Soos Creek Water and Sewer District
2024 Water Quality Report

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Soos Creek Water and Sewer District (SCWSD) is proud to provide you with water that meets or exceeds all federal drinking water quality standards.

The Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) Cedar River Watershed supplies 100% of this high-quality water. This surface water source is located in a remote and uninhabited area of the Cascade Mountains. Rain and snow runoff from the Cascades are held in lakes in the watershed. The Cedar River Watershed is publicly owned and SPU has an aggressive watershed plan to protect it. Agricultural and industrial activities are not allowed within the watershed, and access to the watershed is restricted to appropriate staff and educational programs conducted by SPU staff.

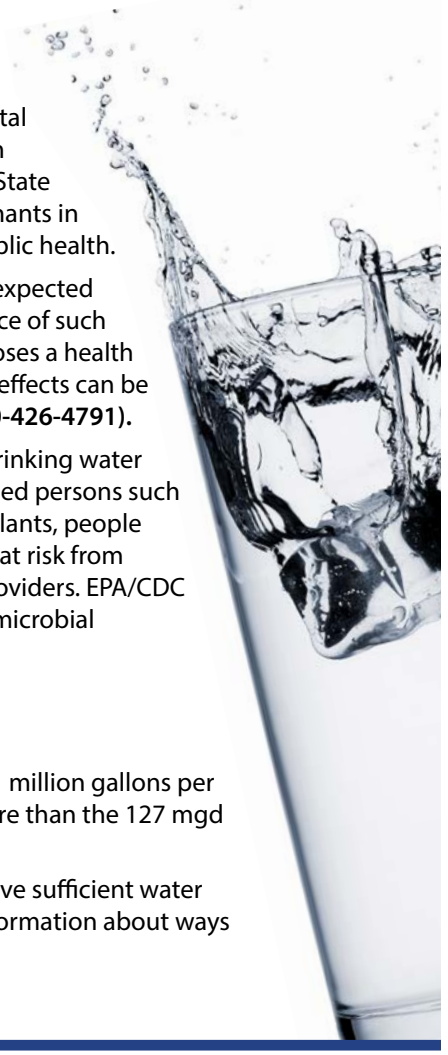
This pristine water is screened, disinfected with chlorine, and fluoridated. A small amount of lime is also added to control corrosion to pipes. Ozonation (a form of oxygen used for disinfection) improves the taste of the water, and ultraviolet light (UV) kills any disease-causing Giardia and Cryptosporidium in the water. The treated water is then piped and pumped into SCWSD reservoirs and distribution mains which bring the water to area homes and businesses.

Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Dept. of Health (DOH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the WA State Dept. of Agriculture 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 such contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants' potential health effects can be obtained by calling: **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population would be. 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 contaminants. These people 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)**.



Water Supply Update

As of June 2, 2025 water consumption for the previous seven days averaged approximately 131 million gallons per day (mgd). That is more than the 119 mgd consumed during the same period last year, and more than the 127 mgd used during the same period over the years 2010-2019.

Based on current conditions and forecasts, Seattle anticipates the regional water system will have sufficient water supply for people and fish. As always, we continue to ask customers to use water wisely. For information about ways to save water, visit ***www.savingwater.org.***

Monitoring

Seattle Public Utilities staff monitors the source water, treatment processes, and distribution system water quality 365 days a year. Different parameters are monitored and analyzed at varying frequencies - generally daily, monthly, quarterly, or annually, in accordance with Federal and State regulations. Some elements of the treatment process are monitored continuously. The data, contained in the tables that follow, reflects the 2024 compliance data for Seattle Public Utilities and Soos Creek Water and Sewer District. If sampling was not required in 2024, levels indicated are for the most recent monitoring conducted. **Our 2024 routine water quality monitoring did not identify the presence of any contaminants at established levels of concern for the general consumers.**

Source Water Assessment

2024 Water Quality Monitoring Results

		EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in Tolt Water		
Detected Compounds	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Typical Sources**
Raw Water								
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.73	0.5 to 1.23	1.24	1.12 to 1.39	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water								
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.41	0.16 to 2.1	0.04	0.02 to 0.29	Soil Runoff
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.3 to 0.6	0.23	0.2 to .3	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.3	1.2 to 1.5	1.21	1.4 to 1.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate**	ppb	0	10	01.3	ND to 14	0.3	ND to 3.8	By product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.65	0.6 to 0.7	0.7	0.6 to 0.8	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	One Sample	0.08	One Sample	Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform, Total	%	0	5%					Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	41	24 - 59			By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	NA	60	36	23 - 59			
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRD =4	1.04	.20 - 1.68			Water additive used to contol microbes

*** SPU is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. In October 2024, a bromate sample was not analyzed for the Tolt supply, and therefore SPU cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. However, based on historical data and results since October 2024, Tolt bromate levels are generally non-detect.*

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 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. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2024 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt supply it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 100% of Tolt samples in 2023 were below 0.3 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*

1 ppm = *1000 ppb*

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results (Cedar WSA)

Perameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level+	2024 Results*	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	

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. Soos Creek Water & 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 or at ***http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead****.*

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 programing 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.**

SCWSD Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Sampling Data

The EPA requires UCMR5 data is reported to let you know about new contaminants that may be regulated in the future. The EPA reqires us to monitor contaminants that do not have defined health-based standards, and uses this information to determine the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water systems that may lead to future regulations. Testing was not required in 2024. You can find past monitorin information on the District website at: ***https://www.sooscreek.com/164/Water-Quality***

Below are the locational running annual average monitoring results within the SCWSD distribution system for two disinfection byproducts, trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5); both are below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 80 ppb for TTHMs and 60 ppb for HAA5.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Monitoring Results

HAA5 concentrations expressed as µg/L (ppb)
For Dates 1/1/2024 to 12/30/2024

PWS ID	District Name	Site	1st Quarter 2024	2nd Quarter 2024	3rd Quarter 2024	4th Quarter 2024	Locational Running Annual Average
40100	Soos Creek Water & Sewer District						
		58-10	27.8	29.5	19.3	24.8	25
		58-11	37.2	40.7	23.4	25.6	**32**
		58-12	34.1	30.9	26.3	26.7	30
		58-13	34.0	40.5	25.3	24.9	**31**
		58-2	36.5	29.6	23.7	24.1	28
		58-3	34.7	40.1	26.3	24.4	**31**
		58-8	37.7	37.6	24.4	25.8	**31**
		58-9	35.0	27.8	21.6	25.1	27
40100		Average	**34.6**	**34.6**	**23.8**	**25.2**	**30**

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Monitoring Results

TTHM concentrations expressed as ug/L (ppb)
For Dates 1/1/2024 to 12/30/2024

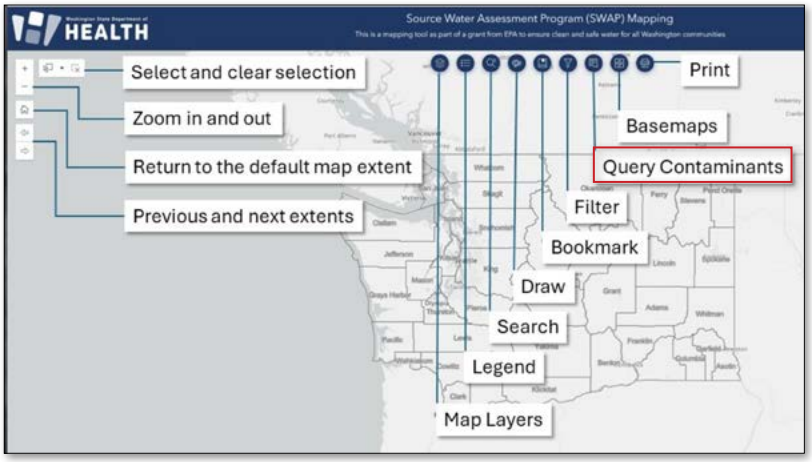
PWS ID	District Name	Site	1st Quarter 2024	2nd Quarter 2024	3rd Quarter 2024	4th Quarter 2024	Locational Running Annual Average
40100	Soos Creek Water & Sewer District						
		58-8	36.3	45.4	34.0	25.5	35
		58-9	46.3	39.8	29.3	23.9	35
		58-11	32.3	47.6	32.7	27.4	35
		58-3	31.0	41.9	32.3	24.7	32
		58-10	41.9	46.5	46.5	29.0	**41**
		58-2	31.5	59.3	32.9	25.3	37
		58-13	28.0	37.7	36.0	23.8	31
		58-12	36.2	50.2	40.5	30.5	39
40100		Average	**35.4**	**46.1**	**35.5**	**26.3**	**36**

Source Water Assessment

The Dept. of Health (DOH) conducted a source water assessment to determine potential contaminant sources. According to DOH, all surface waters in Washington are given a susceptibility rating of "high," regardless of whether contaminants have been detected or whether there are any sources of contaminants in the watershed.

Some potential natural sources of contamination include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa from wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which are naturally occurring.
- Organic contaminants, which result from chlorine combining with the naturally occurring organic matter.



Information on the Source Water Assessment Program is available on the DOH website, at ***https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/source-water/gis-mapping-tool***.

Regional Water Conservation

Soos Creek Water & Sewer District (SCWSD) adopted the ***Saving Water Partnership (SWP) Regional Conservation Program Water Use Efficiency Goal:*** Keep the total average annual retail water use of SWP members under 110 mgd through 2028, despite forecasted population growth, by reducing per capita water use.

SCWSD is one of a group of 19 utilities that purchase wholesale water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) and is part of the Saving Water Partnership Regional Water Conservation Program administered by SPU.

SCWSD purchased 1.46 billion gallons of water in 2024. Of this, approximately 118 million gallons was lost to distribution system leakage (DSL). Expressed as percentage of water supplied to SCWSD's service area, the DSL loss rate was 8.1%.

The Washington State Department of Health's Water Use Efficiency Rule requires a 10% or less DSL based on a 3-year rolling average. SCWSD is in compliance with this standard.

In 2024, the Saving Water Partnership met the Regional Conservation Program goal, with Saving Water Partnership members' annual retail water use at 94.5 mgd. We continued to offer customers many ways to conserve through the program website – ***www.savingwater.org***, hotline - **(206) 684-SAVE**, and **Language Line - (206) 615-1282.**

Rebates & Services

- Toilet replacement program
- Sprinkler timer replacement
- Gardening classes
- Water use assessments for irrigation and indoor water use
- Irrigation system upgrade rebate program

Youth Education

- Conducted 627 presentations for more than 14,000 K-8 grade students.

Community Education

- Shared information at 24 community festivals to more than 25,000 people.

Technical Assistance

- Commercial program promoted conservation supplies, assistance, and in-depth water use assessments to businesses.
- Landscape water use assessments available for multifamily and commercial customers.
- Indoor water use assessments available for commercial customers.

For more information, please see the 2024 Regional Water Conservation Program Annual Report at *www.savingwater.org.*

Using water wisely is important year-round, but it's especially important in the summer and fall. Stream flows are already naturally low when adult salmon are returning to our local rivers and streams to spawn. Every drop we save helps keep water in our rivers and lakes. Learn about everyday actions we can take to use water wisely at ***savingwater.org.***