

In January 2012, the City of Renton began a 50-year (2012-2062) water supply contract with Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) to provide the City of Renton with long-term water to meet the City's future needs. Total of 1.6% of the City's water was supplied by the SPU source in 2012. The results of the 2012 water quality monitoring requirements conducted for water provided by SPU from the Cedar River and Tolt River sources are shown in the following table.

SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2012 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS								
Detected Compounds	Units	EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in Tolt Water		Typical Sources
		MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	
<b>RAW WATER</b>								
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.7	0.4 to 1.1	1.2	1.1 to 1.4	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium*	#/100L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
<b>FINISHED WATER</b>								
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.3	0.2 to 2.3	0.06	0.04 to 0.38	Soil runoff
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.8	(one sample)	1.9	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	ppb	5	5	ND	(one sample)	0.35	(one sample)	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	0.02	(one sample)	0.13	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits

\* *Cryptosporidium* was not detected in any samples from the Cedar or Tolt (3 samples each supply)

## Definitions:

**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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

**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.

**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.

**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)

**ND: Not Detected**

**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 2012 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 100% of the samples from the Tolt in 2012 were below 0.3 NTU.

**NA: Not Applicable**

