2019 CITY OF RENTON

WATER QUALITY REPORT

HEALTH INFORMATION

WATER SAVING GARDEN TIPS

LEARN ABOUT OUR WATER SOURCE

Renton's Water Source

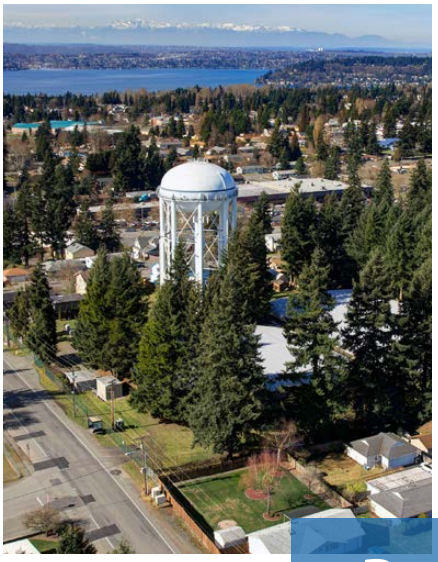
In 2018, the City of Renton obtained its drinking water from four sources: 1) six downtown wells located in Liberty and Cedar River Parks, which draw water from the Cedar Valley Aquifer; 2) Springbrook Springs, a small spring located in south Renton; and 3) the Maplewood wellfield located at the Maplewood Golf Course.

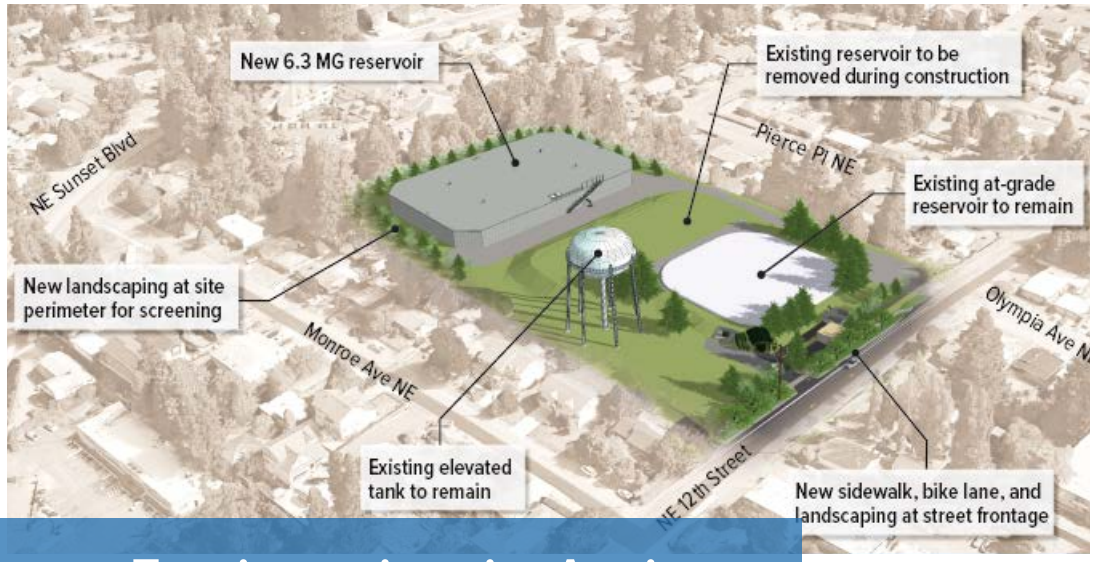
4) The fourth water source is the agreement to buy water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), which gets its supply from the Cedar and Tolt rivers. This source became available in January 2012. During 2018, SPU provided approximately 43 million gallons (MG) of water that were used by the Renton Boeing plant. Water is purchased from SPU primarily as a backup supply during summer peak use periods.

In 2018, the combined four water sources produced 2.68 billion gallons of water. More information available at SPU: seattle.gov/util/waterqualityreport.

The water pumped from the downtown wells and Springbrook Springs is naturally 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 pH of the water to help prevent the corrosion of household plumbing. Ortho-polyphosphates are added to reduce the internal corrosion of old cast iron water mains found in the neighborhoods of Talbot Hill and West Hill. Fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay. The downtown wellfield produced 61% of Renton's water in 2018. Springbrook Springs produced 17% of Renton's water in 2018.

Water from the Maplewood wells is also very clean, but because of 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 produced 22% of Renton's water in 2018.





Renton Engineering in Action

Highlands Reservoir

The City of Renton Public Works Department is moving forward with the final design and construction of a new, partially buried water storage reservoir at the City of Renton's Highlands Reservoir site, located at 3410 NE 12th Street. The new 6.3 MG Highlands Reservoir will replace an existing 60-year-old tank that has reached the end of its expected service life and is structurally vulnerable during a seismic event. It will serve the Highlands 435 Pressure Zone, which includes the Highlands Park neighborhood east of Interstate 405 and north of Highway 169. The reservoir replacement project will also include new water mains in NE 12th Street, street frontage improvements, and landscaping. Replacing the existing reservoir is considered a high priority in the city's Water Utility Capital Improvements Program.

Kennydale Reservoir

The City of Renton has approved the construction of the 1.3 MG Kennydale Reservoir. A groundbreaking ceremony was held in June 2019 and construction will continue through summer 2020. The offsite improvements for the Kennydale neighborhood are currently in design and being reviewed by the city. These projects will provide the Kennydale Pressure Zone with added resiliency and water system controls for the city's water system.

How Can I Get Involved?

The City of Renton welcomes your interest in its water system. The Renton City Council is the city's decision-making body and meets on the first four Mondays of each month at 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers on the seventh floor of Renton City Hall.

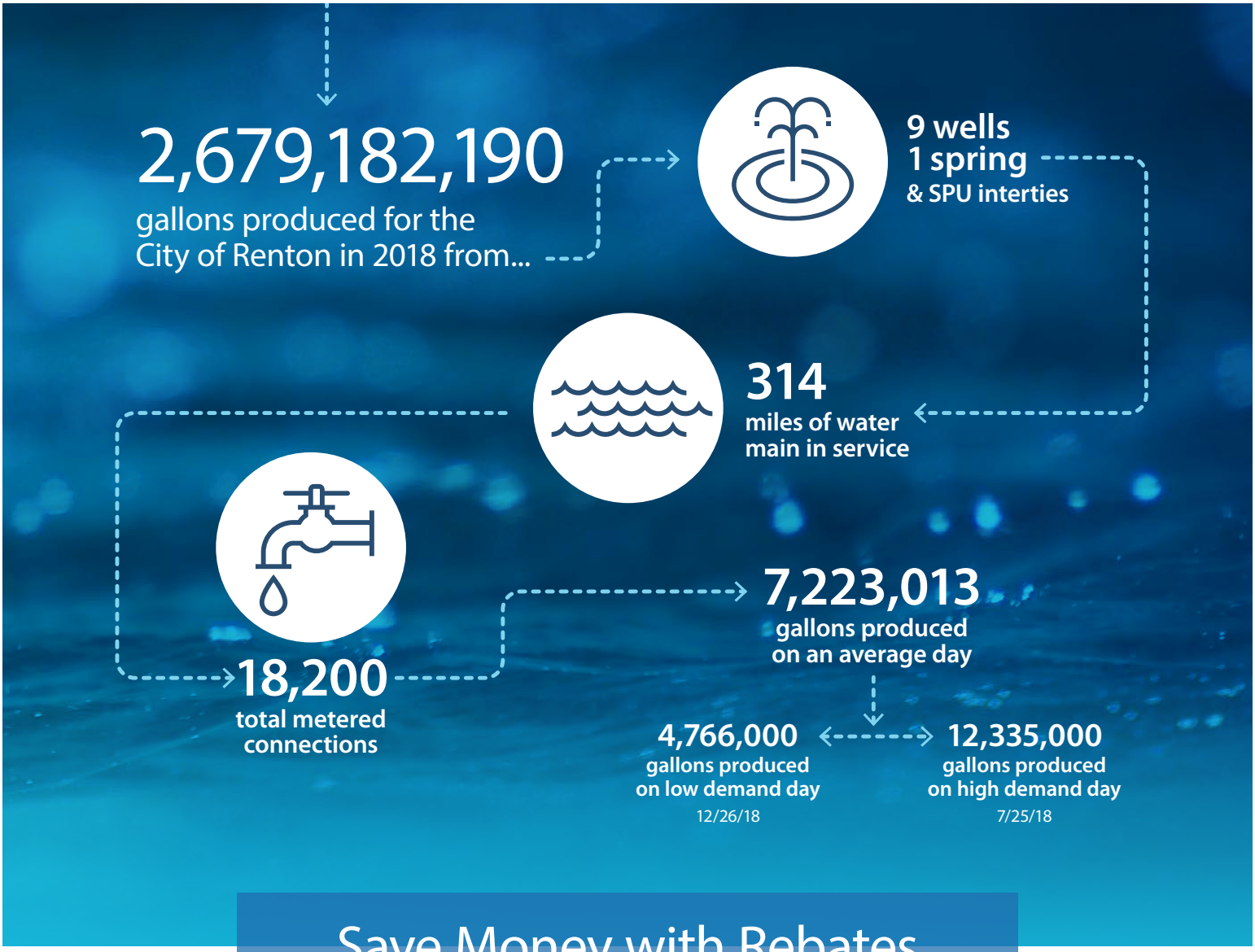
The Utilities Committee oversees Water Utility issues. They meet the fourth Monday of the month at 5:30 p.m. in the seventh floor Council Conference Room at Renton City Hall. The members of the Utilities Committee for 2019 are:

Ruth Pérez, Chair
Carol Ann Witschi, Vice-Chair
Ryan McIrvin, Member

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

Left: Collecting water samples from a sampling tap located inside the laboratory at the Maplewood Treatment Plant. Right: Renton Water Treatment Operator collecting water samples at a dedicated sampling station.

Above: Water storage tank in the Highlands and plans showing final design of new reservoir.



Save Money with Rebates

Sprinkler System Upgrades

Sprinkler Timer

- Earn up to a $100 rebate to put towards a new WaterSense sprinkler timer ($10 for each active sprinkler zone on timer).

Multifamily Irrigation Utility Billing Analysis

(one acre of irrigated area or more)

- Billing, consumption, and ROI analysis.

Multifamily Irrigation Technical Assistance

(one acre of irrigated area or more)

- On-site efficiency assessment for automatic irrigation systems.
- Technical and financial assistance for eligible water efficiency improvements.

Multifamily Landscape Rebate

(one acre of irrigated area or more)

- 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.

Residential and Multifamily Toilets

- $100 rebate towards Premium 1.1 gpf or less toilets (maximum two toilets for residential).

For more information on rebates, including commercial offers, visit:

savingwater.org/rebates

Water Use Efficiency Rule Update

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 Consumption and Losses

Renton's total water produced and purchased in 2018 was 2,679,182,190 gallons. Distribution system leakages (DSL) is reported in the 2018 Water Use Efficiency report to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) as a three-year rolling average, calculated to be 10.7%. Renton's DSL for the 2018 calendar year was 10.0%, or 267,835,820 gallons, which is a 0.5% reduction from 2017. DSL reflects the amount of water and potential revenue that has been lost due to water theft, water main breaks, meter inaccuracies, and other causes.

Water Loss Control Action Plan

Since the three-year (2016-2018) annual average of the city's distribution system leakage exceeds 10%, we are required by the state to develop and implement a Water Loss Control Action Plan. The city is taking the following actions, among others, to identify and reduce water loss in the distribution system:

- Continue the annual replacement of aging and leaky water mains.
- Conduct leak testing on old underground water reservoirs and repair leaky joints on concrete floor and walls.
- Continue using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology to detect leaks.

Saving Water Partnership

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 SWP, which is made up of the City of Renton and 18 water utility partners, 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 million gallons of water per day (mgd) from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth. For 2018, the SWP met the goal, using 96.5 mgd.

Conservation Program Highlights

- In 2018, the SWP youth education program conducted 522 in-classroom presentations to almost 13,000 K-12 students. Topics included the water cycle, the salmon life cycle, watershed ecosystems, Fix That Leak!, and the water supply system. The program was a big hit among teachers and students.
- The SWP continued the sprinkler timer rebate program. Nearly 200 customers replaced inefficient sprinkler timers with new WaterSense timers.
- 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 536 toilets to Premium toilet models and the Multifamily Toilet Replacement Program upgraded nearly 800 toilets to Premium models.
- The SWP presented 14 Savvy Gardener classes at four locations in the spring and fall of 2018 with 426 attendees. These classes were designed to inspire the creation and maintenance of healthy, water-efficient landscapes.

Health and Wellness

A Message from the EPA

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Lead and Your Health

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

The City of Renton Water Utility is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 at 800-426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. The most common problem is brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures that can leach lead into the water, especially hot water. Until four 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 reduce the amount of lead allowed to 0.25%. But these requirements do not apply to existing fixtures, such as those found in many older homes.

Ensuring Water Safety

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DOH and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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

Lead Prevention

Renton works to prevent the corrosion of not only lead, but other metals such as copper and iron. First, the pH of the water is adjusted 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 (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 DOH's Lead and Copper Rule. More information is available at doh.wa.gov/leadandcopperrule.

Water Hardness

Renton's water falls within the slightly hard range with about 2.9 grains per gallon of hardness. Hard water may cause scale buildup in cooking pans, sinks, and water heaters, and may require using more soap to form a lather. A water's hardness is dependent upon the levels of two naturally occurring soluble minerals—calcium and magnesium. Renton's slightly hard water would be classified as containing 17.1–60 mg/L of magnesium and calcium. This means that dishwashing and clothes washing require relatively less soap than in other areas where the water is hard.

WATER HARDNESS SCALE

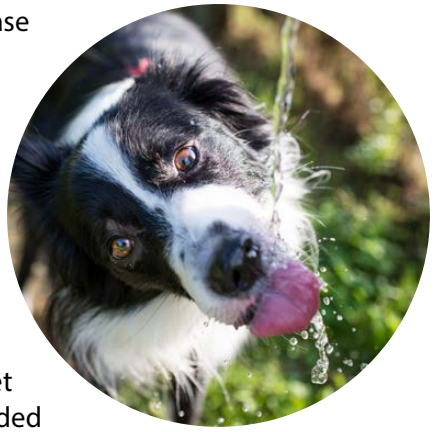
Grains/Gal	mg/L & ppm	Classification
Less than 1	Less than 17.1	Soft
1–3.5	17.1–60	Slightly Hard
3.5–7	60–120	Moderately Hard
7–10	120–180	Hard
Over 10	Over 180	Very Hard

PFAS Chemicals

PFAS is an acronym for "per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances." PFAS are synthetic chemicals used in many consumer products, including food wrappers, fabrics, and carpets, to make them resistant to water, oil, grease, stains, and heat. Certain types of firefighting foam may contain PFAS. Even though PFAS compounds aren't manufactured in Washington State, there are known cases of PFAS contamination in drinking water linked to the use of firefighting foam.

The EPA has established a health advisory level (HAL) for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS) at 70 parts per trillion (ppt). This is not a regulatory standard, but in Washington state the DOH is currently considering setting a state standard for PFAS. The Renton Water Utility tested for perfluorinated compounds in 2014 and 2015 under an EPA rule for unregulated contaminants. Perfluorinated compounds were not detected in any of the drinking water samples.

For more information, please visit epa.gov/pfas and ecology.wa.gov/pfas.



Fluoride

In 1985, the citizens of Renton voted to have fluoride added to the city's drinking water. Fluoride levels were adjusted in 2016 to meet the DOH's new recommended level of 0.7 ppm. More information on fluoride can be found at the CDC at cdc.gov/fluoridation/faqs.

Saving Water

Tips for Creating a Healthy, Water-Saving Garden this Summer

Watering Your Garden

- Avoid evaporation by watering early in the morning and late at night.
- Water deeply, but infrequently. This encourages deep roots.
- Water lawns with one inch of water per week. Or, let areas of your lawn go brown and dormant, but water enough to moisten root zone once a month.

Irrigating Correctly

- Inspect your irrigation system for leaks. An unusually green spot in the lawn may be a clue that there is a leak in the system.
- For automatic irrigation systems, install a rain shutoff device.

Selecting the Right Plant

- Pick plants that resist pests and require less water.
- Group plants by their needs. Place plants that need regular watering together so that you don't have to water the whole yard every day.
- Make space for wildlife by planting native species and avoiding invasive and exotic plants. You can also provide a small water source such as a birdbath and leave wild "buffers" of native plants along fencelines, ravines, streams, and shorelines.

Using Mulch

- Mulch your shrub and tree beds with wood chips, leaves, or bark once per year to conserve water, reduce weeds, and feed the soil. Mulch should be several inches deep and one inch away from the plant stems.

What is Backflow?

Preventing Accidental Backflow Issues

The City of Renton wants to ensure safe drinking water for you and your family. Protecting water quality in our distribution system is our main focus. The City of Renton has an active Cross Connection Control program. A cross connection is any actual or potential connection between your potable drinking water service line and any piping that could contain contaminants. These contaminants could reverse flow or backflow into your potable drinking water service line. Backpressure and backsiphonage are the two causes of backflow. If your home has a lawn irrigation system, a fire sprinkler system, or a boiler system, you are required by DOH to install a backflow assembly. A backflow assembly allows water to flow only in the direction it is intended to flow. If you have comments, questions, or concerns about these requirements, please contact Mick Holte by email at mholte@rentonwa.gov or by phone at 425-430-7207.

the Garden Hotline

Your Garden. Our Expertise.

For free advice on your yard, call the Garden Hotline!
206-633-0224
gardenhotline.org

Did You Know?

You Can Save Money on Your Water Bill

- Replace worn toilet flappers.
- Replace worn washers and gaskets in faucets, showerheads, and hoses.
- Keep an eye out for unusually damp or green patches in your yard - these could be a sign of an underground leak.
- Check irrigation systems each spring for freeze damage and broken parts.
- Visit savingwater.org or call 206-684-7283 for more ways to use water wisely.

It's Easy to See How Much Water Each Household Uses

Individual account water consumption history and usage data is 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. Visit rentonwa.gov/waterusage.

Salmon Rely on Us to Keep Their Water Clean

May and June signal the start of summer and peak water use season—the time when rain stops and people use more water in their yards and gardens. It is especially important to conserve water in summer and fall when stream flows are lowest. Your actions can help to protect salmon and their freshwater habitat. If you want to see salmon in the streams, look for the Salmon SEEson campaign this fall to get the latest on when and where the fish will be.

Here are a few ways to help protect our local salmon:

- Never dump oil or other chemicals down storm drains. Make sure these pollutants are not leaking onto driveways or other paved surfaces to avoid them being washed into waterways.
- Pressure wash with water alone or with an eco-friendly cleaner if needed; keep paint flakes, grease, and other pollutants from washing into storm drains, ditches, or waterways.
- Sweep sidewalks and driveways instead of hosing. Put sweepings in the garbage to prevent pollutants and debris from entering streams.
- Use automatic car washes that recycle water and perform proper disposal of detergents. Salmon do not like soap.

2018 Renton Water Quality Results

The City of Renton meets or exceeds all regulatory standards, ensuring that your water is safe to drink.

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[1] (ppm)	2018	4	4	0.9 (0.4–0.9)	Water additive to prevent tooth decay
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	2.0 (0.3–2.0)	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2018	80	Not Established	3.7 (ND–3.7)	Disinfection by-products
Copper (ppm)	2016[2]	1.3*	1.3	0.02 (one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Sodium[3] (ppm)	2016[2]	Not Established	Not Established	10 (one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment

*Value referred to as MCL for copper is not actually MCL; instead, it is called an "Action Level" under the Lead & Copper Rule.

Sampling Points in the Water Distribution System

Detected Substance	Year Sampled	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Average Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria (%)	2018	5% of samples positive per month	0%	0% (no samples positive)	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	0.9 (0.2–1.5)	Additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes** (ppb)	2018	80	Not Established	7.4 (5.6–9.2)	Disinfection by-products
Haloacetic Acids** (ppb)	2018	60	Not Established	2.7 (1–4.3)	Disinfection by-products

** In 2016, Renton qualified for reduced monitoring for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Sampling occurs at two sites once per year.

Residential Water Taps

Detected Substance	Year Sampled	90th Percentile	Action Levels	90th Percentile (Range)	Possible Sources
Copper[4] (ppm)	2016[2]	1.3	1.3	0.31 (0.04–0.45)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead[4] (ppb)	2016[2]	15	0	1 (ND–2)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Sampling Results

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

Detected Substance	Year Sampled	MRL[5]	Average Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Manganese (ppb)	2018	0.4	0.5 (ND–0.5)	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide (ppb)	2018	20	42 (ND–42)	Naturally present in the environment
HAA5 (ppb)	2018	0.2	4.5 (2.4–6.6)	Disinfection by-products
HAA6Br (ppb)	2018	0.3	3.3 (2.8–3.7)	Disinfection by-products
HAA9 (ppb)	2018	0.2	7.5 (4.6–10.3)	Disinfection by-products

1. Renton measures fluoride levels daily in the distribution system. Beginning in April 2016, Renton lowered the fluoride level to 0.7 ppm, which is the new level recommended by the DOH. Renton citizens voted to add fluoride to the drinking water in 1985.
2. The water quality information presented is from the most recent testing within the last five years.
3. 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.
4. There were 41 samples tested for copper and lead. All of the samples tested had levels far below the Action Levels for both copper and lead.
5. EPA has established MRLs for UCMR4 based on the capability of the analytical method and therefore states the lowest detection limit of the instrument. It is not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful." The detection of a UCMR4 contaminant does not represent cause for concern in and of itself. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation.

2018 Seattle Public Utilities Water Quality Results

Since 2012, the city has purchased water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) to serve the Renton Boeing plant. Results of the 2018 water quality monitoring requirements performed by SPU for the Cedar River and Tolt River sources are shown below.

	EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in Tolt Water		
Detected Substance	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Possible Sources**
RAW WATER							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	0.9	0.4–2.1	1.3	1.1–1.5	Naturally present in the environment
FINISHED WATER							
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.3	0.2–2.3	0.04	0.01–0.35	Soil runoff
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.4	0.4–0.6	0.4	0.4–0.44	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	1.5	1.3–1.6	1.1	1.0–1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	One Sample	0.07	One Sample	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.27	0.25–0.33	0.2	ND–0.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.4–0.8	0.7	0.6–0.8	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth

Definitions

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

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.

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.

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*

NA: *Not Applicable*

ND: *Not Detected*

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* – Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2018 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt supply it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. For November 2018, 99.4% of the samples from the Tolt were below 0.3 NTU. All of the other months in 2018 had 100% of samples below 0.3 NTU for the Tolt.

ppb: *1 part per billion* = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter. 1 ppm = 1000 ppb.

ppm: *1 part per million* = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter. 1 ppm = 1000 ppb.

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

Who Do I Call?

Questions about this report:
Water Utility Engineering at 425-430-7287

Water discoloration, taste, or odor:
Water Quality at 425-430-7400 (7 a.m.–3:30 p.m.) or 425-430-7500 after hours or weekends

EMERGENCIES: CALL 911

To report water pressure problems, water leaking in the streets, or water leaking at a meter:
Water Maintenance at 425-430-7400 (7 a.m.–3:30 p.m.) or 425-430-7500 after hours or weekends

If you are moving and need to arrange for a change of water service, or for general billing questions:
Utility Billing at 425-430-6852

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; and 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 hadl cid fahmaysa.

Karkari biyaha inta aadan isticmaalin.

WATER QUALITY REPORTS CAN BE FOUND ONLINE AT:
rentonwa.gov/waterquality