppm	NA				
Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS)	100 ppt	1.77 ppt	0.0 – 2.22 ppt				
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	7000 ppt	14.24 ppt	9.57 – 16.0 ppt				

*Note that home water softening can increase the level of sodium in your water.

PFAS (PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES)							
Contaminant (with year, if sampled outside current year)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG)	EPA's limit (MCL)	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	0.74 ppt	0.0 – 1.7 ppt	TBD in future	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.	

MINNEAPOLIS

LEAD AND COPPER - TESTED AT CUSTOMER TAPS							
Contaminant (date, if sampled in previous years)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG)	EPA's action level	90% of results were less than	Number of homes with high levels	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources
Lead (08/15/24)	0 ppb	90% of homes are less than 15 ppb	1.9 ppb	1 out of 67*	One result of 0 – 133000 ppb*	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (08/15/24)	1.3 ppm	90% of homes are less than 1.3 ppm	0.07 ppm	1 out of 67*	One result of 0 – 1.48 ppm*	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.

INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER							
Substance (date, if sampled in previous years)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG)	EPA's limit (MCL)	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources	
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.67 ppm	0.65 – 0.67 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	

CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER							
Substance (date, if sampled in previous years)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA's limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	NA	80 ppb	36.8 ppb	8.5 – 66.1 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA) Total HAA refers to HAA5	NA	60 ppb	23.6 ppb	2.2 – 40.9 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Chloramine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	3.27 ppm	2.7 – 3.5 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.	

OTHER SUBSTANCES – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER							
Substance (date, if sampled in previous years)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG)	EPA's limit (MCL)	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources	
Fluoride**	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.67 ppm	0.65 – 0.69 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.	

UNREGULATED/EMERGING CONTAMINANTS – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER							
Contaminant	Comparison value	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results				
Sodium* (2024)	20 ppm	18.7 ppm	NA				
Sulfate (2024)	500 ppm	27.3 ppm	NA				
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (2024)	7000 ppt	10.12 ppt	7.43 – 12 ppt				
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (2024)	200 ppt	1.28 ppt	1.06 – 1.48 ppt				
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (2024)	NA	1.9 ppt	1.73 – 1.99 ppt				
Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS) (2024)	100 ppt	1.16 ppt	1.03 – 1.22 ppt				
Anatoxin-a	0.1 ppb	0 ppb	0.0 – 0.20 ppb				
Cylindrospermopsin	0.7 ppb	0.01 ppb	0.0 – 0.18 ppb				

*Sodium levels change seasonally based on river conditions. People on a sodium – restricted diet should be aware of the sodium level in their drinking water.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT INDICATOR – TESTED IN SOURCE WATER AND IN DRINKING WATER							
Substance	Removal required	Range of percent removal achieved	Average of percent removal achieved	Violation	Typical sources		
Total Organic Carbon	Variable	46 – 59	55	NO	NA		

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month. The system met all TOC removal requirements, unless there is a "YES" in the violation column.

TREATMENT INDICATOR – TESTED DURING TREATMENT							
Substance	Removal Required	Lowest monthly percent of results in compliance	Highest test result	Violation	Typical sources		
Turbidity	Treatment technique	100%	0.10NTU	NO	Soil runoff		

PFAS (PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES)							
Contaminant (with year, if sampled outside current year)	EPA's ideal goal (MCLG)	EPA's limit (MCL)	Highest average or highest single test result	Range of detected test results	Violation	Typical sources	
Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) (7/16/2024)	0.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	1.0 ppt	0.0 – 1.0 ppt	No	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (7/16/2024)	0.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	1.3 ppt	0.0 – 1.3 ppt	No	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities.	

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (IF APPLICABLE)

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 adjust the level of fluoride in the water to an optimal 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.

KEY

AL Action level. An amount that, if exceeded, triggers a specific response that a water system must follow.

cfu Colony forming unit.

MCL Maximum contaminant level. The highest level allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG Maximum contaminant level goal. Below this level there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL Maximum residual disinfectant level.

MRDLG Maximum residual disinfectant level goal.

NA Not applicable.

nd No detection.

NTU Nephelometric turbidity unit. A measure of water clarity.

ppb Parts per billion. Units of a substance, in pure form, found in every billion units of water.

ppm Parts per million. Units of a substance, in pure form, found in every million units of water.

R Regulated.

TT Treatment technique. Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

U Unregulated, but monitoring is required by the State of Minnesota. No limits have been set for this compound.

90% Value obtained after disregarding the 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels.