



2024 Annual Water Quality Report and Performance Report on Water Use Efficiency

Part of the City of Lynnwood Public Works Department's ongoing commitment is to enhance the quality of life in our community. One way we do this is by providing high quality water.

This report contains important information about your water. Have someone translate it for you or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.





2023 Annual Water Quality Reports and Performance Report on Water Use Efficiency

Lynnwood Water Consumers,

One of the City of Lynnwood's highest priorities is the health and safety of our citizens. This priority relates directly to our Community Vision which states that we will "build a healthy and sustainable environment". By testing our water regularly, maintaining the system of pipes and reservoirs and meeting or exceeding all state and federal water quality requirements, the City's Public Works Department is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water possible. We are pleased to bring you the attached Annual Water Quality Report. In this report you will find information on:

- Our drinking water source
- Regulations and programs that protect the high quality of our water
- 2023 Water Quality Analysis results
- Other helpful information and resources from the Public Works Utility Division

Lynnwood has been actively rebuilding and maintaining our water supply system. Each year we also replace old sections of water mains. This type of important infrastructure work is ongoing and ensures a sustainable system that will provide adequate and clean water to our community for years to come. In 2024 we are constructing improvements to our two water reservoirs by adding a mixing pump, repainting, improving the access and overflows, and retrofitting both reservoirs to better withstand an earthquake.

The Public Works Department's dedicated staff works hard to continually look for ways to improve our utility service and products. We encourage you to contact our Utility Supervisor, at 425-670-5241 with any questions, comments or suggestions.

Sincerely,
CITY OF LYNNWOOD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christine Frizzell'.

Christine Frizzell
Mayor

Sincerely,
CITY OF LYNNWOOD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William Franz'.

William Franz
Public Works Director

CITY OF EVERETT

2023 Water Quality Analysis Results

Detected Regulated Contaminants

Parameter	Major source	Units	EPA regulations		Everett water results		
			Ideal MCLG level/goal	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. Everett collects around 125 samples per month or 1,500 per year. No total coliforms were 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)	0.2–1.0	0.7	Yes
Haloacetic acids (5) (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	60	23–42 ¹	40 ²	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	80	23–48 ¹	48 ²	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 eight locations in Everett, which are monitored to determine compliance with current regulations. ¹ Range of results taken from all eight locations. ² Highest locational running annual average of the eight sites that were monitored.							
Turbidity	Soil erosion	NTU	N/A	TT	100%	0.04	Yes
The values reported are the lowest monthly percentage of samples that met the EPA turbidity limit and the highest four-hour combined water turbidity measurement obtained during the year. The EPA 0.3 NTU. In 2023, no filtered water turbidity results exceeded 0.3NTU so the lowest percentage that met the EPA limit was 100 percent. The plant targets production of filtered water turbidities of 0.10 NTU or less.							

Detected Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	Units	Ideal MCLG level/goal	Everett water results	
			Range detected	Average value
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	1.1–2.3	1.6
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	ppb	70	22–47	30
Dichloroacetic acid	ppb	0	3–19	13
Trichloroacetic acid	ppb	20	16–24	20
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).				

Lead, Copper and pH

Parameter	Major source	Units	EPA regulations		Everett water results		
			Ideal MCLG level/goal	Action level (AL)	90th % level	Homes exceeding the AL	Comply?
Lead	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	15	2	0 of 108 (0%)	Yes
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.093	0 of 108 (0%)	Yes
<p>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, but household plumbing may contribute to lead and copper at the tap.</p>							
pH	Soda ash is added to reduce water corrosivity by increasing pH and alkalinity	s.u.	Daily Avg 7.6	Min Daily Avg 7.3	Average 7.6	Minimum 7.1	Yes
<p>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 2023, the average daily pH was below 7.4 for one day from the east clearwell discharge point.</p>							

The USEPA drinking water regulations require this statement be included with the lead and copper sampling results, regardless of the levels observed.

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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Required Treatment 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.

Required Definitions:

Turbidity – Turbidity is a measure of particulates suspended in water in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and is used to determine effectiveness of the treatment process. 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.

Voluntary Information:

Parameter	Units	Everett water results	
		Range detected	Average value
Alkalinity ^{1,2}	ppm	13.0–23.1	16.3
Aluminum ¹	ppm	0.006–0.036	0.02
Arsenic ³	ppb	<0.1–0.2	0.1
Calcium Hardness ^{1,2}	ppm	7.6–13.9	9.6
pH ¹	s.u.	7.6–9.2	8.1
Sodium ³	ppm	5.78–6.57	6.14
Total Hardness ^{1,2}	ppm	9.9–15.7	12.2

¹ Results from samples collected from 26 locations in the Everett distribution system.

² Hardness and alkalinity units are in ppm as CaCO₃ (calcium carbonate equivalent units).

³ Arsenic and Sodium were monitored at the treatment plant effluent.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)

The City collected quarterly samples at the entry point to the water distribution system 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. The full results for the UCMR5 are available at everettwa.gov/WQsummary.

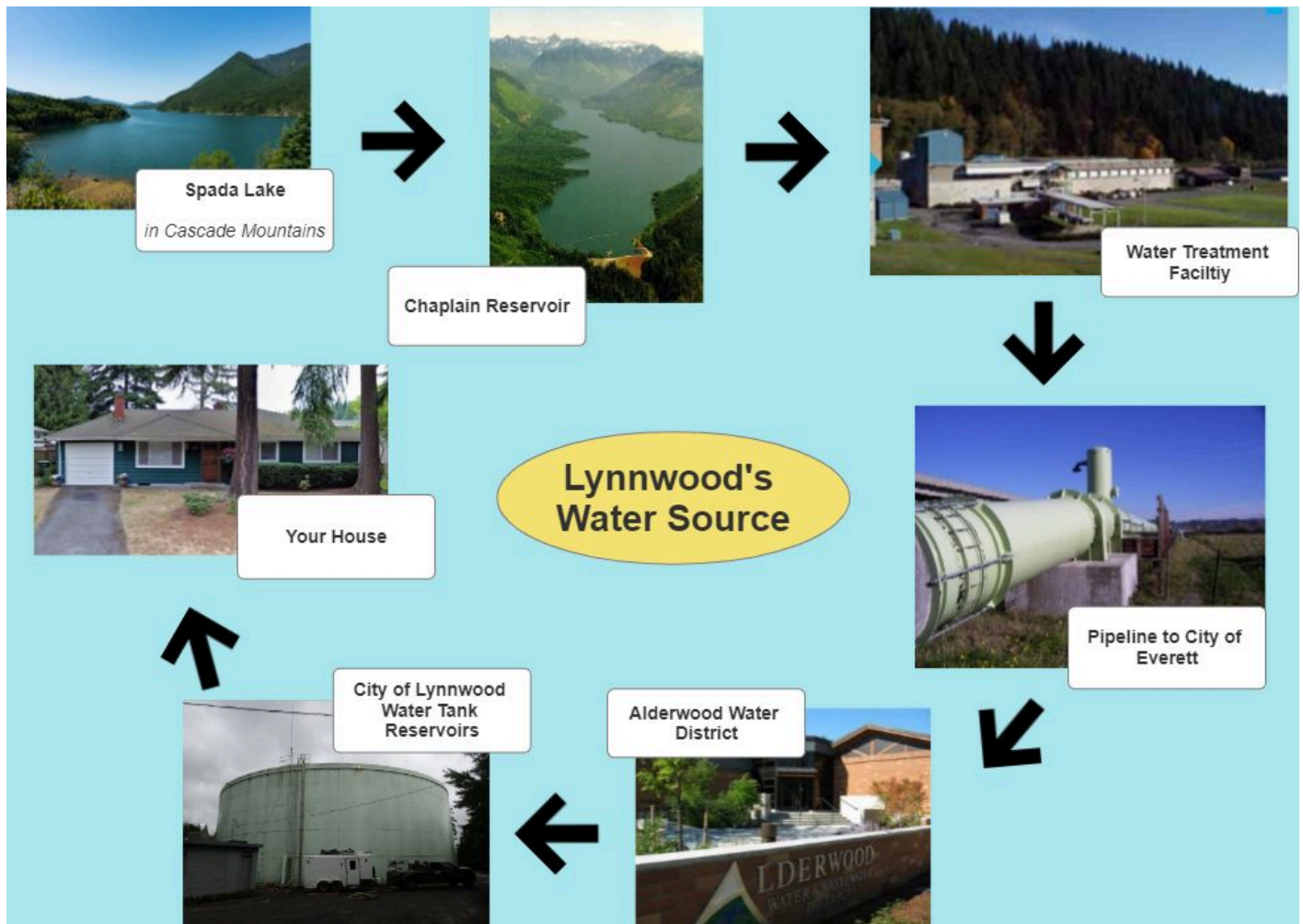
Drinking Water Source

Your drinking water comes from the City of Everett's Spada Lake Reservoir, which is located at the headwaters of the Sultan River and the Sultan Basin Watershed. Created in 1965 by the construction of Culmback Dam, Spada Lake Reservoir holds about 50 billion gallons of water. A watershed is a geographic area where all the precipitation drains into one body of water. In the Sultan Basin Watershed, rain and snowmelt flows from the Cascade Mountains into creeks and streams that drain into Spada Lake Reservoir.

The Sultan Basin Watershed covers an area of 84 square miles of mountainous terrain and is one of the wettest watersheds on the west side of the Cascade Mountains. The area's annual rainfall of 165 inches is just a few inches less than the Hoh Rain Forest on the Olympic Peninsula.

From Spada Lake Reservoir, the water flows through a tunnel and pipeline to Chaplain Reservoir where it is held in preparation for treatment at the nearby City of Everett Treatment Plant. Chaplain Reservoir is a small lake located about 7 miles downstream from Spada Lake Reservoir and holds about 4.5 billion gallons of water.

After treatment, your drinking water is pumped to Alderwood Water District facilities in South Everett. The District transports the drinking water to reservoirs just north of Lynnwood, via a pipeline, the Lynnwood distribution system is supplied from these reservoirs. Water goes via more pipeline to our water tanks in Lynnwood, and from there via the waterline system to your home.



Potential Health Effects

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about the contaminants can be obtained by calling the EPA's Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have 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 tap water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

To Get Involved

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There are several ways you can get involved in water quality issues. You can communicate with elected officials, participate in public hearings and attend City Council meetings. Check our website at www.lynnwoodwa.gov for information on public meetings regarding water quality, water policies and other issues, or call us at 425.670.5241.

Mainline and Dead End Flushing

You may see Public Works crews in your neighborhood flushing water lines. This is necessary to maximize water quality by preventing stagnant water and naturally occurring sediments from accumulating in the system. Ideally a system of water mains is designed in a pattern of interconnecting loops. This allows water to flow freely throughout the system as demand occurs. Because of geography and how streets and neighborhoods lie, the water system also contains dead end mains. These



locations are where water can become stagnant in times of low flow. It is necessary to periodically flush the water out of the dead-end mains through a fire hydrant. Flushing helps keep your water quality high and minimizes the chance of taste or odor problems.

Water Conservation

Metering Water Consumption

Metering tells us how much water we buy and sell to our customers. Your utilities department measures all the water it uses for maintenance as well as monitoring the meters to set a base line for water loss in the water distribution system. By using this information, we can fundamentally develop a data base for a useful Water Use Efficiency program.

Water Conservation Program 2023

The City of Lynnwood Participated in the water conservation school program that is administered by Triangle Associates through the City of Everett. Below is the list of programs that were completed for City of Lynnwood in 2023. Please note that these numbers are for the calendar year, not school year. Our participation number are up a little bit this year!

Some of the favorite student quotes from 2023 relayed by Triangle included “Oh I know those reservoirs. <when looking at a picture of a city reservoir> I walk by them when I visit my dad. Cool! I did not know that’s what they were!” Another student mentioned that she was wondering what she could do to take care of the earth and was so happy to learn how she could take care of water. And finally what presenter would not like to hear a student exclaim, “That was an hour? That felt like 20 minutes. I want this workshop every day!”

REGIONAL PROGRAM SAVINGS

Measure	2023	
	Units	MGD
School Education* <small>*savings based on deemed annual amount of 0.60MGD</small>	-	0.60
Indoor kits & devices	2,875	0.05
Outdoor items/devices	6,221	0.03
Audits	-	-
Totals	n/a	0.68

Everett provides water to the majority of water systems in Snohomish County and administers a regional water use efficiency program. The program is planned and developed with the water systems we serve and funded from water system revenues.

More than \$8.8 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 commercial indoor/outdoor water

audits. Through these efforts, we have saved more than 8.27 million gallons per day (MGD)—enough water to fill more than 195,277 bathtubs a day.

Conservation planning occurs on a ten-year cycle as part of Everett’s Comprehensive Water System plan. The current Comprehensive Water System plan was issued in mid-2021. The water use efficiency program goal stated in the plan for 2020-2029 will reduce the regional demand for water by approximately 1.4 MGD on an annual basis and will include school education and conservation kits, along with continued support of large water users.

In 2023, 546 workshops were conducted with school classes throughout Snohomish County, reaching 14,355 students. Water systems provided 2,200 indoor conservation kits, 675 kitchen aerators and 4,296 outdoor conservation items. These activities saved an estimated 0.68 MGD regionally.

Indoor & Outdoor Water Saver Kits

Water is a staple of our existence and using water efficiently needs to be a part of our daily lives, not just when there are government restrictions in place. We have a limited supply of water and we must always use it carefully.

The City of Lynnwood water department offers all of our customers FREE indoor and outdoor water saver items. The outdoor items include a Hose Nozzle, an Automatic Shut Off Timer, and Moisture Meters. The indoor water saver kits help reduce the flow of water from your showers and faucets. They are easy to install and are very durable.

Using these items contained in the water conservation kit can save the average household of three up to 50,000 gallons of water a year! Install them now to help protect what is common today and priceless tomorrow! Please stop in and pick up your conservation kit at City Hall, 19100 44th Ave W

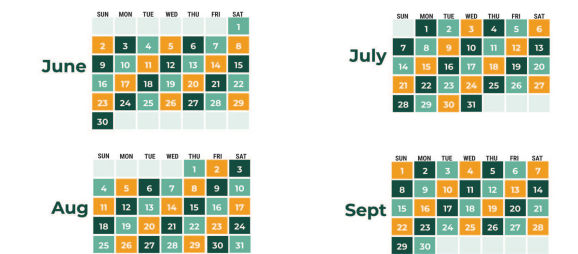


Summer Yard Watering Calendars

Every year a Summer Yard Watering Calendar is posted on our website or you can stop in and pick up a copy at City Hall, 19100 44th Avenue West.

Leak Detection

One way of saving water is to find and repair leaks in the distribution system. These leaks aren't always obvious and are hard to detect through normal methods. However, we employ a technology that operates on the same radio wave frequencies that the leaks produce. We have had great success with this technology which places our repair crews within a few inches of the leak.



Input from our customers

"We want to hear from you!" This is the motto that is shared by all Public Works employees. We hold several public outreach meetings which are a great way to listen to the concerns of the citizens as well as talk to our council

Calendar from your water provider. Water conservation begins with you.

- Use calendar only as a guide. Lawns need one-inch of water weekly, including rainfall.
- One broken sprinkler head can waste 25,000 gallons in six months.
- Sweep sidewalks and patios with a broom instead of using a hose.
- Choose shrubs and groundcovers for hard-to-water areas like steep slopes or isolated strips.

about any ideas you may have for conservation, making the Water Use Efficiency better, and more. We have also advertised and sent out watering calendars to encourage community members to water their yards only every three days to help conserve our precious resource. The Utilities department also has our water loss record available to the public. On average City reports have shown a 8.7% unaccounted water loss for 2023.

Conservation Billing

We are using a conservation billing system as a way to encourage wise water use. After the base rate is charged, the City of Lynnwood charges more per unit at higher levels of use.

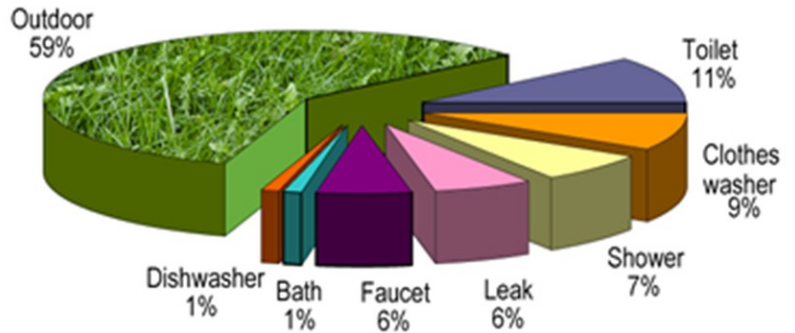
Help for Low Income Customers

Lynnwood’s Utilities provide programs to assist our low-income customers. To get more information about these programs please visit: <https://www.lynnwoodwa.gov/ubdiscounts>

In Conclusion

Conservation of our natural resource is a goal we have taken seriously as we developed our report on Water Use Efficiency to the stringent guidelines of the Lynnwood Water Comprehensive Plan, which forecasts our water needs over a six-year period. We also take the opportunity to reevaluate these needs every six years to determine how we are doing in meeting our goals. The Water Comprehensive Plan can be found on our website at www.lynnwoodwa.gov. You can also stay in touch with Lynnwood Public Works by signing up for email newsletters at www.lynnwoodwa.gov/eNews and follow us on Twitter [@lynnwood](https://twitter.com/lynnwood)

Residential Average Water Use



Source: American Water Works Association Research Foundation, End Uses of Water

Resources

City of Lynnwood

City of Lynnwood Public Works	425.670.5200
Utility Billing	425.670.5170
Water & Sewer	425.670.5241
Streets & Stormwater	425.670.5232
Environmental & Surface Water	425.670.5242
Surface Water Pollution Hotline	425.670.5783

www.LynnwoodWA.gov

Other Resources

Alderwood Water & Wastewater	425.743.4605
City of Everett Public Works State	425.257.8800
Department of Health (DOH)	800.521.0323
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800.426.4791
EPA WaterSense	866.987.7367
Energy Star	
Department of Ecology	
The Value of Water Coalition	

www.alderwoodwater.com

www.everettwa.gov

www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

www.epa.gov/safewater

www.epa.gov/watersense

www.energystar.gov

www.ecy.wa.gov

<http://www.thevalueofwater.org>