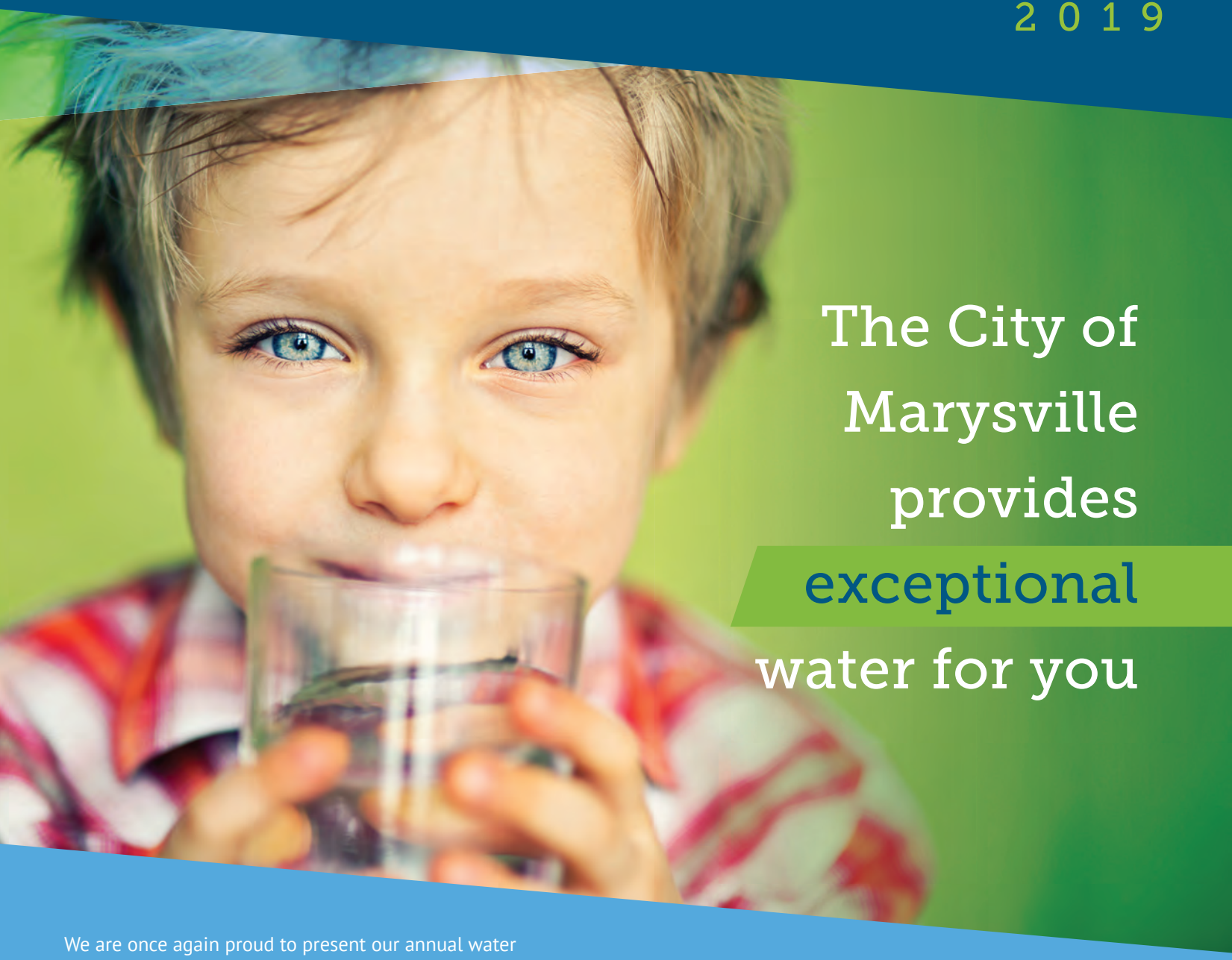
CITY OF Marysville WASHINGTON

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2019



The City of Marysville provides exceptional water for you

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking-water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Customer views are always welcome

Call the City of Marysville Public Works Department's Water Division at (360) 363-8100 for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

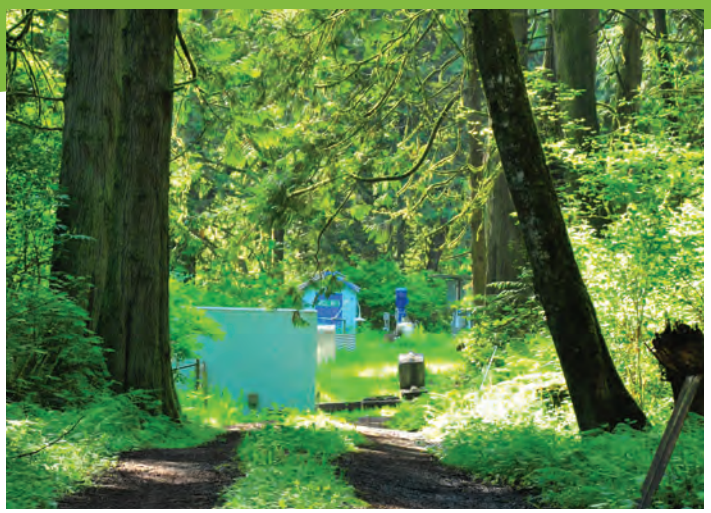
Where does your water come from? How is it treated?

The Lake Goodwin Well is a high-quality source that pulls water from a deep aquifer. The water purity is well above regulatory standards and no treatment is necessary; however a small amount of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is added to the water as an additional safety measure.

At the **Stillaguamish Filtration Plant**, water is piped from a Ranney Well located on the Stillaguamish River to a state-of-the-art treatment system. Water is filtered through an Ultra-Filtration Membrane which removes over 99.99% of any microbiological contaminants. After filtration, a small amount of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is injected into the system for disinfection of any remaining biological contaminants that might pass through the filters.

The Sunnyside Water Treatment Facility provides the City with additional water production capacity. Comprised of a fully automated greensand filtration system with emergency power backup, this source will serve Marysville residents with a reliable source of drinking water for current and future generations.

Water purchased from the **City of Everett** comes from the Spada Lake Reservoir in the Cascade Mountains where rainwater and snowmelt is collected. At the Everett water treatment plant the water is filtered, disinfected, fluoridated, and the pH is adjusted to control corrosiveness.



Edward Springs and Wells

Edward Springs and Wells are Marysville's original water source, developed in 1920. The springs and wells sources do not require filtration due to its high-quality water and protected watershed. The spring water is disinfected by two methods to ensure that any contaminants naturally present in the environment are inactivated.

The first method is to pass water through Ultra-Violet Reactors, commonly known as a UV disinfection system. The UV system inactivates larger organisms such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. In addition to UV, sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is added, which is the best method for disinfection of viruses and bacteria that might pass through the UV system. The wells system requires disinfection with sodium hypochlorite only.

Coronavirus and Drinking Water and Wastewater

The EPA is providing this important information about COVID-19 as it relates to drinking water and wastewater to provide clarity to the public. The COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking-water supplies. Based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies is low. Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual. EPA also encourages the public to help keep household plumbing and our nation's water infrastructure operating properly by only flushing toilet paper. Disinfecting wipes and other items should be disposed of in the trash, not the toilet.

DISTRIBUTION LEAKAGE STANDARD

Water suppliers are required to maintain water loss in their distribution system to 10% or less, based on a rolling three year average.

CITY OF MARYSVILLE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM LEAKAGE FOR YEARS 2017-2019 *(in million gallons)*

Total Water Produced and Purchased	6,367 *million gallons*
Authorized Consumption	6,219 *million gallons*
Distribution Leakage Volume	148 *million gallons or 2%*

The City of Marysville wants to ensure there are abundant natural resources for a livable and sustainable community. Therefore, the City has adopted a conservation program comprised of regional and local measures. The measures are part of a regional conservation program called the Everett Water Utility Committee or EWUC program.

You can become part of our local and regional conservation solution by picking up your FREE conservation kits and receive a one-time rebate up to a maximum of $50 for certain low-flow toilets, tumble-action washing machines, and other water saving devices. Call (360) 363-8100 for more information.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2019 (PWSID# 51900C)

DURING THE PAST YEAR we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

CITY OF EVERETT								
Substance	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Complies?**	**Typical Sources**
				Low	**High**			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.1	0.1	0.2	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0	0	N/A	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.07	100% of samples met limits		2019	Yes	Soil run-off

EDWARD SPRINGS TREATMENT PLANT								
Substance	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Complies?**	**Typical Sources**
				Low	**High**			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4	N/A	4	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.6	N/A	1.6	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.95	100% of samples met limits		2019	Yes	Soil run-off

LAKE GOODWIN WELL								
Substance	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Complies?**	**Typical Sources**
				Low	**High**			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4	N/A	4	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0	N/A	0	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste

STILLAGUAMISH FILTRATION PLANT								
Substance	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Complies?**	**Typical Sources**
				Low	**High**			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0	N/A	0	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.2	N/A	0.2	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.08	100% of samples met limits		2019	Yes	Soil run-off

SUNNYSIDE TREATMENT PLANT								
Substance	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Complies?**	**Typical Sources**
				Low	**High**			
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	N/A	ND	2019	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Range**		**Sample Date**	**Complies?**	**Typical Sources**
				Low	**High**			
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	4	0.8	0.00	1.8	2019	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm) **from Everett Source**	MRDLG = 2	4	0.7	0.03	0.7	2019	Yes	Dental health additive
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	35	13	38	2019	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA(5) (ppb)	N/A	60	36	12	42	2019	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD & COPPER RULE - REGULATED AT THE CONSUMER TAP*

Substance	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**Your Water (90th %)**	**# of Samples Exceeding the AL**	**Complies?**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Sources**
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3	0 out of 75	Yes	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.9	3 out of 75	Yes	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 (UCMR4)*

Substance	MRL	Your Water	Range
Bromide	20 (ppb)	9	0 - 22
Manganese	0.4 (ppb)	105	0 - 1403
Dichloroacetic Acid	0.5 (ppb)	8	2 - 14
Monochloroacetic Acid	1.0 (ppb)	1	0 - 5
Trichloroacetic Acid	0.5 (ppb)	14	4 - 28
Dibromoacetic Acid	0.5 (ppb)	0	0 - 1
Bromochloroacetic Acid	0.5 (ppb)	1	0 - 2
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	0.5 (ppb)	2	0 - 4
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	0.5 (ppb)	0	0 - 1

*The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems, called the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). We are sharing the results of those subtances that were detected in our water during the Round 4, which occurred in 2018 and 2019. As these substances are not regulated, there is no current maximum contaminant level (MCL) associated with these sample results.

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: ppm (parts per million), **ppb** (parts per billion), **mg/L** (milligrams per liter)

AL Action Level – concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level – highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

MRL Method Reporting Limit - The lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined.

N/A Not Applicable

ND Not Detected

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

TT Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce a contaminant level in drinking water.

Health information about your water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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/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).

Is there lead in my water?

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 City of Marysville 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 drinking 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

Can the water at my home be tested for lead?

The water from City sources do not contain lead, however, there can be plumbing components within some homes which can contribute to higher lead levels in your water. The most common of these components are pipe, pipe fittings, solder, and individual fixtures (i.e. faucets). You can find additional information through the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water If you are concerned that your home's plumbing is susceptible to lead release, you can contact a local lab to have your water tested. Laboratories accredited by the Department of Ecology can be found at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/laboratorysearch.