



Skyway Water and Sewer District is pleased to present its 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report provides important information about the drinking water you received in 2019. While it might seem technical in nature, we hope that you will take a few minutes to read, learn and understand more about your drinking water — where it comes from, its quality, treatment, monitoring and how it compares to federal drinking water standards. The more you know, the greater your confidence will be that the water from your tap is reliable, safe and meets or exceeds the highest standard set for drinking water quality.

**F**or more information about drinking water quality, please contact our office or any of the following agencies:

**Skyway Water and Sewer District:**  
Phone: 206-772-7343  
Website: [www.skywayws.org](http://www.skywayws.org)

**State Department of Health:**  
Phone: 1-800-521-0323  
Website: [www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/](http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/)

**Environmental Protection Agency:**  
Phone: 1-800-426-4791  
Website: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

**Cascade Water Alliance**  
Phone: 425-453-0930  
Website: [www.cascadewater.org](http://www.cascadewater.org)

**City of Renton**  
Phone: 425-430-7295  
Website: <http://rentonwa.gov>

## 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### Water Quality Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

Last year, your drinking water was monitored 365 days a year and was tested for over 100 compounds. The tests were done before and after treatment and while your water was in the distribution system. The tables in this document show the detected contaminants and compare them to the limits and goals set by the EPA and the State of Washington to ensure your tap water is safe. Please note that your water falls safely within state and federal guidelines for each and every contaminant, significantly below the EPA's levels. The tables list contaminants detected in the most recent required testing in the regional distribution systems unless specific information was collected in the Skyway system. Not listed in these tables are the over 100 other contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, in your drinking water. If you would like a list of the other compounds or if you have other water quality questions, please contact our office.

### People with Special Concerns

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/Center 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 (800-426-4791).

# Water Supply

Skyway Water and Sewer District has three separate sources of water: Cascade Water Alliance (Seattle Public Utilities), City of Renton, and District wells. Depending on where you live, you received water from one or more of these sources in 2019. The map below outlines, by color, the typical supply source for various areas of the District as described to the right. The table on the following page is shaded to match these same areas.

## Skyway Well Supply

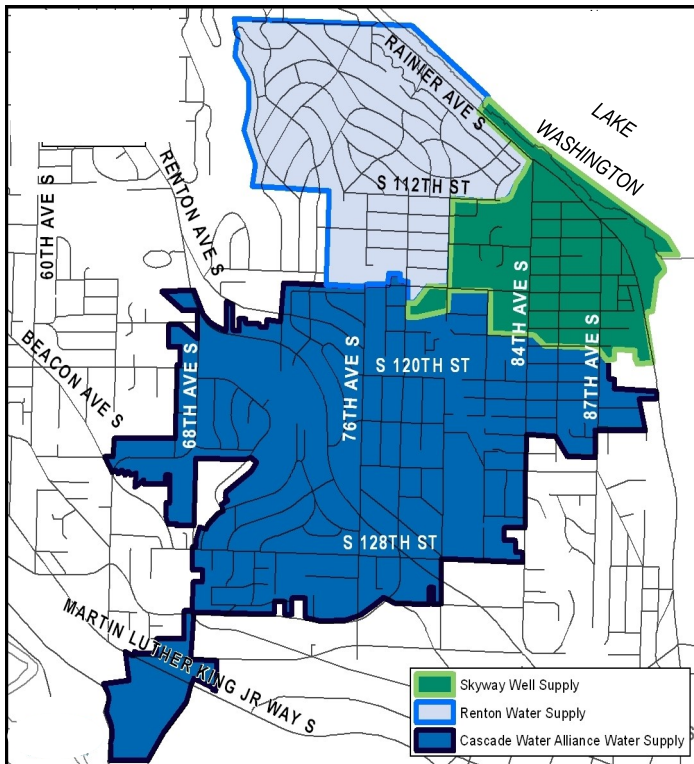
Skyway's own protected wells supplied about 14% of the District's water supply. A filtration treatment plant removes iron and manganese to improve the taste and clarity of this water, then chlorine is added. This percentage of water supplied is expected to increase over the next few years as the District expands its well source use.

## Renton Water Supply

About 31% of Skyway's water was purchased from the City of Renton. The majority of this source is shallow ground water from the Cedar Valley Aquifer and has been treated with chlorine and fluoride and the addition of sodium hydroxide to make the water less corrosive to pipes and home plumbing.

## Cascade Water Alliance Supply

About 55% of Skyway's water was purchased through Cascade Water Alliance (CWA) from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU maintains two pristine watersheds: the Cedar River Watershed and the South Fork Tolt River Watershed. Skyway's SPU supply usually comes from the Cedar River Source. SPU currently treats its water by chlorine and ozone disinfection, fluoridation, and pH adjustment.



## Lead and Copper Information

The regional water supplies do not contain lead or copper. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. Skyway Water and Sewer District 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 2 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 1-800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Lead and Copper Sampling (All Sources)	Ideal Goal MCLG	Action Level+	Results of the 2019 Samplings*	Number of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Lead, ppb	0	15	0	0 of 31	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. These samples were collected in homes within the Skyway Well supply system.
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.205	0 of 31	

+ The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

\* 90th Percentile: i.e. 90 percent of the samples were less than the values shown.

# 2019 Water Quality Sampling Results

				Cascade Water Alliance Supply		Renton Water Supply		Skyway Well Supply	
Detected Compounds	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Highest	Range	Average	Typical Sources
RAW WATER									
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.5	0.3 - 0.8	NA	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
FINISHED WATER									
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.3	0.2 - 1.8	NA	NA	NA	Soil runoff
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.4 - 0.6	1.4	ND - 1.4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.6	1.4 - 1.9	NA	NA	7 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chromium	ppb	100	100	0.27	0.25 - 0.33	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Average = 1.10 Range = 0.35-1.56		Average = 0.84 Range = 0.68 - 0.98		Average = 0.98 Range = 0.68 - 1.33	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride <sup>(1)</sup>	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	0.8	0.5 - 0.8	0.12	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	One Sample	2.1	0.3 - 2.1	0.88	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium <sup>(2)</sup>	ppm	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	13 - 18	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NA	60	29	15.4 - 38.3	Average = 6.2 Range = ND - 6.2		Average = 17 Range = 15.4 - 17.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	26	16.5 - 36.5	Average = 14 Range = 7.3 - 20.6		Average = 30 Range = 25.4 - 34	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Coliform	%	0	5%	ND	ND	Highest 2% 2 out of 1288		ND	Naturally present in environment

## Definitions of Table Abbreviations

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) -** 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.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2019 is 5 NTU, for at least 95% of the samples in a month.

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

**ppm:** parts per million

**ppb:** parts per billion

**NA:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected

- (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 WA State Dept of Health. Renton citizens voted to add fluoride to the drinking water in 1985. Fluoride in the Skyway Well Supply occurs naturally; it is not added.
- (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.



# Water Use Efficiency

In 2003, the Washington State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law to address the increasing demand on our state's water resources. This law required all municipal water suppliers to establish efficiency measures aimed at reducing water use and preserving precious water resources. Key elements of the law included planning requirements, distribution system leakage standards and water use efficiency (WUE) goal setting and performance rating.

As mentioned on page 2, Skyway Water and Sewer District has three sources of water: Cascade Water Alliance (Cascade), City of Renton and District wells. The water obtained through Cascade, which purchases its water from Seattle Public Utilities on behalf of its member utilities, comes from the Cedar River. Cascade also owns Lake Tapps, which can serve as a future source of municipal drinking water if needed.

Cascade is a municipal corporation formed in 1999 to provide a reliable source of water to municipalities in the region. It includes Bellevue, Issaquah, Kirkland, Redmond, Tukwila, Sammamish Plateau Water and Skyway Water and Sewer District. Each member has a voice in determining its community's future by ensuring the availability of clean, safe and reliable drinking water.

In addition, Cascade plans and implements programs, events, outreach and education to all its members' residents, students, businesses and the community at large demonstrating the best ways to use water wisely. This includes free conservation items and resources which can be found at [www.cascadewater.org](http://www.cascadewater.org). Saving water today means putting off development of additional water sources in the future.

Cascade works with its members, as well as other major water providers in the Central Puget Sound region, to make sure all available water is used before another source is developed. This ensures that water will be available for the future, and in case of natural or other emergencies. That's how Skyway Water and Sewer District and Cascade are planning for the future.

Cascade's water efficiency goal is a cumulative savings of 0.6 million gallons (mg) per day on an annual basis and 1.0 mg per day on a peak season basis for the period 2014-19. In 2019, Cascade achieved an annual savings of 142,469 gallons per day or about 24% of its six-year savings goal. Along with savings from 2014-18, Cascade has achieved approximately 169% of its annual goal, slightly more than one million gallons per day.

In 2019, Skyway Water and Sewer District purchased or produced about 235 million gallons of water. As in years prior, the District tracked the uses of this water. In 2019, 82.1% of the water purchased or produced was used by customers or was used for water quality monitoring, fire fighting, main flushing, and construction purposes. About 17.9% of water was not sold or used due to water main or service line breaks and other unaccounted for means.

The Board of Commissioners meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays each month at 6:00 pm at the District office, 6723 S 124th Street. Check the District website at [www.skywayws.org](http://www.skywayws.org) for up-to-date meeting information. Please contact us if you have a topic that you would like to discuss or are concerned about at [info@skywayws.org](mailto:info@skywayws.org) or call us at 206-772-7343.

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

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.

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



## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Sampling Results - Renton Water Supply

EPA has established MRLs for UCMR4 based on the capability of the analytical method. 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. During 2019 Renton detected the following substances.

Detected	MRL*	Average Amount / (Range)	Possible Sources
Manganese	0.4 ppb	0.6 ppb (0.5 - 0.7 ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	20 ppb	32 ppb (ND - 32 ppb)	Naturally present in the environment
HAA5	0.2 ppb	5.5 ppb (3.4 - 7.5 ppb)	Disinfection by-products
HAA6Br	0.3 ppb	3.3 ppb (3.1 - 3.5 ppb)	Disinfection by-products
HAA9	0.2 ppb	8.3 ppb (5.9 - 10.6 ppb)	Disinfection by-products

\* MRL - Minimum Reporting Level