

2016

CITY OF RENTON

Water Quality Report

THIS REPORT IS WRITTEN AND DISTRIBUTED in compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires water utilities to provide annual “consumer confidence” reports to their customers. You will find in this report: where our drinking water comes from; what minerals or chemicals it contains; how it compares to stringent water quality standards; what Renton is doing to protect our water supply, as well as what we are doing to wisely use and conserve our regional water supply. Hopefully this report will help you better understand your drinking water. We assure you that providing high quality and safe drinking water is one of Renton’s highest priorities.

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

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Tài liệu này có tin tức quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy nhờ người dịch cho quý vị, hoặc hỏi người nào hiểu tài liệu này.

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

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

Karkari biyaha inta aadan isticmaalin.

CITY OF
Renton



Where Does Renton's Drinking Water Come From?

WHO DO I CALL?

Questions about this report:

Call Water Utility Engineering
425.430.7287

Water discoloration, taste or odor:

Call Water Quality at
425.430.7400 (7:00am–3:30pm)

Or 425.430.7500 after hours or weekends

To report water pressure problems, water leak in the street or at a meter:

Call Water Maintenance at
425.430.7400 (7:00am–3:30pm)
or 425.430.7500 after hours or weekends

Moving and need to arrange a change of water service, or for general billing questions:

Call Utility Billing at 425.430.6852

EMERGENCIES: CALL 911



LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!

Go online to savingwater.org and take our water conservation survey and enter to win a free home water and energy saving kit!

DURING THE YEAR 2015, Renton obtained its drinking water from four sources: five downtown wells, located in Liberty and Cedar River Parks, which draw water from the Cedar Valley Aquifer; Springbrook Springs, a small springs located in south Renton and from the Maplewood wellfield, located in the Maplewood Golf Course.

The fourth water source is the agreement to buy water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), which gets its supply from the Cedar and Tolt rivers. This source became available January 2012. During 2015, SPU provided approximately 41.1 million gallons of water that was used by the Renton Boeing plant. The SPU water is primarily a backup supply to be used mostly during summer peak use periods. In 2015, our combined water sources produced 2.67 billion gallons of water.

More info on the SPU source can be found at: seattle.gov/util/myservices/water/water_quality/waterqualityannualreport/

The water pumped from the downtown wells and Springbrook Springs sources is very clean and needs minimal treatment. Chlorine is added to destroy bacteria, parasites and viruses that could possibly

enter our source water. Chlorine also protects water in the distribution system in case there is a contamination event like a water main break or backflow incident. Sodium hydroxide is added to slightly raise the water's pH to help prevent the corrosion of household plumbing. Fluoride is also added to

prevent tooth decay and, in the areas of Renton Hill, Talbot Hill and West Hill, ortho polyphosphates are added to reduce the internal corrosion of old cast iron water mains that are found in these neighborhoods. The six downtown wells produced 59.5% of our water in 2015.

Springbrook Springs produced 18.5% of Renton's water in 2015.

Water from the Maplewood wells is also very clean, but because of its naturally occurring minerals, it must first be treated before it is pumped into the distribution system. The treatment process consists of the removal of manganese, hydrogen sulfide, and ammonia from the source water. Chlorine is added to protect the water in the distribution system and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay. The Maplewood wellfield's three wells produced 20.5% of our water in 2015.

2015 Renton per capita daily water consumption: 55.8 gallons

Info from the Department of Health and EPA

TO ENSURE THAT TAP WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Frequently Asked Questions

Is our water hard or soft?

Renton’s water falls within the slightly hard range with about 3.0 grains per gallon of hardness. A water’s hardness is dependent upon the levels of two naturally occurring soluble minerals—calcium and magnesium. This means that dishwashing and clothes washing require relatively less soap than in other areas where the water is hard. Renton’s slightly hard water would be classified as containing 17.1 – 60 mg/L of magnesium and calcium.

WATER HARDNESS SCALE

Grains/Gal	mg/L & ppm	Classification
Less than 1	Less than 17.1	Soft
1–3.5	17.1–60	Slightly Hard
3.5–7	60–120	Moderately Hard
7–10	120–180	Hard
Over 10	Over 180	Very Hard



Does the City add fluoride to the water?

Yes, in 1985, the citizens of Renton voted to have fluoride added to the City’s drinking water. Fluoride levels were adjusted in 2011 to meet the Washington State Department of Health’s new recommended level of 0.8 ppm. More info on fluoride can be found at the CDC website, cdc.gov/fluoridation/faqs/.

Can I use tap water in my aquarium?

Chlorine, Cl, is used to treat drinking water and is toxic to fish. Chlorine will dissipate if you let the water sit for a day or two. Use a water conditioner that removes chlorine to be on the safe side. Aquarium water conditioners are available at your pet store. Once the water has been ‘conditioned’, it is safe to use. Renton tap water is within the generally recommended aquarium water limits for nitrates, nitrites, fluoride and sodium. For more information: theaquariumwiki.com/How_to_make_tap_water_safe_for_fish

What does Renton do to prevent lead in our water?

Renton does two things to prevent the corrosion of not only lead, but other metals such as copper and iron. First it adjusts the pH of the water to prevent the corrosion of household plumbing—the major possible source of lead in our water. Second, in areas of the City with cast iron water mains (Renton Hill, the Highlands and West Hill) ortho polyphosphates are added to prevent corrosion. To make sure this treatment is working, water is periodically tested at residential taps. This testing is in compliance with the Lead and Copper rule (doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/Contaminants/LeadandCopperRule).

THE EPA WANTS YOU TO KNOW

OUR DRINKING WATER comes from wells and springs. As our water travels through the ground to the wells, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals as well as substances 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.

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 microbial contaminants as well as 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).



A one gallon bottle of water purchased at the store costs the same as 388 gallons of Renton tap water—which is delivered with no bottles to dispose of

Conservation is Good for Salmon and People



Salmon Chanted Evening by Ray Troll • trollart.com

Want To Get Involved?

THE CITY OF RENTON WELCOMES YOUR INTEREST IN ITS WATER SYSTEM.

The Renton City Council is the City's decision-making body. The Council meets on the first four Mondays of each month at 7:00pm in the Council Chambers on the seventh floor of City Hall.

The Utilities Committee oversees Water Utility issues. They meet the 1st and 3rd Mondays at 4:30pm in the 7th Floor Council Conference Room of City Hall. The members of the Utilities Committee for 2016 are:

Chair: Ryan McIrvine

Vice-Chair: Ruth Pérez

Member: Carol Ann Witschi

Call the City Clerk's office at 425-430-6510 for meeting or agenda information or check the City Council calendar at Renton's website, rentonwa.gov/government.

What You Need to Know About Lead

IN WASHINGTON STATE, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures which can leach lead into the water, especially hot water. Until two years ago, the legal limit for "lead-free" pipes was up to 8% lead. As of January 1, 2014, all newly installed water faucets, fixtures, pipes and fittings must meet new lead-free requirements, which reduces the amount of lead allowed to 0.25%. But that doesn't apply to existing fixtures, such as what is found in many older homes. The City of Renton Water Utility provides high quality drinking water to your home, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.

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 (1.800.426.4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Using a professional car wash saves water and protects the environment

In 2003, the Washington State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law, to address the increasing demand on the state's water resources. The law established that all municipal water suppliers must use water more efficiently in exchange for water right certainty and flexibility to help them meet future demand. The Water Use Efficiency Rule is part of this law and requires municipal water suppliers to report their goals and progress each year.

Water Use Efficiency Rule Update

RENTON SIGNED an agreement to buy water from Seattle Public Utilities in January 2012. As part of this agreement, the City of Renton joined the Saving Water Partnership (SWP). The Saving Water Partnership—which is made up of Renton and 18 water utility partners—has set a six-year conservation goal: reduce per capita use from current levels so that the SWP's total average annual retail water use is less than 105 mgd from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth. For 2015, the Saving Water Partnership met the goal, using 96.9 mgd despite a record hot summer.

2015 Highlights of the Regional Conservation Program

- » The SWP expanded youth education in 2015, conducting 360 in-classroom presentations for nearly 9,200 K-12 grade students. Topics included water efficiency, the water cycle, the salmon life cycle, water-wise gardening, the water supply system and Fix That Leak!. The program is a big hit among teachers and students.
- » The SWP provided rebates for Premium toilets for residential and commercial customers. These fixtures use 1.1 gallons of water per flush (or less), at least 20% less water than a regular WaterSense fixture.
- » The Single Family Toilet Rebate Program upgraded 300 toilets to Premium Toilet models.
- » The Multifamily Toilet Replacement Program upgraded nearly 360 toilets to Premium models, and nearly 680 toilets to Regular WaterSense models.
- » The SWP completed financial incentive projects to upgrade water-using equipment in 54 businesses in 2015. A large hotel replaced nearly 360 toilets with Premium models.
- » The SWP presented 15 Savvy Gardener classes at five locations in Spring and Fall 2015 with 385 attendees. These classes were designed to inspire, create, and maintain healthy, water-efficient landscapes.

Water Consumption and Losses

Renton's total water supply for 2015 was 2,668,855,042 gallons. Our distribution system losses (DSL) as calculated and reported in the 2015 Water Use Efficiency (WUE) report to the State Department of Health, is our 3-year rolling average, which is 11.1%. Our unauthorized water consumption for the calendar year, 2015 was 12.8%, or 314,418,413 gallons.

The DSL percentage is calculated: $DSL = ((TP - AC) / (TP)) \times 100$. Where TP=total production and AC=authorized consumption. Our DSL losses reflects the amount of unauthorized water (and potential revenue) that has been lost due to, water theft, water main breaks, meter inaccuracies, etc.

Renton updated its "Water Loss Control Action Plan" in 2013, which is Appendix P of the 2012 Water System Plan. The City has a proactive and ongoing leak detection program. Most recently, 3,600 of the City's hydrants have been checked for leaks and 110 were found to leak, all of which have been repaired or turned off. All of these hydrants will be repaired along with the rebuilding of another older 1700 hydrants over the next 2-3 years. A change in the hydrant testing procedure has been initiated to more effectively detect leaks. It is anticipated that this

extensive hydrant repair program will achieve a large water loss savings. An ongoing program of leak detection for water mains has revealed 10 leaks that have also been repaired .

Showering and bathing are the largest indoor uses (27%) of water domestically

The City's deployment of its automated meter reading system is complete. The system is set up to send alerts on high water consumption that may be indicative of leaks. Hundreds of major and thousands of minor leaks have been detected and repaired. An effort to increase documentation

of Other Authorized Consumption for our system will be implemented, which will improve our water use accounting.

Water Usage Data Now Available Online

Individual account water consumption history and usage data is now available to all water service customers online. For all meters, year-to-year comparisons of monthly consumption can be viewed side by side. Access to this information is available by entering the meter serial number printed on your utility statement. Site is at: rentonwa.gov/waterusage.

CITY OF RENTON 2015 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR THE 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Downtown Wells, Springbrook Springs, and Maplewood Wellfield, sampled at the source after treatment

Detected Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Fluoride (see note 1)	2015	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.1 ppm (0.7 – 1.1 ppm)	Water additive to prevent tooth decay
Sodium (see note 2)	2010	Not established	Not established	20 ppm (8 – 20 ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; Water treatment
Nitrate	2015	10 ppm	10 ppm	2.1 ppm (0.3 – 2.1 ppm)	Fertilizer runoff; Leaching from septic tanks, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2010	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.1 ppm (ND – 0.1 ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Total Trihalomethanes	2012	80 ppb	Not Established	2.7 ppb (ND – 2.7 ppb)	Disinfection by-product

Sampling Points in the Water Distribution System

Detected Substance	Year	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Average Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Coliform Bacteria	2015	5% of samples positive per month	0%	0% (no samples positive)	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	2015	4 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	0.90 ppm (0.14 – 1.35 ppm)	Additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	2015	80 ppb	Not established	16.4 ppb (3.9 – 22.2 ppb)	Disinfection byproduct
Haloacetic Acids	2015	60 ppb	Not established	5.5 ppb (ND – 6.2 ppb)	Disinfection byproduct

Residential Water Taps

Detected Substance	Year	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Value and Range	Possible Sources
Copper (see note 3)	2013	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.42 ppm (0.05 – 0.59 ppm)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (see note 3)	2013	15 ppb	0	1 ppb (ND – 3 ppb)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Sampling Results

Includes sampling at the source after treatment and sampling in the distribution system

Detected Substance	Year	MRL	Highest Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Chlorate	2014	20 ppb	419 ppb (ND – 419 ppb)	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant, disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium (Total)	2014	0.2 ppb	0.53 ppb (0.18 – 0.53 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium 3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Strontium	2014	0.3 ppb	88.7 ppb (56.1 – 88.7 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Chromium-6 (Hexavalent)	2014	0.03 ppb	0.23 ppb (ND – 0.23 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium 3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Molybdenum	2014	1 ppb	0.56 ppb (0.35 – 0.56 ppb)	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Vanadium	2014	0.2 ppb	1.7 ppb (ND – 1.7 ppb)	Naturally occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2015 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

		EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in Tolt Water		
Detected Compounds	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Typical Sources
RAW WATER								
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.7	0.5 to 1.5	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium*	#/100L	NA	NA	1	ND to 8	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
FINISHED WATER								
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.4	0.1 to 1.2	0.07	0.04 to 1.4^	Soil runoff
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.5	0.4 to 0.7	0.6	0.4 to 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.6	(one sample)	1.3	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	0.4	ND – 2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	ppb	100	100	0.27	0.25 to 0.33	0.2	ND to 0.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.7 to 0.9	0.8	0.7 to 0.9	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.01	(one sample)	0.10	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits

* *Cryptosporidium* was not detected in any samples from the Tolt supply (10 samples). It was detected in 2 of 9 samples from the Cedar supply.

^ On December 29, 2015, turbidity for the Tolt supply exceeded 1.0 NTU for about 17 minutes. Turbidity has no health effects, however, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium of microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Customers did not need to take any action at the time. Your water was and continues to be safe to drink.

NOTES

1. Renton also measures fluoride levels daily in the distribution system. Beginning in year 2011 Renton attempted to maintain fluoride at a level of 0.8 ppm, which is the new level recommended by the Washington State Department of Health. Renton citizens voted to add fluoride to the drinking water in 1985.
2. The EPA recommends 20 ppm as a level of concern for people on a sodium-restricted diet. Renton adds sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of plumbing. Sodium hypochlorite is added to water from the Maplewood wells for disinfection and to remove naturally-occurring ammonia.
3. Forty-four (44) samples were tested for copper and lead. Ninety percent of the samples tested (40 samples) had levels at or below the value shown. Ten percent of the samples tested (4 samples) had levels above this value.

DEFINITIONS

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

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.

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.

MRL: Minimum Reporting Level

TT: Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2015 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 99.96% of the samples from the Tolt in December 2015 were below 0.3 NTU. 100% of the samples for the remainder of the year were below 0.3 NTU.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

ppb (parts per billion): One part per billion is equivalent to ¼ of a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1000 full bathtubs of water (approximately 50,000 gallons of water).

ppm (parts per million): One part per million is equivalent to ¼ of a dissolved aspirin tablet in a full bathtub of water (approximately 50 gallons of water).

1 ppm = 1000 ppb

RENTON WATER UTILITY FACTOIDS

Total Number of Metered Connections
17,864

Number of Water Supply Sources in Operation in 2015
9 WELLS, 1 SPRING AND SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES

Amount of Water Produced from all Sources in 2015
2,668,669,520 GALLONS

Amount of Water Produced on Average Day
7,199,312 GALLONS

Amount of Water Produced on High Demand Day (July 18, 2015)
13,590,000 GALLONS

Amount of Water Produced on Low Demand Day (March 24, 2015)
4,814,000 GALLONS

Total Miles of Water Main in Service
307.5 MILES

REBATE ROUNDUP!



Commercial, Industrial & Institutional

Residential

TOILETS

\$100 rebate towards a Premium 1.1 gpf (or less) toilet

SPRINKLER SYSTEM UPGRADES

Irrigation Timer
(one acre of irrigated area or less)

- » \$100 rebate for one WaterSense certified irrigation timer

Irrigation Utility Billing Analysis
(one+ acre of irrigated area)

Billing, Consumption and ROI Analysis

Landscape Rebate
(one+ acre of irrigated area)

- » Up to 50% of the cost for irrigation upgrades that save water. Upgrades include irrigation technologies such as sprinkler heads, rain sensors, scheduling devices, controllers, etc. that improve the water efficiency of an existing irrigation system.

Apartment and Condominium Owners

MULTIFAMILY TOILET REPLACEMENT

\$200 rebate per toilet towards 1.1 gpf or less Premium toilets

\$75 rebate per toilet towards 1.28 gpf or less WaterSense toilets

SPRINKLER SYSTEM UPGRADES

Irrigation Timer
(one+ acre of irrigated area)

- » \$100 rebate for one WaterSense certified irrigation timer

Irrigation Utility Billing Analysis
(one+ acre of irrigated area)

Billing, Consumption and ROI Analysis

Landscape Rebate
(one+ acre of irrigated area)

- » Up to 50% of the cost for irrigation upgrades that save water. Upgrades include irrigation technologies such as sprinkler heads, rain sensors, scheduling devices, controllers, etc. that improve the water efficiency of an existing irrigation system.

FLUSH VALVE TOILETS AND URINALS

\$150 per fixture for replacing older flush valve toilets and urinals with high efficiency toilets (HET) and WaterSense approved urinals

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Rebates for steamers, dishwashers and ice machines

- » Up to \$750 to install Energy Star food steamers
- » Up to \$1,500 to install Energy Star dishwashers
- » Up to \$300 to install top tier CEE-rated commercial ice makers

TANK TOILET

Get a \$75 or \$150 rebate towards replacing old toilets with WaterSense labeled or Premium 1.1 gpf or less

COOLING TOWER

Cooling Tower Incentive Program is currently accepting applications to participate in this research and incentive pilot program. Cost reimbursement will be available to participants for the following:

- » Electronic water level controllers (not to exceed \$3,000)
- » Conductivity controllers (not to exceed \$1,500)
- » Corrosion coupon rack (not to exceed \$1,500)
- » Corrosion coupon testing for one year (not to exceed \$1,500 (\$375/quarter))

REFRIGERATION

Up to 50% of the installed cost for water saving projects to replace:

- » Single-pass air conditioning
- » Single-pass refrigeration
- » Oil coolers on Carrier Chillers
- » Once-through process cooling including air compressors or other non-recirculating flows
- » Any other non-recirculating water-cooled equipment

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Rebates up to 50% for upgrading:

- » Steam sterilizers/ autoclaves
- » Medical air and vacuum systems
- » Other medical equipment

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY

\$300 rebates for efficient coinop machines (Tier3) or up to 50% of large system improvements

SPRINKLER SYSTEM UPGRADES

Irrigation Timer (one acre of irrigated area or less)

- » Commercial, industrial, and institutional customers with less than one acre of irrigated area may be eligible to receive a \$100 rebate for one WaterSense certified irrigation timer

OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

Receive up to 50% of the installed cost for watersaving projects. Commercial rain water harvesting efforts are not eligible for incentives at this time.

More Information and Applications:
savingwater.org/rebates

This 2016 water quality report is easily accessible at: rentonwa.gov/CCR2016

Previous years can be found online at: rentonwa.gov/waterquality