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 rate certainty and flexibility to help them meet future demand.

On November 30, 2007, the Renton City Council adopted three water use efficiency goals, that had been developed through a public forum held on November 9, 2007. Efforts taken by the city to achieve the three water use efficiency goals are:

1. From the EPA

   Health information: Water, when 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 chemical substances added to it during processing. Drinking, 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 may be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

2. Special information available: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, the elderly, and infants can be particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, the elderly, and infants can be particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water, may reasonably be expected to increases from their health care providers. EPA/OSQAC guidelines on the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

3. For Residential Customers: Sprinkler System: includes rain sensors, smart controllers, drip, sprinkler heads and more – standard and custom rebates up to 50% of project costs.

   Toilet: Customers can receive a $30 rebate when they purchase a new WaterSense labeled high-efficiency toilet (HET).

   For Owners/Managers of Apartments and Condos: Multi-family coin-op laundry (LaundryWise): Rebates of $100-$150 depending on the efficiency of the machine used in a common-area laundry.

   Sprinkler Systems: rain sensors, smart controllers, drip, sprinkler heads and more – standard and custom rebates up to 50% of project costs.

   For Industrial & Commercial Customers: Cooling and Refrigeration Systems: Rebates for up to 50% of costs for projects involving space cooling, refrigeration systems and industrial cooling.

   Medical Equipment: Rebates up to 50% of costs for steam sterilizers, medical air and vacuum systems, x-ray processing and sterilizers.

   Process Water Improvements: Rebates for up to 50% of costs for projects involving cooling of industrial processes.

   Sprinkler Systems Rebate: rain sensors, smart controllers, drip, sprinkler heads and more – standard and custom rebates up to 50% of project costs.
Where does Renton’s water come from? During 2011, Renton obtained its drinking water from three sources: five downtown wells, located in Liberty and Cedar River Parks; water from the Cedar Valley Aquifer; and water from the Maplewood wellfield, located in the Maplewood Golf Course. In 2011, our combined produced water contained 2.4 billion gallons of water.

In 2013 the downtown wells supplied 60% of the City’s water; Springbrook Springs provided 13%, and the Maplewood wells contributed 27% to the Water Utility. The downtown wells and West Hill Reservoir were the primary sources of water for the City of Renton during 2013.

The water pumped from the downtown wells and Springbrook Springs is very clean and needs minimal treatment. Chlorine is added to the water as the treatment process consists of the removal of manganese, nitrates, sulfur, and lead. Chlorine is added to protect the water in the distribution system and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay.

SAMPING POINTS IN THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th>Highest or Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Possible Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>MCL or MRDL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>-0.3 – 1.3 ppm</td>
<td>Deposits of lead and other metals;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCL or MRDL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>-0.3 – 1.3 ppm</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive to prevent tooth decay and erosion of natural deposits; Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosion of plumbing systems;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection by-product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>MCL or MRDL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>2.1 ppm</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive to control suspended solids</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of plumbing systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>MCL or MRDL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>2.1 ppm</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive to prevent tooth decay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>MCL or MRDL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>2.1 ppm</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive to prevent tooth decay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definations:

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are not enforceable standards. MCLGs are advisory levels and are intended to educate the public on the water quality of their water supply.

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 are not enforceable standards. MCLGs are advisory levels and are intended to educate the public on the water quality of their water supply.

MRD (Minimum Risk Dose) – The dose of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRD levels reflect the protective levels of the actual dose that a contaminant may cause to the body.

MRL (Minimum Risk Level) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRL levels reflect the protective levels of the actual dose that a contaminant may cause to the body.

Notes:

1. MCLs and MCLGs are enforceable levels in the State of Washington and are included in the annual consumer confidence report. The City of Renton adds fluoride to the drinking water in 1985. In 1991, legislation was passed requiring the state to have a monitoring program for fluoride levels in public water systems. In 1994, the City of Renton was required to increase the fluoride levels in its water to 1.5 parts per million (ppm). This was increased again in 1996 to 1.8 ppm and again in 1997 to 2 ppm. In 1998, the City of Renton was required to lower the fluoride level back to 1 ppm. Fluoride levels of 1 ppm are considered safe for drinking water.

2. The concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epagov.

3. Boiling your water will not get rid of lead. Do not consume water that has sat in your home’s plumbing for more than six hours. Run the water until you feel the water is clean. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing procedures, and standards for lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epagov.

4. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epagov.

5. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing procedures, and standards for lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epagov.

6. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing procedures, and standards for lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epagov.

GreenScape

How to GreenScape? Build and maintain healthy soil 2 Place right for your site

NEED MORE INFORMATION?
Go to epagov/environment/cw/mishoep/greenscrapers/owners.htm for an EPA guide to help you through every step.

The Facts

• Average amount of water produced in a single family home
• Greatest amount of water produced in a single family home
• Total miles of water main in service is 350 miles.

Want to Get Involved?
The City of Renton welcomes your interest in its water system. The Renton City Council is the City’s water body. We meet the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers on the seventh floor of City Hall. Call the City Clerk’s office at 415-430-5151 for meeting agenda information or contact the City Council calendar at rentonwa.gov/renton/govmeet}

Get started!

• A holistic approach to pest management
• A holistic approach to pest management
• A holistic approach to pest management

About This Report

This report is written and distributed in compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). SDWA and its amendments require “water system operators” to produce a CSWIR for the system. We would also like to assure you that providing high quality and safe drinking water is one of Renton’s highest priorities.

Need to contact us? Renton’s Water Utility is located in Renton at 1102 South 5th Street, Renton, WA 98056. Call us at 415-430-5104.

Want to read more about this report? Go to epagov/environment/cw/mishoep/for-an-ea-guide-to-help-you-through-every-step.