There are everyday actions we can all take to use water wisely:

- **Fix leaks early:** Even a small drip can waste water and add to your bill. If you rent, let your property manager know right away.
- **Upgrade when you can.** Newer toilets and appliances use less water and can save money over time. Visit SavingWater.org to learn about rebate offerings.
- **Choose the right plants**. Plants that thrive in the Pacific Northwest need less water and are easier to care for.
- **Take care of your soil.** Adding compost and mulch helps your soil hold moisture, so you don't need to water as often.

Find more tips, how-to videos, and classes at SavingWater.org. Visit savingwater.org for gardening tips, videos and classes.

You may have a toilet leak if you notice:

- The tank refills even when no one has flushed
- Water continues to flow into the bowl
- You have to jiggle the handle to stop the water from running

- The rubber flapper looks worn or isn't sealing

King County Water District No. 90 is proud to be part of the Saving Water Partnership, an organization of 19 utilities across King and Snohomish counties. Visit SavingWater.org for simple tips to help you save water at home and at work.

KCWD90 is a member of Saving Water Partnership.
Go to savingwater.org for more information

SAVING WATER PARTNERSHIP
Make a difference. Use water wisely.

CONSERVATION AND SALMON

The Saving Water Partnership (SWP), which is made up of King County Water District No. 90 and 18 water utility partners, has set a ten-year conservation goal: Keep the total average annual retail water use of SWP members under 110 million gallons per day (mgd) through 2028, despite forecasted population growth, by reducing per capita water use. For 2025, the Saving Water Partnership met the goal, using 97.9 mgd.

Conserving Water Helps Salmon

When you conserve water, you help our ecosystems thrive for generations to come. The mountain reservoirs that supply our tap water also provide water to rivers that are home to salmon, trout, and many other species.

Visit savingwater.org for tips, tools, and rebates. When we work together to save water, it makes a big difference. Thanks to conservation efforts, our region uses the same amount of water today that it did in the 1950's.

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems.

King County Water District No. 90

2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 2025

OUR OFFICE IS LOCATED AT:
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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Sam Amira
Al Materi
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DISTRICT MANAGEMENT STAFF

Darcey J. Peterson, District Manager
Joshua Drummond, Operations Manager
Ellen Mullins, Finance Manager

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

King County Water District No. 90 (KCWD90) is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. Seattle Public Utility (SPU) and private laboratories test our water using sophisticated equipment and state of the art procedures. We are proud to report that the water provided by KCWD90 meets or exceeds established state and federal requirements for appearance, safety and water quality standards.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

KCWD90 serves mostly residential customers in the east of Renton and Unincorporated King County. KCWD90 purchases approximately 93% of its water from SPU's treated Cedar River Supply (chlorination, fluoridation, UV, and ozone). The remaining 7% of supply is produced from our own wells. Wellfield treatment includes disinfection, oxidation/filtration for manganese removal and fluoridation. The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has determined the District's Wellfield is rated as "low susceptibility" for contamination. This is due in part to the fact that the District's ground water source is in a confined aquifer. In 2025, KCWD90 distributed nearly 650 million gallons of water to its customers. Of this amount, approximately 7.11% or about 47 million gallons is considered "lost water" or Distribution System Leakage (DSL). The cost to purchase this "lost water" is approximately $134,000 for 2025. The three year average of DSL water is 6.91%. Lost water is a combination of unseen leaks, under registering meters and/or possible water theft. The District has aggressively replaced old water meters to reduce this "lost water" rate. This effort has decreased the three year average for "lost water" from a high of 22.5% in April of 2021 to 6.91% as of December 2025. This effort has saved the District about $1.2 million in water purchases since 2021. The District takes pride in delivering you safe drinking water. To get that water to your homes, the water needs to be treated, pumped, and stored for use. Then it needs to travel through 180 miles of water main to get to our customers. **This is all done for just over a penny per gallon!**

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING
KCWD90 2025Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level+	90th Percentile*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	1.16	0 of 31	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.048	0 of 31	

* 90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow. Next round of Lead and Copper Testing is scheduled for summer of 2028.

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. KCWD90 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 running 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Lastly, remember that drinking water is typically only a minor contributor to overall exposure to lead. Other sources, including paint, soil, and food also contribute.

There are everyday actions we can all take to use water wisely:

- Fix leaks or report leaks to your property manager right away. Fixing leaks prevents water waste and saves money.
- Upgrade older water-using appliances in your home to newer, more efficient models. Go to savingwater.org to learn more about rebates to replace old toilets.
- Choose plants for your yard or garden that are well suited to the Pacific Northwest climate and need less water.
- Build better soil with compost and mulch. Healthy soil absorbs water easily, drains well, and retains moisture. You know it's time to invest in soil health when your higher-water use plants (like lawns or annuals) need more than an inch of water per week, including rain, in the summer.
- Visit savingwater.org for gardening tips, videos and classes.
- Fix leaks right away to prevent water waste and save money. Outdoors, watch for unusually damp or green patches in your yard, which could be a sign of an underground leak. Check your irrigation system for leaking valves and broken parts each month it's turned on. Learn more at savingwater.org.

DEFINITIONS

ACTION LEVEL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action levels apply to Lead and Copper testing.

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 lake looks. The Turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2025 is 5 NTU.

NA: *Not Applicable*

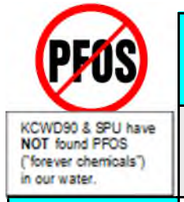
ND: *Not Detected*

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

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

ppt: *1 part per trillion = 0.001 ug/L = 1 nanogram per liter*

Water quality data for non-regulated parameters, such as pH, alkalinity, hardness, and conductivity, are provided on the web at http://www.seattle.gov/utilities/your-services/water/water-quality/analyses. Look for 2025 Analyses.



KCWD90 & SPU have **NOT** found PFOS ("forever chemicals") in our water.

2025 RESULTS			EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in KCWD No.90 Wellfield Water		Comment
	Detected Compounds	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	Typical Sources
Raw Water	Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.7	0.4 to 1.1	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water	Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.5	0.3 to 0.6	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
	Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.7	1.3 to 2.2	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
	Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND			By-products of drinking water disinfection
	Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Average = 0.91 Range = 0.18 to 1.64		0.81	0.39 to 1.31	Water additive used to control microbes
	Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.5 to 0.75	0.72	0.61 to 0.77	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
	Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	NA	60	N/A	N/A	25	19 to 33	By-products of drinking water chlorination
	Manganese	ppm	0.05	0.05	N/A	N/A	0.02	0.001 to 0.038	Naturally present in the environment
	Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	One sample	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	N/A	N/A	25	21-32	By-products of drinking water chlorination
	Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.36	0.17 to 3.65	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

SENSITIVE PEOPLE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants, may be particularly at risk from infections. If there is concern, these people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For this information please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

In 2024, KCWD90 participated in UCMR5. UCMR5 is also known as the 5th round of testing of the "Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule." This rule allows the EPA to test drinking water for previously untested potential contaminants to determine which potential contaminants should be regularly tested in the future. This round of testing includes 30 various compounds of PFAS/PFOS and Lithium. In all cases, there were no contaminants detected. Find the complete report at: https:// www.kcwd90.com/forms/001078.pdf