Taste ◦ Value ◦ Quality

Water is a life-essential resource. Yet, at less than a penny a gallon, it costs very little compared to its value.

Your water rates pay for everything it takes to operate our water system, from storage and treatment, to delivering the water to your tap. Your water rates also help pay for water system improvements that ensure we can reliably provide high-quality drinking water for generations to come.

As this year’s Drinking Water Quality Report shows, this is an exceptional value for the clean, safe, great-tasting drinking water you receive.
Treated water is delivered to about 570,000 people or 80 percent of the businesses and households in Snohomish County.

Your drinking water comes from Spada Lake Reservoir, located about 30 miles east of Everett at the headwaters of the Sultan River. This 50-billion-gallon storage facility serves as a collection point for rain and snowmelt from the Cascade Mountains. It was created in 1964 through a partnership between the City of Everett and the Snohomish County PUD as part of the Jackson Hydroelectric Project.

Spada Lake Reservoir is located in the Upper Sultan River Watershed, an area encompassing more than 80 square miles. This is one of the wettest watersheds in the continental United States. The average annual rainfall is about 165 inches—five times the rainfall in Everett.

Water quality in the Sultan Basin is carefully monitored. To protect the naturally pristine water in Spada Lake Reservoir, the watershed is patrolled and human activities are limited to minimize the impact on water quality. The City of Everett evaluates and adjusts security measures on an ongoing basis.

**FROM SPADA TO YOU:**
Clean, safe drinking water delivered to your tap

1. Precipitation and snowmelt from the Cascade Mountains are collected in Spada Lake Reservoir.

2. From Spada, water travels to Chaplain Reservoir, where the City of Everett’s water treatment plant is located.

3. The Everett Drinking Water Treatment Plant treats the water using coagulation, flocculation, filtration and disinfection.

4. Water transmission lines carry drinking water to Everett and then to the District’s system.

5. Treated water is delivered to about 570,000 people or 80 percent of the businesses and households in Snohomish County.

**ENSURING AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY**

Water is a precious resource. Conservation helps meet the needs of people, industries, businesses and farms, while also keeping fish and other aquatic life alive and well.

The District has set conservation goals in accordance with the WUER and is required to report our progress and accomplishments annually.

One of the District’s conservation goals is met by our continued participation in the City of Everett’s Regional Water Conservation Program. This program is planned and developed with the water systems that are served with treated water from the City of Everett and is funded from water system revenues.

More than $7.9 million dollars has been invested in regional water conservation activities since 2001. This includes such things as school education, indoor and outdoor water conservation kits, rebates for water efficient clothes washers and toilets, leak detection, business water audits and school irrigation audits. In 2019, 544 water conservation workshops were conducted in classrooms throughout Snohomish County, reaching more than 12,153 students. These efforts have saved more than 3.9 million gallons per day (MGD), enough water to fill more than 92,000 bathtubs a day. Water systems in the program also distributed more than 2,900 indoor conservation kits and 4,300 outdoor conservation kits. These activities saved an estimated 0.67 million gallons per day regionally.

The District’s second conservation goal is to maintain a distribution leakage rate significantly less than the 10% requirement of the WUER. All the water MWWD distributed to our customers in 2019 was initially treated by the City of Everett. In 2019, the District purchased over 618 million gallons of water. The difference between purchases and sales in 2019 indicates a distribution system leakage rate of less than 1.7%, well under the WUER requirement.

Mukilteo Water and Wastewater District pursued an aggressive conservation approach prior to the WUER requirement. Annual customer leak surveys, distribution leak surveys, blow-off replacements, customer consumption databases and irrigation management were and still are utilized to help us and our customers achieve our conservation goals. The District estimates it has received substantial water savings and is on track to meet all its stated goals.
2019 Water Quality Analysis Results

**Detected Regulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Major Source</th>
<th>EPA Regulations</th>
<th>MWWD Water Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)</td>
<td>Maximum Allowable (MCL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td>% Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloordichloromethane</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform (trichloromethane)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloroacetic Acid</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroacetic Acid</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detected Unregulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Major Source</th>
<th>EPA Regulations</th>
<th>MWWD Water Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)</td>
<td>Maximum Allowable (MCL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromodichloromethane</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform (trichloromethane)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloroacetic Acid</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroacetic Acid</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT TERMS**

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (MCLG) — 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL) — 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 water treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** (MRDLG) — 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** (MRDL) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level** (AL) — The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Parts per Million (ppm)/Parts per Billion (ppb)** — A part per million means that one part of a contaminant per billion parts of water. Similarly, parts per billion indicate the amount of a contaminant per billion parts of water.
- **Not Applicable (NA)** — Means EPA has not established MCLGs for these substances.

**REQUIRED POLYMER STATEMENT:**

During water treatment, organic polymer coagulants are added to improve the coagulation and filtration processes that remove particulates from water. The particulates that are removed can include viruses, bacteria and other disease causing organisms. The USEPA sets limits on the type and amount of polymer that a water system can add to the water. In addition to the EPA limits, the State of Washington requires that all polymers used be certified safe for potable water use by and independent testing organization (NSF International). During treatment, Everett add only NSF approved polymers and the levels used are far below the safe limits set by the USEPA.

**Lead, Copper and pH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Major Source</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>EPA Regulations</th>
<th>MWWD Water Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)</td>
<td>Action Level (AL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead EPA and state regulations require water systems to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps every three years. The above data was collected in 2018. The next required round of sampling will be in 2021. The 90th % level is the highest result obtained in 90 percent of the samples collected when the results are ranked in order from lowest to highest. Results for water tested before it enters household plumbing are lower than tap results, which indicates that household plumbing may contribute to lead and copper at the tap.**

**pH**

The Washington State Department of Health requires Everett to operate corrosion control treatment at or above a minimum daily average pH of 7.4. Everett measures pH six times per day (once every four hours). The average daily pH cannot be below 7.4 for more than nine days every six months. In 2019, the average daily pH dropped below 7.4 for one day.

**USEPA required lead statement:** 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 Everett Utilities Division 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
Your drinking water facts and figures

All water sources (both tap water and bottled water) contain impurities. As water flows over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban surface water, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban surface water and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 and US Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.