

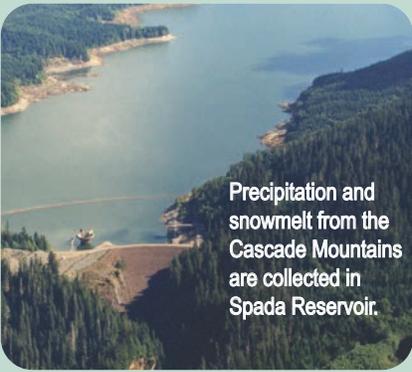
# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2024

## 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 that we will 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.

The City had two test result reporting violations this year from the DOH and EPA. All samples were taken on time and the results were satisfactory.



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

# FROM SPADA TO YOU

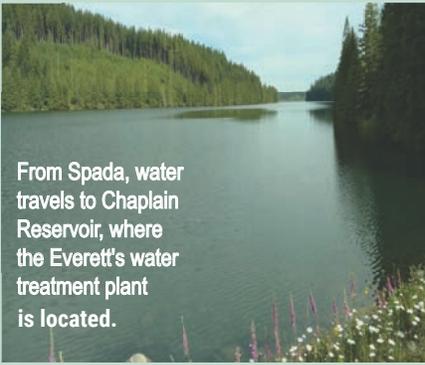
## Clean, safe drinking water delivered to your tap

Your drinking water comes from Spada Reservoir, located about 15 miles northeast of Monroe 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 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—three times the rainfall in Monroe.

Water quality in the Sultan Basin is carefully monitored. To protect the naturally pristine water in Spada Reservoir, the watershed is patrolled and human activities are limited to minimize the impact on water quality. We continue to evaluate and adjust our security measures on an ongoing basis.

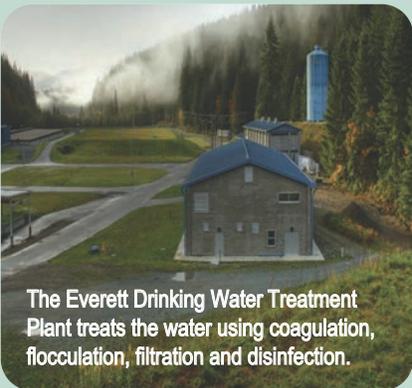
**Water is a precious resource.**



From Spada, water travels to Chaplain Reservoir, where the Everett's water treatment plant is located.

## ENSURING AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY

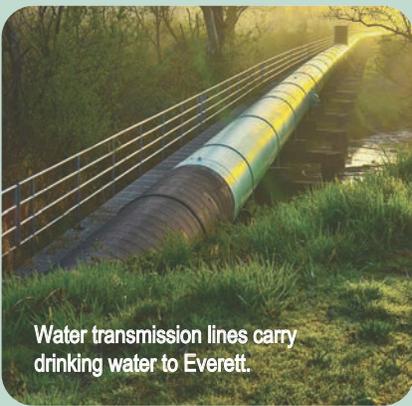
### Conservation helps meet the needs of people, industries, businesses and farms, while also helping fish and other aquatic life



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

Everett provides water to the majority of water systems in Snohomish County and administers a regional Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program, as required by the Department of Health. This water conservation program is planned and developed with the water systems we serve and funded from water system revenues.

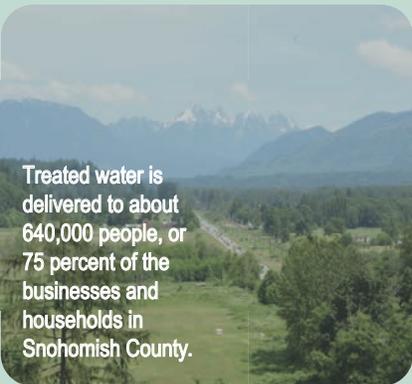
Conservation planning occurs on a 10-year cycles as part of Everett's comprehensive water system plan. The current Comprehensive Water System plan (2020-2029) was issued in mid-2021. The plan states that the WUE program will reduce the regional demand for water by approximately 1.4 MGD on an annual basis through school education and conservation kits, along with continues support of large water users.



Water transmission lines carry drinking water to Everett.

More than \$9.1 million has been invested in regional water conservation activities since 2001. Our current water use efficiency program includes such activities as school education, indoor and outdoor water conservation kits, leak detection kits and support, and indoor/outdoor commercial water audits. Through these efforts, we have saved more than 8.96 million gallons per day (MGD)—enough water to fill nearly 211,570 bathtubs a day.

In 2024, 396 water conservation workshops were conducted in classrooms throughout Snohomish County, reaching 10,200 students. Water systems purchased 1,950 indoor conservation kits, 1,025 kitchen aerators and 5,330 outdoor conservation items. These activities saved an estimated 0.69 million gallons per day (MGD) regionally.



Treated water is delivered to about 640,000 people, or 75 percent of the businesses and households in Snohomish County.

For conservation tips and information, visit [monroewa.gov/483/conservation](http://monroewa.gov/483/conservation)

# 2024 Water Quality Analysis Results

# City of Monroe

## Detected Regulated Contaminants

Parameter	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Monroe Water Results		
			Ideal Level/ Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Range or Other	Average Value or Highest Result	Comply?
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	% Positive	0	5% Positive per Month	None	0%	Yes
Total coliform bacteria monitoring tracks microbial quality in the water distribution system. Monroe collects 31 samples per month or 372 per year. No more than 5 percent of the monthly totals can be positive for total coliform. No total coliform was detected in 2023.							
Fluoride	Dental health additive	ppm	2	4	0.5-0.8	0.7	Yes
Fluoride is added to your water in carefully controlled levels for dental health.							
Residual Disinfectant Level (free chlorine)	Added as a drinking water disinfectant	ppm	4.0 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	0.23-1.03	0.7	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	60	28-44	37	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	80	32-71	50	Yes
Haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease-causing microbes. The TTHM and HAA5 results are from four locations in Monroe, which are monitored to determine compliance with current regulations.							
Turbidity	Soil erosion	NTU	N/A	TT	100%	0.05	Yes
The values reported are the lowest monthly percentage of samples that met the EPA turbidity limit and the highest four hour combined filtered water turbidity measurement obtained during the year. The EPA turbidity limit is 0.3 NTU. In 2022, no filtered water turbidity results exceeded 0.3 NTU so the lowest percentage that met the EPA limit was 100%. The plant targets production of filter water turbidities of 0.10 NTU or less.							

## Lead, Copper and pH

Parameter	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Everett/Monroe Water Results		
			Ideal Level/ Goal (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th % Level	Homes Exceeding the AL	Comply?
Lead	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	15	4 .001	2 of 109 (0 of 4)	Yes
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	.080 0.02	0 of 109 (0 of 4)	Yes
USEPA and state regulations require water systems to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps every three years. Lead and copper monitoring is conducted by Everett and many of the water systems that it supplies in the combined service area as a regional group. The above data was collected in 2021. The next required round of sampling will be in 2024. The 90th percent level is the highest result obtained in 90 percent of the samples collected when the results are ranked in order from lowest to highest. In the past, the results for water tested before it enters household plumbing were even lower than the tap results. This indicates that there is virtually no lead or copper in the water and that household plumbing may contribute to lead and copper at the tap.							
pH	Soda ash is added to reduce water corrosivity by increasing pH and alkalinity	s.u.	Daily Average 7.6	Min Daily Average 7.3	Average 7.6	Minimum 7.2	Yes
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 2024, the average daily pH dropped below 7.4 for two nonconsecutive days.							
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 at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <a href="http://epa.gov/safewater/lead">epa.gov/safewater/lead</a> .							

The City of Monroe 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.monroewa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/15830/2024-Service-Line-Inventory>

## Detected Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	Units	Ideal Level/ Goal (MCLG)	Monroe Water Results	
			Range Detected	Average Value
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	0.8-2.8	1.5
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	ppb	70	15-71	33
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	2-17	13
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	20	19-25	22

These substances are disinfection by-products for which no MCL standard has been set, but which must be monitored to determine compliance with the USEPA Stage 2 Disinfection By-products Rule MCLs for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (5).

## IMPORTANT TERMS

**Turbidity** – Turbidity is a measure of particulates suspended in water in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and is an important test in determining drinking water quality. Particulates in water can include bacteria, viruses and protozoans that can cause disease.

**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 (MRDL)** – 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 Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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 particular contaminant is present for every million parts of water. Similarly, parts per billion indicate the amount of a contaminant per billion parts of water.

**Not Applicable (N/A)** – 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 an independent testing organization (NSF International). During treatment, Everett adds only NSF approved polymers and the levels used are far below the safe limits set by the USEPA.

# 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. Immunocompromised 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.



City of Monroe  
Water Quality Offices  
360-863-4616  
sbarr@monroewa.gov

State Department of  
Health 1-800-521-0323  
doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

US Environmental Protection Agency  
1-800-426-4791  
epa.gov/safewater

**To get involved** in decisions affecting your drinking water, contact John Lande Public Works Sewer and Water Operations Manager at [jlande@monroewa.gov](mailto:jlande@monroewa.gov)

City of Monroe elected officials  
MAYOR: Geoffrey Thomas  
CITY COUNCIL: Kevin Hanford, Jacob Walker,  
Jason Gamble, Kirk Scarboro, Heather Fulcher,  
Tami Beaumont & Kyle Fisher