

The results of our 2012 water quality monitoring requirements are shown in the following tables. These data are for substances regulated by federal and state agencies. The Water Quality staff regularly monitors for over 100 substances, to make sure our drinking water is safe. The substances listed in the tables below are the only ones that were detected above the Washington Department of Health reporting levels.

### DOWNTOWN WELLS, SPRINGBROOK SPRINGS, AND MAPLEWOOD WELLFIELD SAMPLED AT THE SOURCE AFTER TREATMENT

Detected Substance	Year	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Fluoride (see note 1)	2012	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.1 ppm (0.6 – 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	2012	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)	Disinfection byproduct

### SAMPLING POINTS IN THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Detected Substance	Year	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Average Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Coliform Bacteria	2012	5% of samples positive/month (MCL)	0% (MCLG)	0% (no samples positive)	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	2012	4 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	0.95 ppm (0.06- 1.77 ppm)	Additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	2012	80 ppb (MCL)	Not established	16.6 ppb (2.0 – 21.4 ppb)	Disinfection byproduct
Haloacetic Acids	2012	60 ppb (MCL)	Not established	7.2 ppb (ND – 7.7 ppb)	Disinfection byproduct

### RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

Detected Substance	Year	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Value and Range	Possible Sources
Copper (see note 3)	2010	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.77 ppm (0.06 – 1.00 ppm)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (see note 3)	2010	15 ppb	0	2 ppb (0 – 4 ppb)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



### Notes:

1. Renton also measures fluoride levels daily in the distribution system. In 2011, Renton established the goal 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. Fifty-two (52) samples were tested for copper and lead. Ninety percent of the samples tested (47 samples) had levels at or below the value shown. Ten percent of the samples tested (5 samples) had levels above this value.