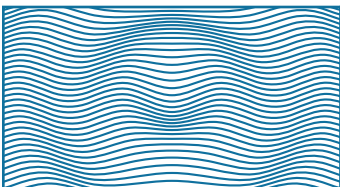




WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023



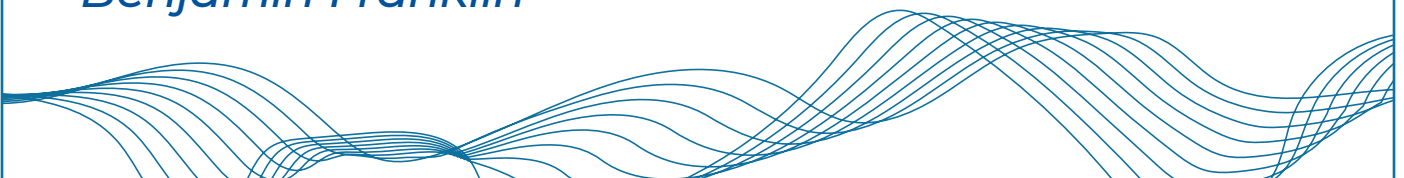
THIS REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION
ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.
PWS ID 381501

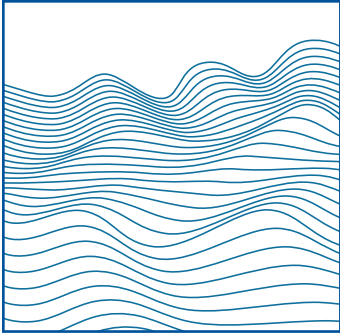




**WHEN THE WELL IS DRY,
WE LEARN
THE WORTH OF WATER.**

-Benjamin Franklin





COMMITTED TO DELIVERING THE HIGHEST QUALITY WATER

Benefits of drinking water: It makes up about 60% of your body, and it supports the functions of your cells and organs. It regulates body temperature. Is vital for healthy skin. It boosts alertness and supports brain function. It aids in digestion.

Water also keeps our city thriving, businesses running and economy growing. Yet we often take it for granted. We turn on the tap and water is available to us. This report is about where Kent’s water comes from, how it gets to you, what it contains, and how you can help us conserve it.

The City of Kent provides our annual Water Quality Report to all our customers, in compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations. We are required to provide this report by July 1 of each year. This edition summarizes the water quality testing

completed from January through December 2023.

The purpose of this report is to share a summary of where your water comes from and how your water was treated and tested during 2023. We continue our commitment to delivering the highest quality drinking water.

We remain diligent in meeting the challenges of water source protection, conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all water users in a fiscally responsible manner.

For questions related to drinking water, call **253-856-5600**. You may also contact the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water, at **253-395-6750**.



KENT WATER FACTS

SOURCES

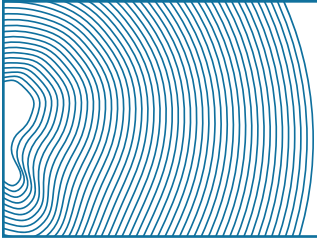
16 wells
2 springs
1 surface (Tacoma Water)
2.783 billion gallons of water produced
17,106 routine water quality tests performed

STORAGE

10 water reservoirs
30 million gallons of storage for peak demand & fire flow
7 pump stations
8 primary pressure zones

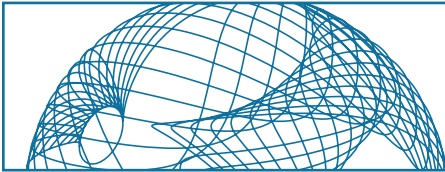
DISTRIBUTION

78,775 water customers served
16,002 water service connections
287.4 miles of pipe
8,937 water valves
3,029 fire hydrants



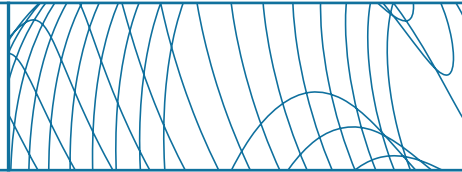
HOW IS MY WATER TREATED & PURIFIED?

The primary treatment methods for water supplied to Kent's customers are chlorination, fluoridation and pH adjustment.



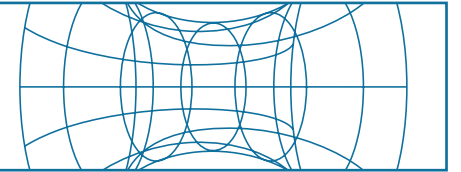
Chlorine

Chlorine is used for disinfection of the water supply. Chlorine kills germs and microorganisms that may be in the water supply and acts as a protective barrier from any recontamination while water is in the distribution system. The average chlorine residual in your drinking water is 0.94 parts per million (ppm).



Sodium Fluoride

Sodium Fluoride is added to the water supply to aid in the prevention of tooth decay. Fluoride levels are maintained at an average of 0.71 ppm.



Sodium Hydroxide

Sodium Hydroxide is added to the water supply to raise pH levels. pH levels, which are a measurement of acidity, are adjusted to make the water less corrosive on plumbing and reduce the amount of lead and copper that can dissolve into drinking water.



Howard Hanson Dam
Photo Courtesy of Tacoma Water

The City of Kent also obtains water from the City of Tacoma. Tacoma's water supply is surface water coming from the Eagle Gorge Reservoir on the upper Green River in southeast King County. It is also disinfected with chlorine, fluoridated and pH-adjusted with sodium hydroxide. In addition, Tacoma uses

ozone to control taste and odor. This report includes Tacoma's water quality in our system.

For more information on Tacoma water, visit [MyTPU.org/tacomawater/water-quality](https://www.mytpu.org/tacomawater/water-quality).



PROTECTING OUR GROUNDWATER

Several aquifers supplying Kent's water are shallow and receive most of their water through infiltration (rainfall trickling through the ground into the aquifer). Because of this, the aquifers are susceptible to contamination from aboveground activities that have the potential to introduce contaminants through the ground to the aquifer.

To ensure Kent's groundwater is protected, a Wellhead Protection Program was implemented in 1996 and updated in 2021. This program ensures our groundwater sources are regularly monitored to provide a high-quality water supply. By monitoring how water flows underground and where potential sources of contaminants are located, we can be better prepared to respond in the event of an emergency or contamination.

Economic growth has the potential to impact groundwater resources by creating impervious surfaces which concentrate pollutants and decrease aquifer recharge rates. Growth can also lead to additional pesticide and fertilizer use that could

impact water quality and quantity. The City reviews land use applications to ensure development will not have a negative impact on groundwater resources. New developments are encouraged to maintain a no-net-loss in aquifer recharge.

For more information on the Wellhead Protection Program, call **253-856-5527**.

To report spills, water pollution or contamination, call **253-856-5600**.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) provides alternatives for farmers, golf course managers, parks departments, school districts, public works crews and homeowners to control nuisance plants and insects. Alternatives in IPM are provided to decrease environmental impacts and protect groundwater. For example, instead of spraying an entire playfield for weeds, spot spraying may be used to save money and reduce the amount of chemicals applied.



ABOUT PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a family of chemicals used since the 1950s to manufacture stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick products. PFAS are widely used as coatings in common consumer products such as food packaging, outdoor clothing, carpets, leather goods, ski and snowboard waxes, and more. Certain types of firefighting foam—historically used by the U.S. military, local fire departments and airports—may contain PFAS.

The State Board of Health adopted standards for PFAS in Group A public drinking water systems in October 2021. To support this process, the Department of Health reviewed the most current science and recommended state action levels

on five PFAS compounds to protect public health. The rule also requires monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting, follow-up actions, and other associated requirements for PFAS. In the first quarter of 2022 the city collected samples at its water sources that were analyzed for PFAS compounds. Those results can be found in the Monitoring Results section of this report.

In June of 2023 the city collected samples at 2 water sources that in 2022 had results for PFAS compounds. In October 2023 the city collected samples from its 7 active water sources for PFAS compounds. Those results can be found in the Monitoring Results section of this report.

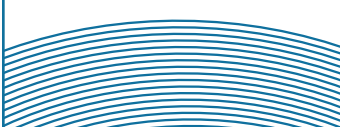
PFAS Regulation Update

On April 10, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted new standards for PFAS in Group A public drinking water systems. To support this process, the EPA leveraged the best available and most recent science, which built on existing state efforts, to limit PFAS in drinking water while also establishing a nationwide health-protective standard. The new regulation established maximum allowable concentrations (Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for 5 PFAS compounds, and a maximum concentration for 4 combined PFAS compounds to protect public health. The EPA standards, although not applicable for samples collected prior to April 10, 2024, are included in the below table for reference.

2024 EPA Adopted PFAS Standards	
Compound	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
PFOA	4 ppt
PFOS	4 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

ppt – parts per trillion

Hazard Index – a summation of fractions. Each fraction compares the level of each PFAS measured in the water to the highest level below which there is no risk of health effects.



WATER USE EFFICIENCY GOALS

State law requires municipal water suppliers to use water more efficiently in exchange for water right certainty and flexibility to help meet future demand. The Legislature directed the Department of Health to adopt an enforceable Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program, which became effective on January 22, 2007.

Water use efficiency goals must be set through a public process and shall be evaluated and reestablished as part of a water system plan update. The City formally adopted water use efficiency goals in 2007 via the City Council Public Works Committee and last updated our WUE Program as part of our 2019 water system plan update. The goals and objectives of the City's WUE Program are as follows:

- Reduce water used by public agencies (e.g., city facilities, schools, etc.) between June and August by 0.5 percent each year.
- Reduce multi-family residential water consumption by 1 percent per year.
- Maintain water loss at less than 6 percent per year (Municipal Water Law standard is 10 percent). Water loss (unaccounted-for water) is an inherent element of water system management which can never be eliminated entirely due to meter inaccuracies, water theft and undetected system leakage.

The City continues its original conservation goal of reducing water use by public agencies and schools, with an emphasis on outdoor irrigation, by 0.5% percent per year.

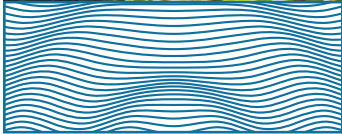
For 2023, indoor water use by government and school agencies for the June through August period is up 33 % over 2022. This is due to continued return to work and school following the pandemic.

For 2023, outdoor water use for these agencies rose 161.4% from 2022. Since goal inception in 2007, overall water use for the period is up 182.7%. This significant increase was most likely caused by the lower than average rainfall from May through August and a 30% increase in the number of irrigation accounts for government agencies

In 2019, the City set a new goal for the 2019-2029 time period. This goal is to reduce multi-family residential (MFR) water consumption by 1% per year. Based on 70 MFR locations (all built before 1992) the annual water usage was down 12.2% in 2023 over 2022. Usage is also down 0.4% in 2023 over the base year of 2019. This may be a result of more people returning to work. The City will continue to work with these MFR complexes offering rebates to replace high water use fixtures with new water efficient fixtures.

The City met its goal of maintaining 6% or less lost water for the year, with a 5.72% distribution system leakage reported. The average lost water rate is 4.4% since 2007.

To view the entire 2022 Water Use Efficiency Report, visit our water utility page at KentWA.gov.



WATER CONSERVATION

Water conservation measures are another tool in protecting our water supply. Not only do they conserve water, but they can also save money by reducing your water bill.

TOILET REBATE

Buying a new toilet? Make it a Water Sense model, and you may qualify for a \$50 rebate*. Water Sense toilets use 20 percent less water than the current federal standard, while still providing equal or superior performance.

To be eligible for this rebate, you must

- Be a City water customer and pay your bill to “City of Kent”
- Be replacing a high-volume toilet that was installed before 1993

For a list of EPA Water Sense-certified toilets, visit EPA.gov/watersense/residential-toilets.

WASHING MACHINE

Save water and energy with a new, high-efficiency, Energy Star washer, and you may qualify for a \$75 rebate*.

To be eligible for this rebate, you must:

- Be a City water customer and pay your bill to “City of Kent”
- Purchase an approved high-efficiency, Energy Star washer

For a list of eligible washing machines, visit energystar.gov.

To find out more about these rebate offers, visit KentWA.gov/rebates

*Other restrictions apply.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS:

Inside your home:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes and toilets or replace them with water-saving devices.
- Wash only full loads of dishes and laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for food disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Turn the faucet off while shaving and brushing teeth.

Outside your home:

- Install rain sensor on sprinkler system.
- Water the lawn and garden in the morning or evening to avoid evaporation in hot weather. One inch of water a week is sufficient.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses and use water-saving nozzles.
- Wash your car using water from a bucket and save the hose for rinsing.

For more information call **253-856-5589**, or visit: • KentWA.gov/Guides/Natural-Yard-Care
• WaterUseItWisely.com • EPA.gov/Watersense



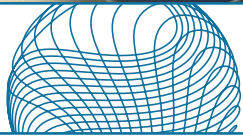
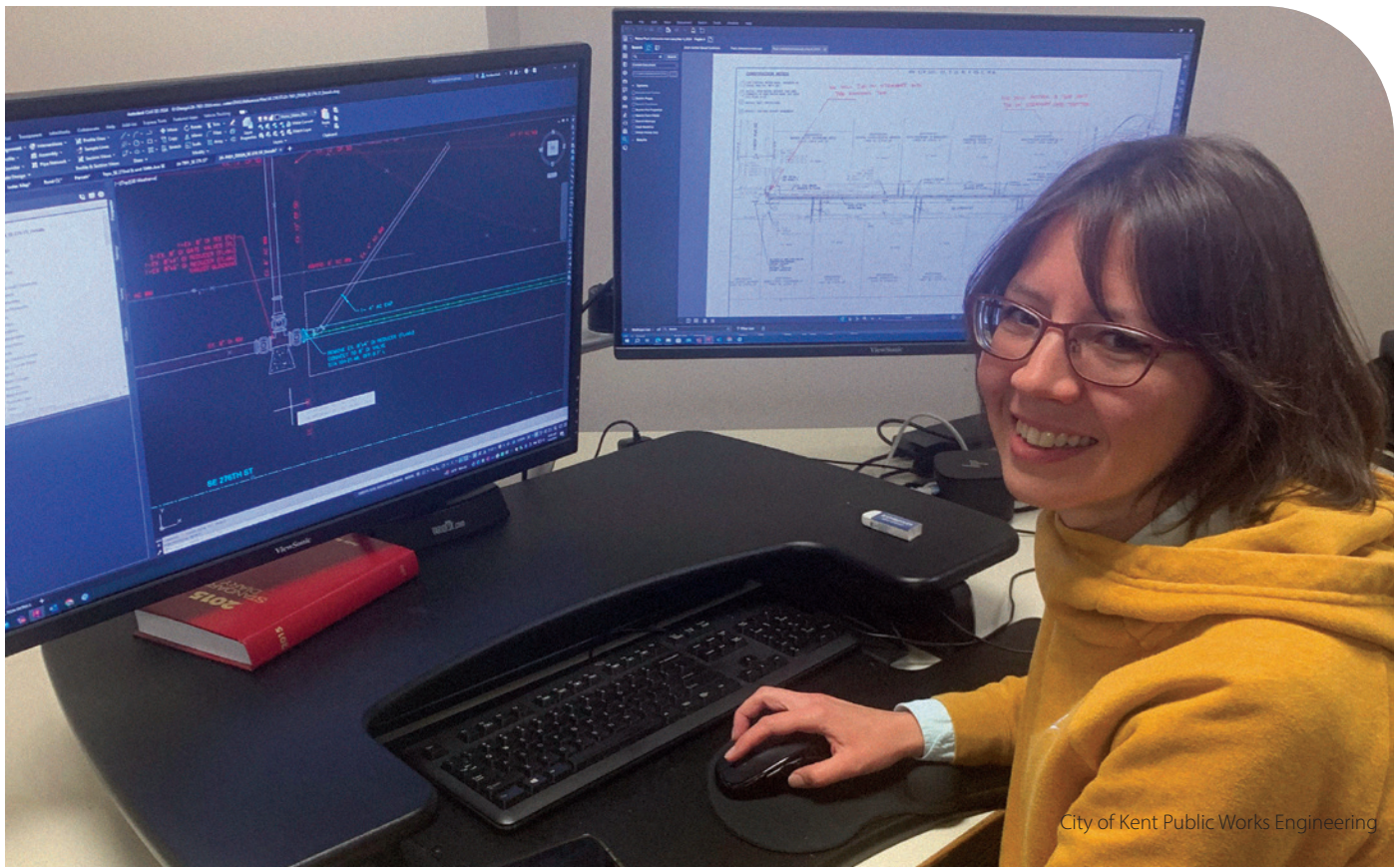
Water Main Installation



BUILDING FOR TODAY

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2023:

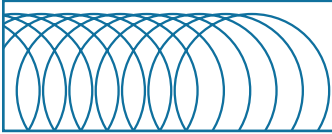
- Construction of a new 5-million-gallon reservoir on the West Hill of our service area was completed. The new West Hill Reservoir was placed in service in June of 2023
- Completed a structural improvement and recoating project on a reservoir on Kent's East Hill.
- Installed 1,800 feet of eight and twelve-inch ductile iron water main.
- Replaced a programmable logic controller (PLC) at our East Hill Well facility
- Upgraded our utility locating software program
- Completed control system security improvements
- The Water Section continues implementation of a system-wide water main cleaning, unidirectional flushing, valve exercise and water service line/water main replacement program, as well as other related maintenance to improve water quality and system reliability.



PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

THE NEXT FEW YEARS WILL BRING MANY NEW SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS:

- Design and construction of a new water pump station and transmission main to supply water to the West Hill
- Design and construction of projects to complete the second phase of a new pressure zone on Kent's East Hill
- Water main and fire hydrant replacements
- Interior cleaning and inspection of water storage reservoirs
- Design/installation of backup emergency power supply for our water sources
- Design/implementation of habitat conservation measures for our Clark Springs source
- Well and pump rehabilitations at City water sources
- Control and communication improvements at water facilities



WATER SYSTEM PROTECTION

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

The City of Kent implements an extensive cross connection control program to help ensure safe drinking water for its customers.



What is a cross connection? A cross connection means any actual or potential physical connection between a public water system and the consumer's water system or any source of non-potable liquid, solid, or gas that could contaminate the potable water supply by backflow.

What is backflow? Backflow means the reversal of water flow through a cross-connection into the public water system or consumer's potable water system.

Through an active cross connection control program, the City of Kent isolates and eliminates hazards by requiring installation and annual testing of backflow prevention assemblies. A properly-installed and maintained backflow prevention assembly protects the water supply and the health and well-being of those who drink the water. Periodic testing ensures the assembly is working properly.

The following are examples of water uses for which the City of Kent requires backflow prevention:

- Newly constructed commercial facilities
- RV wastewater (blackwater) dumping stations
- Embalming processes at mortuaries
- Hazardous chemicals or biological processes
- Laboratory and aspirator equipment
- Chemical sprayers attached to hoses
- Ornamental landscape ponds and fountains
- Auxiliary water supplies
- Boilers
- Soda Carbonators
- Water recirculation systems
- Swimming pools
- Solar heat systems
- Fire sprinkler systems
- Wash basins and service sinks
- Hose bibs (garden hose faucets)
- Lawn irrigation systems

To learn more about cross connection control, backflow prevention or backflow assembly testing, call **253-856-5500** or visit **[KentWA.gov/Departments/public-works/water/cross-connection-control-program](https://kentwa.gov/Departments/public-works/water/cross-connection-control-program)** Annual backflow assembly test reports can be submitted through the web at <https://kentwa.c3swift.com/>. For a list of Washington State Department of Health approved backflow assembly testers, visit **gccc.greenriver.edu/wacertservices/bat/hire-a-bat/**.

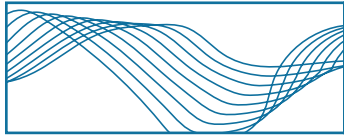
Important health information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with compromised immune systems such as people with cancer, patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at-risk for infections. 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 by calling the **EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

Substances that may be present in drinking water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
- Pesticides and herbicides, from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation.



MONITORING RESULTS

Thousands of water samples were taken in 2023 to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows those contaminants that were detected in the water. Because the concentrations of certain substances do not change frequently, the state requires the city to monitor for these substances less often than once per year. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. Seventy-three other contaminants were also tested for but not found in the water.

SUBSTANCE	Year Sampled	MCL (Maximum amount allowed)	MCLG (ideal amount or less)	Maximum Result	Sample Range	MCL Violation	Major Sources
REGULATED AT THE SOURCE							
Nitrate	2023	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.9 ppm	<0.5 – 1.9 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks & sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2021	5 pCi/L	0	1.480 pCi/L	0.350 – 1.480 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particles	2021	15 pCi/L	0	<3 pCi/L	<3 pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Arsenic	2023	0.01 ppm	0	0.0018 ppm	0.00014 – 0.0018 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2022	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.0039 ppm	0.0022 – 0.0039 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2021	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.00063 ppm	<0.0005 – 0.0063 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED AT THE SOURCE							
Sodium	2023	Not regulated	Not regulated	21 ppm	10-21 ppm	Not regulated	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2023	Not regulated	Not regulated	26 ppm	15-26 ppm	Not regulated	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	2022	Not regulated	Not regulated	0.00030 ppm	<0.0003 – 0.0003 ppm	Not regulated	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2023	Not regulated	Not regulated	15 ppm	2.9 – 15 ppm	Not regulated	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	2023	Not regulated	Not regulated	0.84 ppm	<0.5 – 0.84 ppm	Not regulated	Organic compounds in surface water
Hardness	2023	Not regulated	Not regulated	130 ppm	49 - 130 ppm	Not regulated	Erosion of natural deposits
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2023	60 ppb	na	5.8 ppb	<1-5.8 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2023	80 ppb	na	18.6 ppb	1.6 – 18.6 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2023	MRDLG=4	na	2.12 ppm	0.34 – 2.12 ppm	No	Water additive used as an industry-wide treatment method to control microbes.
REGULATED (Secondary) AT THE SOURCE Substances not considered a risk to human health but can affect aesthetics, such as taste, color, and odor. Results above the SMCL are not considered to be a violation.							
Iron	2023	SMCL=0.300 ppm	na	0.028 ppm	0 – 0.028 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2023	SMCL=0.050 ppm	na		0 – 0.051 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	2022	SMCL=5 ppm	na	0.0018 ppm	0.0014 – 0.0018 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2022	SMCL=1 ppm	na	0.0011 ppm	0.0005 – 0.0011 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	SMCL=500 ppm	na	140 ppm	100 - 140 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
DOH (State) REGULATED							
Fluoride	2023	4.00 ppm	2.00 ppm	0.89 ppm	0 – 0.89 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth
Turbidity	2023	Not regulated	Not regulated	1.87 NTU**	0.03 – 1.87 NTU	No	Soil runoff/pipe sediments & minerals
MICROBIAL STANDARDS IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Total Coliform	2023	<5% positive	0	0	0 of 968 samples	No	Sampling technique, coliforms are naturally present in the environment

**Tacoma Supply

Table definitions:

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a substance that is allowed in drinking water
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): The level above which a substance may affect taste, color and odor but is not considered a risk to human health. Results above this level are not considered a regulatory violation.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health
NA: Not applicable
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water
pCi/L (Picocuries per liter): Unit of measurement used for radiological contaminants
ppb (parts per billion): One-part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter)
ppm (parts per million): One-part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Lead and copper monitoring

To reduce the risk of lead and copper exposure, the city water system utilizes a corrosion control program that adjusts pH levels to reduce the corrosiveness of drinking water. The drinking water system is monitored continuously through water quality analyzers and tested daily to maintain a noncorrosive pH level. In September 2021, the City sampled the lead and copper levels in 45 homes throughout our water system. The results of this sampling showed our corrosion control efforts are working. All sample results showed lead and copper levels were well below the EPA regulatory action levels.

These samples are collected every three years as required by the Department of Health. Another round of sampling will occur in 2024.

The EPA has revised the Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR) which includes a suite of actions to reduce lead exposure in drinking water where it is needed the most. The rule identifies the most at-risk communities and ensures systems have plans in place to rapidly respond by taking actions to reduce elevated levels of lead in drinking water.

Substance	Unit	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90%)	Number of Homes Above AL	Compliance
Copper	ppm	2021	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.12 ppm	0	Yes
	Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits						
Lead	ppm	2021	0.015 ppm	0	<0.001 ppm	0	Yes
	Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits						

Table Definitions:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a substance which triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

ppm (parts per million): One-part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter)

Lead

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. Your water may contain more dissolved metals, such as lead, the longer the water remains in your home's plumbing. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children.

Reduce potential exposure to lead

For water taps that have not been used for six hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. Use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at [EPA.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

PFAS MONITORING RESULTS

In June 2023, the city collected samples and tested for 18 PFAS contaminants to monitor at 2 water sources. One source (East Hill Well) had results slightly above the State Detection Reporting Limit (SDRL), but well below the State Action Level (SAL) set by the Washington State Board of Health in 2021. The other source (Kent Springs) did not have a result (no PFAS were detected). In October of 2023 the City collected samples at 7 water sources. Two sources (East Hill Well & Kent Springs) had a result slightly above the SDRL, but well below the SAL. The other 5 sources did not have results (no PFAS were detected).

Source	Contaminant	6/21/23 Results	10/30/23 Results	SDRL	SAL	Units	Exceeds SAL
East Hill Well	(PFBS) Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	3.7	3.0	2.00	345	ng/L	No
	(PFBS) Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ND	2.3	2.00	345	ng/L	No

Table Definitions:

SDRL (State Detection Reporting Limit) Results above this amount must be reported

SAL (State Action Limit) Water systems with results above this amount must take actions outlined by the Washington State Department of Health

ng/l (nanograms per liter): one-billionth of a gram per liter

ND (Not Detected)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation Fourth Cycle (UCMR4)

Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. In 2019, the City of Kent sampled for 30 different contaminants as required by the EPA and found low levels of four compounds present in our drinking water. The contaminants and their concentrations are listed below. For more information, contact the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

Substance	Unit	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Result	Sample Range	Compliance
Manganese	ppm	2019	0.05 ppm	na	0.012 ppm	0.003 to 0.012 ppm	Yes
	Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits						
Haloacetic Acids							
HAA5	ppb	2019	60 ppb	na	5.5 ppb	2.5 to 5.5 ppb	Yes
	Major Sources: By-product of drinking water disinfection						
HAA9	ppb	2019	Not regulated	na	5.9 ppb	2.6 to 5.9 ppb	na
	Major Sources: By-product of drinking water disinfection						
HAA6Br	ppb	2019	Not regulated	na	1.5 ppb	0 to 1.5 ppb	na
	Major Sources: By-product of drinking water disinfection						

Table Definitions:

- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a substance that is allowed in drinking water
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
- ppm (parts per million):** One-part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter)
- ppb (parts per billion):** One-part substance per billion parts water (micrograms per liter)
- na:** Not applicable



Environmental protection agency and city staff

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulates the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. To provide the same protection for public health, the Food and Drug Administration establishes regulations that set limits for contaminants in bottled water.

The sources of tap and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Tap and bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. However, the presence of these does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling **the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

The City of Kent Water Division is staffed by professionals certified by the Washington State Department of Health to pump, treat, store and distribute your drinking water. For more information on the Washington State Department of Health Operator Certification Program, **visit DOH.wa.gov or call 360-236-3140**.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Public Works Water Utility

253-856-5600

6:30 a.m. – 4 p.m. weekdays

(For emergency or general water questions including quality, leaks or pressure)

During non-working hours, emergency calls are answered by staff who will contact a water utility employee.

If you are experiencing a non-emergency water concern, please submit a request for service through our KentWorks portal at KentWA.gov/pay-and-apply/KentWorks, or call 253-856-5600. Administrative staff are available to assist you during business hours, and afterhours voicemail will be returned the next business day. For afterhours emergencies, please select option 1 to reach dispatch.

City Administration

City Council

253-856-5712

Mayor's Office

253-856-5700

Utility Billing

Questions, shutoffs

253-856-5200

Permit Center

Plumbing/Permits

253-856-5300

Water Meter Permits

253-856-5300

Planning Services

253-856-5454

Spill Hotlines

City of Kent, Public Works Operations

253-856-5600

EPA Hotlines

Safe Drinking Water

1-800-426-4791

Radon

1-800-SOS-RADON

EPA.gov/radiation/radionuclides

WA State Dept. of Health, Division of Drinking Water

NW Operations

253-395-6750

Doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

Kent City Council Meetings

253-856-5712

The Council typically meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7 p.m. Meetings are held in the Council Chambers of Kent City Hall, 220 Fourth Avenue South, Kent, WA 98032.

Please feel free to participate—your input is always welcome!

City Council Committee of the Whole

253-856-5500

City Council Committee of the Whole meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 4 p.m. Meetings are held in the Council Chambers of Kent City Hall, 220 Fourth Avenue South, Kent, WA 98032.

Kent's Lifeline Program

253-856-5200

Seniors, low income, or disabled residents may qualify for Kent's Lifeline Program. The City of Kent offers reduced utility rates for those in need.



The 2023 City of Kent Water Quality Report is ready to view at KentWA.gov/WaterQualityReport.

If you do not have Internet access, or wish to receive a printed copy, call **253-856-5600**.

You are receiving this report as part of a federal reporting requirement for municipal water systems.

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

ਇਸ ਰੀਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਵਾ ਲਵੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ।

Це повідомлення містить важливу інформацію про воду, яку ви п'єте. Попросіть кого-небудь перекласти вам це повідомлення або поговоріть з людиною, яка розуміє його зміст.

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.