THREE LAKES WATER ASSOCIATION

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

APRIL 2026 | 2025 Annual Report | PWSID: 88150

YOUR DRINKING WATER

We are pleased to present our **2025 Annual Water Quality Report** for the year ending December 31, 2025. This report covers data from January through December 2025 and is prepared in accordance with U.S. EPA regulations (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O) and Washington State Department of Health requirements.

Three Lakes Water Association (3LWA) is a nonprofit community water system serving residential and commercial customers in the Three Lakes area of Snohomish County, Washington. We **purchase all of our drinking water wholesale from the City of Everett**, which draws from the Sultan Basin watershed (Spada Lake Reservoir) — one of the most pristine water sources in the Pacific Northwest.

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, or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. **Immunocompromised 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

CONTACT US

Three Lakes Water Association
P.O. Box 24
Snohomish, WA 98291
customerservice@3lwa.org
www.3lwa.org
360-568-8022
System ID#: 88150

Questions about your water quality?
Contact us — we are here to help.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

In compliance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), Three Lakes Water Association submitted an initial Lead Service Line (LSL) Inventory to the Washington State Department of Health on October 1, 2024. **3LWA has no lead service lines in its distribution system.** All service lines owned and operated by 3LWA are constructed of copper or other approved non-lead materials. The inventory is publicly available upon request and on our website at **www.3lwa.org**. 3LWA will continue to update the inventory as required and remains committed to proactive infrastructure management to protect public health.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

Three Lakes Water Association has actively managed water use efficiency. Through ongoing leak detection, system improvements, and member education, 3LWA has saved an estimated **2 million gallons** of treated water over the previous year — reducing costs for our members and protecting this vital resource for future generations. We encourage all members to report leaks or dripping faucets promptly and to use water wisely, particularly during peak summer demand. For water conservation tips, visit **www.3lwa.org** or contact our office.

RESIDENTIAL TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD, COPPER, AND pH

Parameter	Major source	Units	EPA regulations		Everett 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	2 of 109 (1.8%)	Yes
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.080	0 of 109 (0%)	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 2024. To request a copy of the most recent lead tap sampling data, email everettpw@everettwa.gov. 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.							
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
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 2025, the average daily pH was below 7.4 for one day from the east clearwell discharge point.							

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. To learn more about WA state efforts addressing lead in schools and licensed childcare facilities, visit https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/contaminants/lead/lead-schools.

The City of Everett Utilities division completed a USEPA 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 everettwa.gov/3138/Lead-and-Copper-inventory

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

About This Report

This report is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State under the Safe Drinking Water Act. It is also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The data presented covers water quality monitoring performed during calendar year 2025 on water purchased from the City of Everett and distributed through 3LWA's system.

Contaminants in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As

Definitions

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant at which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from animal and human activity. Contaminants that may be present include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants (salts and metals); pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant.

AL (Action Level): Concentration that triggers treatment or other requirements.

ppb = parts per billion (µg/L); **ppm** = parts per million (mg/L); **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **s.u.** = standard units (pH)

2025 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

The table below lists the drinking water contaminants detected in 3LWA's water supply during 2025. Water quality data is based on monitoring performed by the **City of Everett**, our wholesale supplier. All results are in compliance with state and federal standards unless otherwise noted. Units are **ppm** (mg/L) unless otherwise indicated.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL / TT / MRDL	Highest Value or Average	Range (Low–High)	Comply?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	N/A	TT	100% samples ≤0.3 NTU Highest: 0.04 NTU	100% compliance	Yes	Soil runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	2	4	0.6 (average)	0.2–0.7	Yes	Additive for dental health; naturally occurring in some rocks
HAA5[2] (ppb)	N/A	60	41 (highest LRAA)	25–51	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[2] (ppb)	N/A	80	49 (highest LRAA)	22–81	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform[3] (% positive)	0	See note[3]	0%	None detected	Yes	Naturally present in the environment; can indicate presence of disease-causing organisms
Free Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.7 (average)	0.3–1.0	Yes	Added to water during treatment as a disinfectant to control microbial contaminants

[1] *The turbidity treatment technique requires that ≥95% of samples each month be ≤0.3 NTU and no individual sample exceed 1.0 NTU. In 2025, all 3LWA turbidity samples met this requirement. The highest measured value was 0.04 NTU.*
[2] *HAA5 and TTHM averages represent the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) at any monitoring location. Ranges show all individual sample results in 2025. 3LWA purchases water from Everett; disinfection byproduct monitoring is performed by Everett throughout its distribution system.*
[3] *Under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), the MCL is violated if a system fails to take required repeat samples, or if a sample is both total coliform-positive and E. coli-positive. No total coliforms were detected in 2025 in 3LWA's distribution system.*

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Monitoring for Information Only)

The table below lists contaminants detected in 3LWA's water for which EPA has not established MCLs. Their presence does not necessarily indicate a health risk. Monitoring is performed to support ongoing research.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG (ppb)	Average (ppb)	Range (Low–High, ppb)	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	1.5	0.9–2.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	70	34	21–78	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	0	13	2–21	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	20	22	18–28	By-product of drinking water disinfection

VOLUNTARY INFORMATION — Additional Water Quality Parameters

The following parameters are not regulated under primary or secondary drinking water standards but are monitored by the City of Everett and provided for your information. All values are within ranges typical for a high-quality surface water supply.

Parameter	Units	Range (Low–High)	Average	Notes
Alkalinity	ppm	13.2–26.1	17.1	Natural buffering capacity of water
Aluminum	ppm	0.008–0.021	0.02	Naturally occurring; secondary MCL is 0.05–0.2 ppm
Arsenic	ppb	<0.1–0.14	0.11	Naturally occurring; primary MCL is 10 ppb — well below limit
Calcium Hardness	ppm	7.6–14.1	9.8	Indicator of water softness/hardness; Everett water is very soft
pH	s.u.	7.7–9.3	8.1	Finished water pH at Everett treatment plant
Sodium	ppm	4.9–7.1	6.0	Naturally occurring; very low level
Total Hardness	ppm	10.2–15.8	12.5	Everett water is classified as "soft" (0–60 ppm range)

DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Sultan Basin Watershed — Spada Lake Reservoir

3LWA purchases all of its water from the **City of Everett**, which draws from the Sultan Basin watershed in the Cascade Mountains approximately 30 miles northeast of Everett. The primary storage reservoir is **Spada Lake**, supplemented by Lake Chaplain and the Sultan River. This is one of the most protected municipal water sources in Washington State.

Everett's watershed land is owned and managed by the City to minimize contamination. Public access is restricted to designated recreation areas. The watershed is managed under a Watershed Protection Plan that includes regular monitoring, vegetation management, and exclusion of motorized vehicles.

Treatment: Everett's water is treated by filtration, UV disinfection, chlorination, and pH adjustment (soda ash addition) before delivery to 3LWA. The treatment process is designed to remove or inactivate microbial contaminants and minimize disinfection byproducts.

Source water assessment information is available from the Washington State Department of Health at www.doh.wa.gov, or by contacting 3LWA directly.

WATERSHED MAP

Sultan Basin Watershed
Spada Lake Reservoir
Cascade Mountains, WA

▲ Spada Lake
▲ Lake Chaplain
▲ Sultan River

City of Everett Water Supply
For a detailed map:
everettwa.gov/water

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

A cross-connection is any actual or potential connection between the drinking water supply and a source of contamination. 3LWA maintains an active cross-connection control program as required by **WAC 246-290-490**.

All commercial and irrigation connections require approved backflow prevention assemblies installed and tested annually by a Washington State-certified backflow assembly tester. Residential hose bibs should not be left submerged in pools, ponds, or other potential contaminants.

If you have questions about backflow prevention or cross-connection control, or need to schedule a backflow test, please contact 3LWA at **customerservice@3lwa.org** or visit **www.3lwa.org**.

Protecting your drinking water is a shared responsibility. Never use a garden hose as a siphon, connect irrigation systems without an approved backflow preventer, or connect any non-potable supply to a household fixture.