



# Water Quality Report 2022



The City of  
Marysville  
provides  
**exceptional**  
water for you

Our annual water quality report for the year 2022 is now available and we take great pride in presenting it to you. We have consistently maintained our commitment to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards, and we have implemented new techniques to ensure the best quality water for our customers. Despite the challenges that arise with ensuring the safety of drinking water, we remain vigilant in achieving our

goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while meeting the needs of our water users. Please don't hesitate to reach out to us with any questions or concerns you may have about your water, as we are always here to help.

**We welcome your feedback.**

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.

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2022 (PWSID# 51900C)

OVER THE PAST YEAR, we have collected numerous water samples to identify the existence of radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic pollutants. The table presented below only displays the pollutants that were found in the water. Despite the fact that all the substances mentioned are well under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we believe it is essential to inform you of the specific contaminants and their levels in the water.

### REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

#### CITY OF EVERETT

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Complies?	Typical Sources
				Low	High			
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.13	N/A	0.13	2021	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.05	100% of samples met limits		2022	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	2	N/A	2	2022	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3	1.5	3	2022	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.05	100% of samples met limits		2022	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	2022	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	0.29	0.29	0.29	2022	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.07	100% of samples met limits		2022	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	2022	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	0.0	1.5	2022	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm) from Everett Source	MRDLG = 2	4	0.7	0.3	0.3	2022	Yes	Dental Health Additive
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	27	27	45	2022	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA(5) (ppb)	N/A	60	26	8	38	2022	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	2	0 out of 30	Yes	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.36	0 out of 30	Yes	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*Required Monitoring Violation Statement: We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific parameters on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. On July 28-29th 2022, we did not complete the required testing for inactivation ratios and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We have resolved the problem and taken steps to prevent a repeat occurrence.

## YOU CAN HELP KEEP OUR WATER SAFE

Ensuring the safety of our customers' drinking water is our utmost priority. However, we cannot achieve this goal alone, and we need your help in safeguarding this valuable resource. It is important to note that water can sometimes flow back into the plumbing system, known as backflow, which can create a hazardous siphon effect within your household and irrigation plumbing. This powerful force can pull harmful contaminants into your drinking water lines, leading to potential health risks. The best way to prevent such contamination, also known as a cross-connection, is by ensuring that your plumbing fixtures do not come into contact with any non-potable sources. For instance, it is advisable to never submerge a garden hose in any type of container or tub, or connect it to a chemical applicator. Moreover, you must have any necessary backflow prevention assemblies installed on your plumbing system and have them tested annually. These assemblies are commonly used in underground irrigation systems, fire suppression systems, water softeners, boilers, and radiant floor heating systems. Our City of Marysville Water Quality Division is always available to assist you in determining the best methods for protecting your drinking water. Please do not hesitate to contact us.



### 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

It's reasonable to expect that drinking water, even bottled water, will contain some contaminants, but this doesn't necessarily mean it's unsafe to drink. To learn more about potential health risks from contaminants, you can call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Certain groups of people, such as those with weakened immune systems due to cancer treatment, organ transplants, HIV/AIDS, or other immune disorders, as well as the elderly and infants, may be more vulnerable to infections from contaminants in drinking water. If you're in one of these groups, it's important to talk to your healthcare provider for advice on drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Hotline can provide EPA/CDC guidelines on how to reduce the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants.

## Is there lead in my water?

Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can pose a serious threat to the health of pregnant women and young children. This is primarily due to the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Although the City of Marysville is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, they cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. To minimize the potential for lead exposure, it is recommended to flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking if your water has been sitting for several hours. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may want to consider having it tested. You can find information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure by contacting the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting <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](http://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>.

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

**The Lake Goodwin Well** The Lake Goodwin Well draws water from a deep aquifer and is considered a high-quality source. The purity of the water exceeds regulatory standards, and therefore, no treatment is required. However, to ensure additional safety, a small quantity of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is introduced to the water.

**The Stillaguamish Filtration Plant** utilizes a sophisticated treatment system where water is transported from a Ranney Well situated on the Stillaguamish River. The water is then subjected to Ultra-Filtration Membrane filtration, which eliminates more than 99.99% of all microbiological impurities. Following the filtration process, a minimal quantity of sodium hypochlorite, commonly known as chlorine, is infused into the system to sanitize any remaining biological pollutants that could have bypassed the filters.



**The Sunnyside Water Treatment Facility** offers the City an increased capacity for water production. It is equipped with a completely automated greensand filtration system and has emergency power backup to ensure uninterrupted service. This source of water will provide the residents of Marysville with a dependable supply of drinking water for present and future generations.

**The City of Everett** sources its water supply from the Spada Lake Reservoir, located in the Cascade Mountains, where rainwater and snowmelt are collected. After collection, the water is transported to the Everett water treatment plant where it undergoes various processes, including filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, and pH adjustment, in order to control its corrosiveness.

## Coronavirus in Drinking Water and Wastewater

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is offering crucial details regarding COVID-19 with respect to drinking water and wastewater to ensure that the public is well-informed. According to the available evidence, the COVID-19 virus has not been found in drinking water sources, and the probability of water supplies being affected is minimal. Therefore, Americans can consume tap water as usual. The EPA also advises individuals to maintain the proper functioning of their household plumbing and the nation's water infrastructure by limiting toilet flushing to toilet paper. Disinfecting wipes and other items should be disposed of in the trash and not in the toilet.

## Edward Springs and Wells

In 1920, Edward Springs and Wells became Marysville's original source of water. Due to the high-quality of the water and the protected watershed, there is no need for filtration. However, to ensure that any naturally occurring contaminants are eliminated, the spring water is disinfected through two methods.

Firstly, a UV disinfection system, also known as an Ultra-Violet Reactor, is used to deactivate larger organisms like Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Secondly, sodium hypochlorite, or chlorine, is added to provide the best disinfection for viruses and bacteria that may pass through the UV system. The wells system, on the other hand, only requires disinfection with sodium hypochlorite. The EPA recognizes Edward Springs and Wells as a reliable source of clean water for the community.



## 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 2020-2022 (in million gallons)

Total Water Produced and Purchased	7,156 million gallons
Authorized Consumption	6,798 million gallons
Distribution Leakage Volume	357 million gallons or 5%

The aim of the City of Marysville is to create a livable and sustainable community with ample natural resources. To achieve this goal, the city has implemented a conservation program that encompasses both regional and local measures. These measures are a part of the Everett Water Utility Committee (EWUC) program, which is a regional conservation initiative.

By obtaining a FREE conservation kit, you can contribute to our local and regional conservation efforts and also receive a one-time rebate of up to \$50 for specific water-saving devices such as low-flow toilets and tumble-action washing machines. Please call (360) 363-8100 for further information.