



TUKWILA DRINKING WATER ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2024

Prepared by the City of Tukwila
Public Works Department,
Water Utility Division

System
ID Number
89500F

Sharing the knowledge of safe water

Access to safe, healthy drinking water is a vital part of our lives and the Tukwila Water Department is committed to providing its customers with the highest quality water possible. This report is our opportunity to provide our customers with the results of water quality testing conducted in 2024 and is required by state and federal law. You'll be pleased to know that your drinking water met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water standards during extensive testing in 2024. If you have questions about the information in this report, please call Tukwila's Public Works Department at 206-433-0179.

Tukwila's drinking water comes from the Cedar River Watershed, a highly protected water source in the Cascade Mountains owned and maintained by Seattle Public Utilities. The City of Tukwila is a member of Cascade Water Alliance, a regional water supply non-profit made up of seven municipalities that collectively purchase water from Seattle Public Utilities currently and are working towards developing a new source to meet future demand if it is ever needed.

2024 water quality monitoring results

Listed in the table on the next page are all regulated contaminants that were detected in water quality testing conducted in 2024 and the level at which they were found. None of the contaminants detected were at or above levels allowed by state and federal agencies. Not listed are the more than 200 compounds tested for but not found.

If you would like a copy of the list of undetected contaminants (compounds monitored for but not found), please call Tukwila Public Works Operations at 206-433-1860.

Treating the water we drink

There are four steps in the treatment of the Cedar water supply: screening, fluoridation, corrosion control, and disinfection. The water first passes through coarse screens to remove debris, and fluoride is added for dental health protection. At the Cedar Treatment Facility, lime is added for pH adjusted corrosion control to minimize lead leaching in older plumbing systems and the water is disinfected to eliminate microbial contaminants. The disinfection process is a combination of chlorination, ozonation to improve taste and odor and Giardia control, and ultraviolet light disinfection to disable chlorine resistant contaminants.

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2024 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Units of Measure:

ppm: 1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter

ppb: 1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter

1 ppm = 1,000 ppb pCi/L = picocuries per liter

	EPA'S ALLOWABLE LIMITS		LEVELS IN CEDAR WATER		
Detected Compounds (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Typical Sources
RAW WATER					
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	0.73	0.5 to 1.23	Naturally present in the environment
FINISHED WATER					
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.41	0.16 to 2.1	Soil runoff
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.4	0.3 to 0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2,000	2,000	1.3	1.2 to 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	1.7	ND to 14	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.65	0.6 to 0.7	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	One sample	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	32	12.6 to 47.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (5) (ppb)	NA	60	26	14.1 to 40.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	1.16	0.34 to 1.85	Water additive used to control microbes

Definitions used in the table

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

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.

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. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

NA Not Applicable

ND Not Detected

Public Notification for Cedar Treatment Facility June 2024 Issue

“The Washington State Department of Health requires utilities to notify customers in the event of a minor monitoring violation. It was determined that Seattle Public Utilities experienced a minor monitoring violation for the Cedar Treatment Facility on June 21, 2024, when one part of the monitoring equipment failed to record a portion of data for one of the seven operating ultraviolet (UV) treatment units. Other data was available for that UV unit showing that UV treatment was still occurring, so there were no public health implications. Repairs were made, system programming improved, and operators were provided with additional training to help prevent this from happening in the future. If you have any questions about this event, please call Seattle Public Utilities at 206-615-0827.”

2024 Water Quality UCMR 5

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. For more information, contact the Tukwila Water Department at 206-433-1863 or email tukpweng@ci.tuwila.wa.us.

The City of Tukwila Water Department collected samples from its distribution system during 2024 to fulfill its sampling requirement. The detection summary is as follows:

Detection Summary

Client: City of Tukwila Water Department
Job ID: 380-86257-1
Project/Site UCMR5 SE1
Client Sample ID: 89500F-Supply Station #15-15
Lab Sample ID: 380-86257-1
PWSID Number: WA538950

[No Detections]



Lead and copper and your drinking water – are you at risk?

Our source waters do not contain lead or copper. However, lead and copper can leach into water from building plumbing systems containing copper pipes, lead-based solder, brass fixtures, or some types of zinc coatings used on galvanized pipes and fittings. 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 Tukwila Water Department 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 (800-426-4791) or at [EPA.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level 1	2024 Results 2	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	3.8	0 of 51	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0 of 51	
1 – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.					
2 – The monitoring results in the above table are from a regional sampling program conducted in 2024, the most recent testing required by regulation. Of the 51 homes sampled, three were in Tukwila, none of which exceeded the action levels for lead or copper.					



Ensuring your water is pure

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State Department of Health (DOH) prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same level of public health protection. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The complete Service Line Survey is available online at <https://www.tukwilawa.gov/wp-content/uploads/PW-Water-Quality-Report-Service-Line-Survey-Spreadsheet.pdf>



Important information from the EPA and DOH about all drinking water

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) oversees the Source Water Assessment Program. According to DOH, all surface waters in Washington are given a susceptibility of “high,” regardless of whether contaminants have been detected or whether there are any sources of contaminants in the watershed. The Cedar River Watershed is publicly owned and managed for water quality. Agricultural, industrial, residential and recreational uses are prohibited. This means there is little opportunity for contaminants to enter the water. However, there is always some potential for naturally occurring sources of contamination. In the Cedar River Watershed the potential sources of contamination include:

- microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria from wildlife,
- inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which are naturally occurring; and
- organic contaminants, which result from chlorine combining with naturally occurring organic matter

Information on the source water assessments is available from the DOH website at Fortress.WA.gov/doh/eh/dw/swap/maps/.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons (such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV, AIDS or other immune system disorders), some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).



Conservation

In 2024, the Tukwila Water Department supplied over 670 million gallons of water to its retail and commercial customers. This water comes from a finite regional supply that must be used efficiently in order to meet the needs of people as well as maintaining adequate in-stream flows to protect salmon and other wildlife. Recognizing the importance of conservation in meeting the water needs of future generations, in 2003 the Washington Legislature enacted the Municipal Water Law, which requires municipalities to use water more efficiently.

Being connected to a regional water supply means we must take a regional approach to water conservation. In October 2013, with authorization from the Washington State Department of Health, Cascade Water Alliance adopted a single, regional savings goal on behalf of all its members for the next six years. The goal is a cumulative savings of 600,000 gallons per day on an average annual basis and 1,000,000 gallons per day on an average peak season basis. In 2024, Cascade Water Alliance members saved an estimated 30 million gallons of water per year. Along with 2019-23 savings, this represents 52% of Cascade’s 2019-24 Water Use Efficiency Savings Goal.

These savings were realized by employing several different measures including installation of high-efficiency showerheads and aerators on commercial accounts, free online ordering of conservation items through Cascade’s website, and training for landscape contractors. Some of the water saving offers available to Tukwila customers include free low-flow showerheads, faucet aerators, and shower timers. Visit the Cascade Water Alliance website at CascadeWater.org to look for the water conservation rebates and programs available to Tukwila water customers.

The Municipal Water Law also requires water suppliers to keep water loss in their distribution systems below 10% measured as a three-year average. For the three-year period ending in 2024, the Tukwila Water Department kept water loss in the system down to 7.3% with an aggressive program of leak detection and repair. This is considered low by industry standards and is a testament to the investments made in water infrastructure by the City of Tukwila.

Frequently Asked Questions

Is Tukwila's water hard or soft?

Water hardness refers to the amount of calcium, magnesium and other minerals dissolved in the water. Hard water has more of the dissolved minerals, which prevents soap from lathering, causes spots or film on glass, and can cause scale buildup. The hardness of Tukwila's water is approximately 1.5 grains per gallon, which is considered soft.

What is the pH of water supplied to Tukwila customers?

The average pH of Seattle's source water is 7.0. The pH is boosted to 8.2 in the distribution system as part of SPU's corrosion control program. This reduces the possibility of metals leaching into the water from plumbing pipes and fixtures.

Does the water I receive have fluoride in it?

Yes. In accordance with a Seattle public vote held in 1968, Seattle Public Utilities adds fluoride to the drinking water at appropriate levels to prevent tooth decay. The concentration of fluoride was reduced beginning in January 2011 from 1.0 parts per million to 0.7 parts per million, the lowest level allowed by State law. This reduction is in response to new federal recommendations and is strongly supported by local health officials.

How can I get more involved in decisions affecting my drinking water?

Please contact the Tukwila Public Works office at 206-433-0179 with any concerns you might have. The Transportation & Infrastructure Services Committee also welcomes public comment, meeting twice monthly in Tukwila at 6300 Southcenter Boulevard.

To find out more about the current Committee agenda, meeting times and online access, call 206-433-1800, or check on the City's website at TukwilaWA.gov.



[Message: 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.	तपाईंको समुदायको निम्ति यो मत्त्वपूर्ण जानकारी हो, कृपया अनुवादको सहायताको लागि भन्नुहोस् ।
Warbixintan waxay wadataa macluumaad muhiim ah ee la xiriira biyaha aad cabtid. Cid ha kuu tarjunto ama la hadl cid fahmayso.	Hi hi nan zatlang nunnak a biapi mi thawngthanh nak asi ruang ah zaangfah nak in holh leh bawmhnak pek ding ah rak hal te.
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.	هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن ماء الشرب الذي نستخدمه. اطلب من شخص ما ان يترجمه لك او يستطيع فهمه.
၎င်းသည် သင့်ကန်မနက်အတက် အရေးပေသည့် အခက်အလက်များဖော်ပြနေသောကောင့် ဘာသာပြန်အကူအညီကို ကော်ပီပို့၍ တောင်းဆိုပါ။	Naglalaman ang report na ito ng importanteng impormasyon tungkol sa iyong iniinom na tubig. Magkaroon ng isang tao na isasalin ito sa iyong wika para sa iyo, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na nakakaintindi dito.
	Ovo je važna informacija o vašoj zajednici, molimo potražite pomoć prevoditelja.

For more information

**TUKWILA
PUBLIC
WORKS
DEPARTMENT**



6300 Southcenter Blvd., Tukwila, WA 98188
206-433-0179 Water Maint.: 206-433-1860
Email: PublicWorks@TukwilaWA.gov
Website: TukwilaWA.gov

**CASCADE WATER
ALLIANCE**

Conservation Rebates: 425-453-0930
Website: CascadeWater.org

**ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY**

Groundwater and Drinking Water site:
EPA.gov/safewater/index.html
Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
Safe Drinking Water Hotline email:
hotline-sdwa@EPAMail.EPA.gov

**WASHINGTON STATE
DEPT. OF HEALTH**

Website: DOH.WA.gov/ehp/dw