



2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

APRIL 2025

YOUR DRINKING WATER

Three Lakes Water Association is pleased to provide our members with our 27th annual water quality report. The purpose of this water quality report is to inform our members about the high quality of their drinking water and water system. We want you to know where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to stringent state and federal water quality standards. The water you drink is supplied from the Spada Lake reservoir, which is managed by the City of Everett. A map is located on the last page of this report and illustrates the City's supply system, which provides service to many water systems in the area.

Drinking water quality is determined by testing for a variety of natural and man-made contaminants that can enter the water system. The City of Everett conducts an aggressive testing program which goes beyond the government requirements. Of the more than 175 substances the City tested for this past year, most were not detected and those that were detected were found at levels far below the most stringent drinking water standards. The water quality monitoring results can be found on the following page. Please read through this report and if you have any questions, contact the Association office at (360) 568-8022.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

In order to help reduce the public's potential exposure to lead in drinking water, it was determined by the USEPA that all potable water systems create a lead service line inventory. The inventory is required to include material information on both the water system owned portion and privately owned portion of all service lines served by that water system purveyor and to be publicly available.

We reviewed 50 years of service documentation, as well as performed excavations in the field to confirm the material type at each water system owned portion of the service line. Although the Association's jurisdiction ends at the meter, the USEPA requires material information on the privately owned portion of the member's service line to be reported as part of this new rule. To comply with this requirement, the Association mailed out a survey to those members whose homes were built before the state ban of lead in drinking water service materials, asking for any material information on their private service line on the downstream side of the meter. Many members responded with material information that was added to the inventory which also helped to reduce the overall cost to the membership in order to comply with this regulation.

The Association reports that NO LEAD Service Lines were discovered in the inventory on the water system owned portion of the service lines. The Association's service line inventory was submitted to the Department of Health on October 1st, 2024, prior to the October 16th, 2024 deadline.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

With the adoption of the 2023 Water System Plan, Association water use efficiency goals were updated to comply with current program requirements. The water conservation program is intended to promote efficient water use, protect water as a valuable resource, reduce per-capita consumption, and save Association funding by deferring capital investments otherwise necessary for increased system capacity.

The implemented methods to achieve this goal align with the program measures. They include system-wide leak detection and monitoring, increased non-revenue water tracking, continuous water main repair and replacement, and an additional focus on meter testing and replacement. All Association meters are radio read technology which allows us the opportunity to utilize and analyze data related to member consumption. This technology has also provided a more efficient way to conduct interim meter reads as well as to apprise members regarding unusual usage in an effort to conserve water.

Over the past fourteen years, there has been a total of nearly 41.8 million gallons in net savings. We encourage everyone to keep up the good practices you have developed and thank you for your efforts in these past years.

RESIDENTIAL TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER

Combined Regional Monitoring for Lead and Copper				
Parameter & Units	MCLG	Action Level	90th % Level	# Homes exceeding action level
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.080	0 of 109 (0.0%)
Lead, ppb	0	15	4	2 of 109 (1.8%)

Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits.

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 2024. The next required round of sampling will be in 2027. 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.

The City of Everett's water sources contain virtually **no lead or copper**. 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. Three Lakes Water Association 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 thirty 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Although there is no detectable lead in water, tests from household taps in the distribution system show there can be low levels of lead and copper in tap water. This is primarily caused from corrosion of household plumbing systems. You may potentially have small levels of lead and copper in your home. Everett treats the water to minimize the potential for lead to enter the water and the results indicate that the program is successful. Three Lakes Water Association contributes to this testing by providing randomly taken water samples to the City for testing. The results provided in this report represent all testing performed by the City of Everett.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, other immune system disorders, or some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline. During water treatment, organic polymer coagulants are added to improve coagulation and filtration processes that remove particulates from the 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 USEPA 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.

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 USEPA has not established MCLGs for these substances.

2024 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

As water travels over the land, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and picks up other substances produced by human and animal activities. The Department of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets national standards for over 100 potential drinking water contaminants. 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, cryptosporidium and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

The 2023 results of the testing of your water supply are illustrated in the table below. The first column lists each compound tested and the units of measure. The second and third are the highest levels allowed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The fourth column illustrates the levels found in the City of Everett's drinking water supply, including an average and a range. The last column shows the source of the compounds. All of the compounds found in the City of Everett's water supply were found to be at **levels lower than the maximum allowed** by the USEPA.

Detected Regulated Contaminants Parameter & Unit of Measure	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Average or Highest Value	Range Detected	Did Levels Meet Compliance?	Major Source
Turbidity, NTU ¹	N/A	TT	0.05	100%	Yes	Soil erosion
Fluoride, ppm ²	2	4	0.7	0.5-0.8	Yes	Dental health additive
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb ³	N/A	80	46	16-74	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5), ppb ³	N/A	60	39	24-43	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform Bacteria, % positive samples ⁴	0	5% positive per month	0%	None	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Residual Disinfectant Level (free chlorine), ppm	4.0 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	0.7	0.2-1.0	Yes	Added as a drinking water disinfectant
Detected Unregulated Contaminants Parameter & Unit of Measure	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Average Value	Range Detected	Did Levels Meet Compliance?	
Bromodichloromethane, ppb	0	N/A	1.5	0.8-2.8	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).	
Chloroform (Trichloromethane), ppb	70	N/A	33	15-71		
Dichloroacetic Acid, ppb	0	N/A	13	2-17		
Trichloroacetic Acid, ppb	20	N/A	22	19-25		

¹Turbidity 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. The values reported are the lowest monthly percentage of samples that met the USEPA turbidity limit, and the highest four-hour combined water turbidity measurement obtained during the year. The EPA turbidity limit is 0.3 NTU. In 2024, no filtered water turbidity results exceeded 0.3 NTU 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.

²Fluoride is added to your water in carefully controlled levels for dental health.

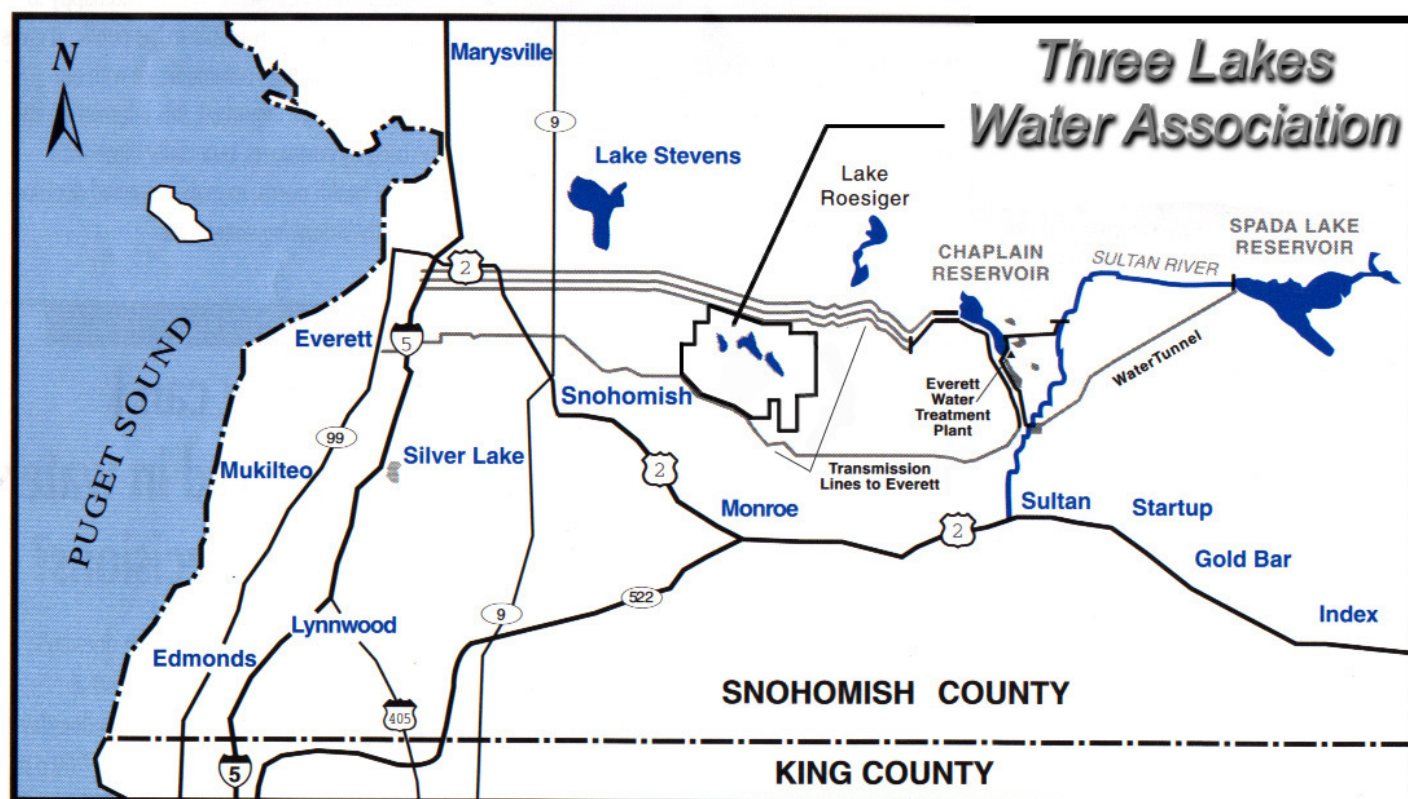
³Haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease-causing microbes. The TTHM and HAA5 results are from eight locations in Everett, which are monitored to determine compliance with current regulations. The range of results are taken from all eight locations. The highest locational running annual average of the eight sites that were monitored are reported here.

⁴Total 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 2024.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE

The source of your drinking water is from rain and snowmelt that is collected in the Spada Lake Reservoir, which is located in the Sultan Basin Watershed. Water from this 50 billion gallon reservoir flows through a tunnel and pipeline to the Chaplain Reservoir where it is held in preparation for treatment.

The City of Everett maintains five large transmission pipelines, which run between the Chaplain Reservoir and the City. Three Lakes Water Association obtains your water from two different taps located on two separate Everett transmission mains.



CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

On November 13, 2018 the Association's Board of Trustees approved an updated Cross-Connection Control Program as required by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). This program is available at the Association office and describes the purveyor's responsibility to protect the water system from contamination through cross-connections. Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment such as boilers, systems containing chemicals such as air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems, or water sources of questionable quality.

Cross-connection contamination can occur through backpressure, which is when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure in the drinking water line. Contamination can also occur through backsiphonage, which is when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to unusual occurrences such as a main break or heavy water demand, causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line. Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool, animal water trough, or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may also be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals.