



MARYSVILLE
WASHINGTON

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024



The City of
Marysville
provides
exceptional
water for you

Our annual water quality report for the year 2024 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 Water Division at (360) 363-8100 for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2024 (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		2024	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	2.3	N/A	3.44	2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.04	100% of samples met limits		2024	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

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	0.16	N/A	0.16	2024	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Animal waste
Turbidity (ntu)	N/A	TT	0.01	100% of samples met limits		2024	Yes	Soil run-off

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Complies?	Typical Sources
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	4	0.78	0.13	2.13	2024	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm) from Everett Source	MRDLG = 2	4	0.7	0.5	0.8	2024	Yes	Dental Health Additive
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	31	13	52	2024	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA(5) (ppb)	N/A	60	25	6	40	2024	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?	Range		Sample Date	Typical Sources
						Low	High		
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.8	0 out of 30	Yes	0	3.0	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.93	2 out of 30	Yes	0	1.42	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



YOU CAN HELP KEEP OUR WATER SAFE

Providing our customers with safe drinking water is our primary objective - but did you know that we also need your help in protecting this valuable resource? In some instances, water can unintentionally flow in the backwards direction (called backflow) and it can create a dangerous siphon effect within your household and irrigation plumbing - powerful enough to pull contaminants into your drinking water lines. The best way to avoid this potential contamination, called a cross-connection, is to make sure that your plumbing fixtures do not come in contact with anything that is considered non-potable. For instance, never leave a garden hose submerged in any type of container or tub, or connected to a chemical applicator. You must have any required backflow prevention assemblies installed on your plumbing system tested annually to ensure they are functioning correctly. Some common applications for backflow preventers are underground irrigation systems, fire suppression systems, water softeners, boilers, and radiant floor heating systems. Please contact the City of Marysville Water Quality Division if you would like us to assist you in determining the best methods for protecting your drinking water.



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.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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

Both tap water and bottled water come from 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, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.

To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

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 (800- 426-4791) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

IS THERE LEAD IN MY WATER?

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Marysville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Marysville at (360)-363-8100. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The City of Marysville completed an EPA required inventory of the service line material present in the city in 2024. No lead service lines were found. Results of the inventory can be viewed at <https://www.marysvillewa.gov/397/Water-Utility-Services>.

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>.

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 provides 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.



EDWARD SPRINGS AND WELLS

Edward Springs is Marysville's original source of water. Later added were three deep water wells. 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5, (UCMR5)

The City of Marysville collected quarterly Samples at the entry point to the water distribution system for each source according to the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5). These samples were tested for 29 per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. No PFAS or lithium were detected.

Marysville practices responsible stewardship of our resources. Pursuing excellence through innovation and collaboration. 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 getting a free conservation kit, you can help support local and regional conservation efforts and also receive a one-time rebate of up to \$50 for specific water-saving devices like low-flow toilets and tumble-action washing machines. For more information, please call (360) 363-8100.

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 2022-2024 (in million gallons)



TOTAL WATER PRODUCED AND PURCHASED

7,598
million gallons

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

6,925
million gallons

DISTRIBUTION LEAKAGE VOLUME

672
million gallons
(or 8.8%)