

Drinking Water Quality Report

2024



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

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

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GENERAL MANAGER: Mike Johnson

WATER QUALITY: Matt Wood

O&M MANAGER: Dave Calvo

PWSID # 16270

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

ਇਸ ਰੀਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਵਾ ਲਵੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਗਲ ਕਰੋ।

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

Це повідомлення містить важливу інформацію про воду, яку ви п'єте. Попросіть кого-небудь перекласти вам це повідомлення або поговоріть з людиною, яка розуміє його зміст.

Cross Valley Water District is pleased to provide you with our annual Water Quality Report. In this report we will provide you with information about your water sources and the results of our water quality testing in 2024. The information in this report has been collected and reported in accordance with the water quality standards established by the EPA and DOH. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires community water systems to provide customers with annual reports on the quality of their drinking water.

All test results are below the EPA and DOH Standards and your water continues to be safe.

This information is to raise consumer awareness of where their water comes from and to help them understand the process by which safe drinking water is delivered to their homes. Cross Valley Water District is dedicated to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Paper copies are available at the District office or call to request one be mailed to your residence.

The District welcomes public interest and participation with decisions regarding our community's drinking water. The Board of Commissioner meetings are held at the District office on the First and Third Tuesday of the month at 2:30pm. Check the website for the upcoming meeting agenda's. If you wish to address the Board contact the General Manager to be added to the agenda.

For More Information on Water Quality Issues:

Cross Valley Water District 8802 180th St. SE,
Snohomish, WA, 98296-4804 (360) 668-6766

Email questions to: cwvd@crossvalleywater.net

Or Visit: www.crossvalleywater.net

City of Everett Water Quality Office (425) 257-
8800 everettwa.gov/water

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

Email questions to:
hotline-sdwa@epamail.epa.gov

Washington State Department of Health Division
of Drinking Water 1-800-521-0323
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

Conserve and Protect

Trained water distribution system operators operate, inspect, repair and replace critical components of our drinking water infrastructure. **Currently we have and growing:**



178

Miles of Potable Water Main



7,300

Water Meters



3,300

Valves



43

PRV Stations



1,242

Fire Hydrants



1,600

Backflow Assemblies

Water Use Efficiency

The Efficiency Rule is accounting for all the water in our system. Department of Health requires that we maintain a 10% or less water loss. This includes all the water we pump out of our Wells, purchase, bill, sell, and use for maintenance, to ensure that we are being responsible stewards of our resource. The District continues to be below the standard.

The District participates in a regional water use efficiency program with the City of Everett. 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. Since 2001, through these efforts, we have saved more than 8.96 million gallons per day (MGD)— enough water to fill 211,570 bathtubs a day.

In 2024, 396 workshops were conducted with school classes throughout Snohomish County, reaching 10,200 students. Water systems provided 1,950 indoor conservation kits, 1,025 kitchen aerators and 5,330 outdoor conservation items. These activities saved an estimated 0.69 MGD regionally. Conservation items are available at the District office.



374

Million Gallons of
Pumped Well Water



573

Million gallons of
Authorized Water



253

Million Gallons of
Purchased Water



6.9%

3-Year Average of DSL

Your Water Consumption -

EyeOnWater provides consumers with easy access to personal water consumption data and the ability to create alerts for potential leaks with no need to wait for notification or a high water bill to take action.

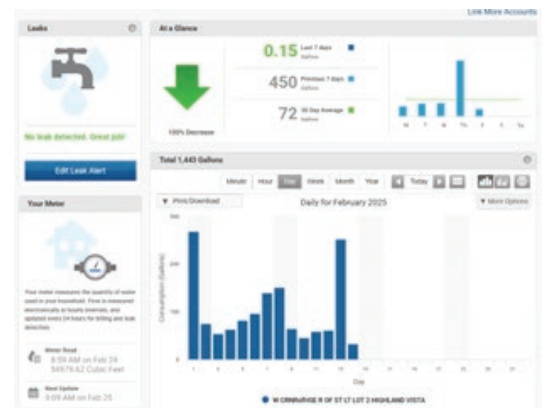


EyeOnWater®

- **Timely Consumption Data.** Increases transparency to view and manage usage by providing water consumption data in 15-minute, hourly, daily, monthly and yearly intervals.
- **Consumer Empowerment.** Early alerts for potential leaks and awareness of leaks and water consumption behaviors, empowering consumers to actively engage in water conservation and leak prevention efforts.

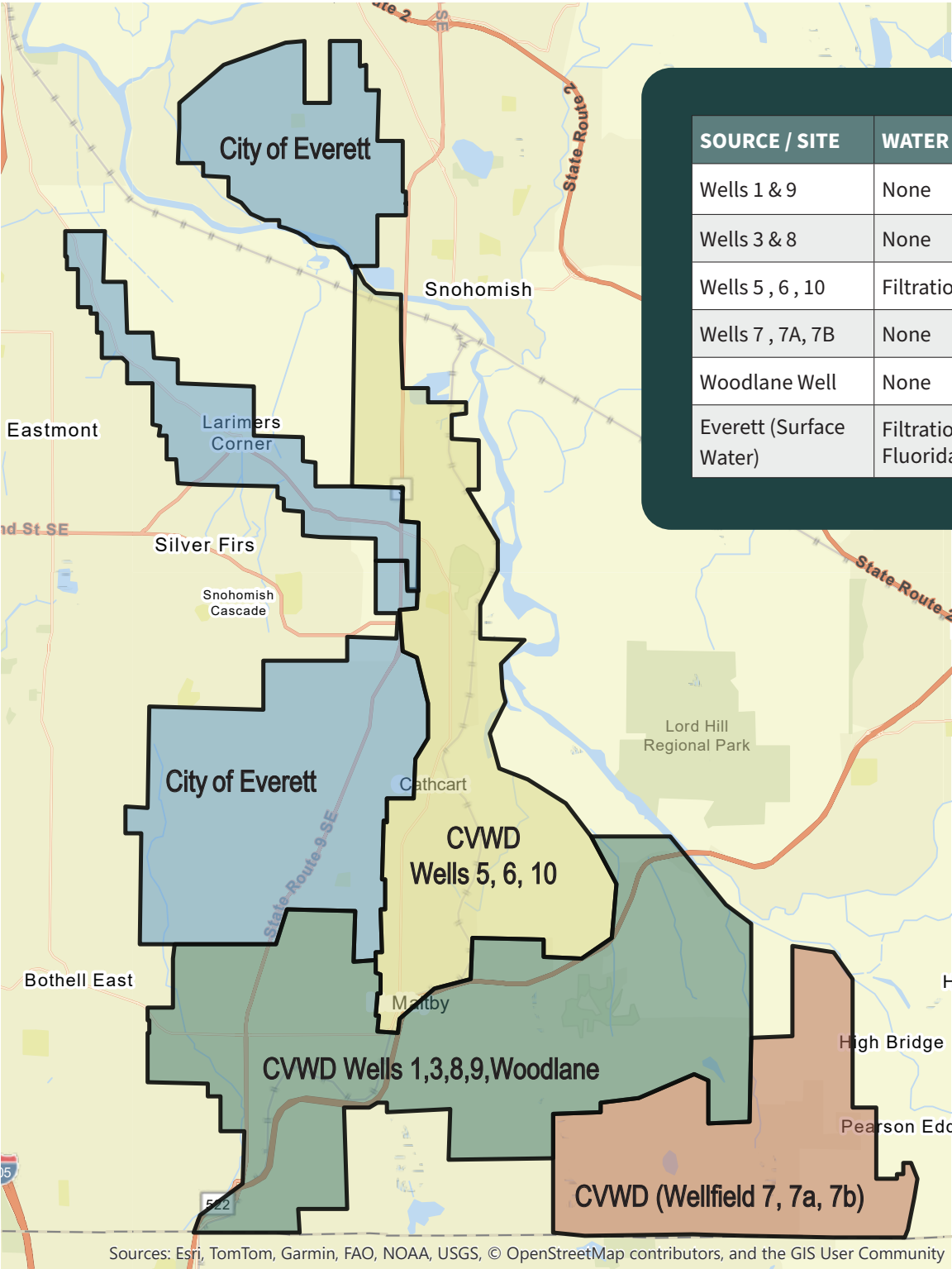
Register Today!

www.crossvalleywater.net



Do I Receive Ground Water or Surface Water To My Home?

Cross Valley Water District has several sources from which we draw water. Some of our customers receive water that we purchase from the City of Everett, that is surface water and comes from the Sultan River (via Spada Reservoir), located approximately 30 miles east of Everett. This water is treated at the Lake Chaplin Treatment plant where Chlorine & Fluoride is added. Customers in the Fobes Hill, Swans Trail, Seattle Hill, Lowell Larimer Road and the general Clearview area receive water from the City of Everett source. The other sources are ground water from our own 11 wells at 5 different sites. All other customers receive this ground water from the Cross Valley Water District wells.



Backflow Assemblies control and protect our water from Cross Contamination

Did you know the District and the State require backflow assembly's to protect the supply of water from low and high hazards? Keeping our water safe is a two way street. Do you have any of these connected to your service line? Fire Sprinkler System, Irrigation / Sprinkler System, A Well, a pool? These are examples of where a possible cross connection exist on most residential properties. Backflow assemblies control the flow of water and protect from a cross connection. These assemblies are mechanical and need to be tested annually to ensure they are in proper working order. Learn more about cross connection and backflow on our website.



The Facts on Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. A contaminant is defined as any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, dissolve in the water. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



Contaminants that may be present in source water are microbes, pesticides, herbicides, organic or inorganic chemicals, and radioactive minerals.

All people are exposed to sources of disease and illness every day in many different ways. Typically, healthy people have normal immune systems that can help prevent diseases from many sources. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There are both regulated and Unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What is being tested?

Total Coliform Bacteria - Testing is used to monitor microbial quality in the water distribution system.

Everett collects 120-125 samples per month. Not more than 5 percent of the monthly total can be positive for total coliforms. 0 total coliforms were detected in Everett in 2024.

Cross Valley Water District collects 25 samples per month for a total of 300 annually, we had 0 (zero) samples in 2024 with positive coliform presence.

Fluoride - Is added to the water (Everett Water Supply Only) in carefully controlled levels for dental health. The Fluoride in well water, if any, comes from natural resources. The Washington State Board of Health updated and adopted WAC 246-290-460, fluoridation of drinking water on May 9, 2016, adopting the standard at 0.7 ppm.

Herbicide - Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Pesticide - Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Nitrate - The small amount of nitrate comes from natural sources in the water shed.

Arsenic - The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic in drinking water is ten parts per billion (10 ppb). Over the past year, Everett and Cross Valley Water District have routinely monitored the treated drinking water for arsenic. No sample collected was near the MCL.

Turbidity - Is a measure of the amount of particulates in water measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).

Particulates in water can include bacteria, viruses and protozoans that can cause disease. Turbidity measurements are used to determine the effectiveness of the treatment process in removing these particulates. 95% of all combined filter effluent samples, must be less than, or equal to 0.3 NTU and no single turbidity sample can be greater than 1.0 NTU. The values reported are the lowest monthly percentage of samples that met the EPA turbidity limit and the highest single filtered water turbidity measurement obtained during the year. In 2024, no filtered water turbidity results were above the EPA 0.3 NTU limit so the lowest percentage was 100%. The plant targets production of filter water turbidities of 0.10 NTU or less.

Treatment Polymers - During water treatment, polymer coagulants are added to improve coagulation and filtration 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 also 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 USEPA.

Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) - These are organic compounds resulting from the interaction of chlorine with natural organic matter in water supplies. This applies to locations within the Everett service area and the portion of the Cross Valley Water Service area where the source is wells 5, 6, and 10 which are monitored to determine compliance with current regulations. Both HHA5 and TTHM content of your water have been significantly below the maximum allowed safety levels.



Halo-acetic acids (HAA 5) - A disinfection by-product of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease-causing microbes. The EPA standard is 60 ppb.

Trihalomethane (TTHM) - A disinfection by-product of the chlorination process that is used to kill disease-causing organisms. The EPA standard is 80 ppb.

1 Bromodichloroacetic Acid, Chloral Hydrate, Dichloroacetonitrile, 1,1 Dichloropropanone, 1,1,1 Trichloropropanone, Total Organic Halides- These substances are by-products of the chlorine disinfection process and were monitored quarterly as part of the Information Collection Rule (ICR) requirements.

2 Bromodichloromethane, Chloroform, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid These substances are disinfection by-products which must be monitored quarterly every year to determine compliance with the Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products Rule regulations.



Lead and Copper / Lead Inventory

Lead & Copper Tap Sample Monitoring - EPA requires monitoring for the presence of lead and copper. This is required every three years by DOH. Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, selected sites in the system conduct tap sampling for lead and copper. The test results are from the selected sites where the customer takes a sample from their indoor plumbing. The 90% level is the highest result obtained in 90% of the samples when ranked from lowest to highest findings. This indicates there is virtually no lead or copper in the water you are provided, but your household plumbing may contribute to the presence of lead and copper at your tap. All sample sites were significantly below the action levels.

Analysis Results for LEAD COPPER Tap Samples 2024									
Sample & (unit)	Ideal Goal	Action Level	CVWD WELLS 90% Level	CVWD WELLS # Exceed Action	EVERETT 90% Level	EVERETT # Exceed Action	Complies	Major Source Listed by EPA	Health Effects
Lead (ppm)	0 - CVWD 0 - EVERETT	0.015	0.003	0 of 30	0.004	0 of 109	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper (ppm)	0- CVWD 1.3 EVERETT	1.3	0.328	0 of 30	0.08	0 of 109	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

EPA Lead Statement

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cross Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, and the highest concentration of lead present in samples was 4 ppb, significantly below the action level of 15ppb. However, we cannot control the variety and type of materials used in plumbing components. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Inventory

The EPA also required water systems to conduct a "lead service line" Inventory. The District is pleased to report that NO lead service lines were discovered in the inventory. The full story and inventory can be found on our website: <https://www.crossvalleywater.net/235/Service-Line-Inventory> A paper copy of the inventory data is available at the District office. This is an ongoing inventory, and the District encourages you to self-report your private service line material type.



PFAS Monitoring

What are PFAS?

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a large family of long-lasting, human-made chemicals (also called “forever chemicals”) in use since the 1950s to make stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick consumer products (including clothing, food packaging, and kitchenware). In Washington State, PFAS have been used in some types of firefighting foams used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, and airports. Some of the most common PFAS have been removed from most products because of health and environmental concerns. Some of these chemicals accumulate in the human body over time.

How does PFAS enter drinking water?

PFAS can enter drinking water sources through runoff, industrial spills, wastewater discharges, or landfills that dispose of PFAS containing materials. They can also enter groundwater in places where PFAS-based firefighting foam has been used. PFAS is not just found in water but also air, soil and fish.

How can I reduce my overall exposure to PFAS?

PFAS exposure can vary depending on your local environment. Choosing products that do not contain PFAS can require some research, but it is an effective way to reduce your exposure. The EPA, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and the American Academy of Pediatrics provide more information on reducing PFAS exposure.

Regulations

The EPA finalized enforceable limits for six per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) compounds in drinking water. The EPA has established a five-year timeline for public water systems to adopt strategies that can help manage PFAS in drinking water. These new standards will improve the overall quality of drinking water across the nation. Washington State has established State Action Levels (SALs) and State Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

UCMR5 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published by the EPA, requiring public water systems to conduct samples for 30 different chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. This data is used to make determinations on future regulations to ensure safe and healthy drinking water and specifically focused on 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium contamination.

The District conducted this testing in 2024. All District sources were tested per the UCMR5 for 29 PFAS substances and Lithium. Lithium was Not Detected at any source. All 29 PFAS substances were Not Detected at the sources with the exception of Wells 3 & 8. See Results below for the detected PFAS substances in Well 3 & 8. The detected PFAS substances are well below the minimum reporting Level (MRL).

PFAS Results 2024				
SITES	PFBS	PFHxA	PFPeA	PFPeS
High / Low	H/L	H/L	H/L	H/L
WELL 3 and 8	0.0094 / 0.0081	0.0064 / 0.0047	0.0049 / 0.0041	0.0031 / ND
	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DOH - SAL ppb (State Action Level)	0.345	NR	NR	NR



Important Drinking Water Definitions

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 allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Contaminant - Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

ND & NR - “ND” means not detected. “NR” means the contaminant was not regulated by EPA.

Not Applicable (N/A) - Means that EPA has not established MCLGs for these substances.

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 contaminant per billion parts of water.



Analysis Results from WELLS 1 & 9, 3 & 8, Woodlane													
Sample & (unit)	Results 1 & 9	Year Tested	Results 3 & 8	Year Tested	Result Woodlane	Year Tested	Range	Average	Complies	MCL	MCLG	Major Source Listed by EPA	Health Effects
REGULATED													
Arsenic (mg/L)-ppm	0.0047	2022	0.003	2019	0.001	2019	0.005 - 0.003	0.003	YES	0.01	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronic production waste	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/L)-ppm	0.003	2019	0.004	2019	0.006	2019	0.006 - 0.003	0.004	YES	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium (mg/L) - ppm	ND	2019	0.001	2019	0.001	2019	ND - 0.001	0.0006	YES	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride (mg/L)-ppm	0.1	2019	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND - 0.01	0.03	YES	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories CVWD WELLS - Naturally Occurring, Erosion of natural deposits EVERETT - Added during treatment process	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate-N (mg/L)-ppm	0.72	2024	1.33	2024	3.5	2024	3.5 - 0.72	1.85	YES	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Manganese (mg/L)-ppm	0.003	2019	ND	2019	ND	2022	ND - 0.003	0.001	YES	0.05	NA	Naturally occurring mineral	
Chloride (mg/L)-ppm	3.6	2019	5.1	2019	6.1	2019	6.1 - 3.6	5.07	YES	250	NA		
Sulfate (mg/L)-ppm	8.9	2019	10	2019	13	2019	8.9 - 13	10.63	YES	250	NA		
Sodium (mg/L)-ppm	6.1	2019	6.74	2019	6.63	2019	6.74 - 6.1	6.49	YES	NA	NA		
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (mg/L)-ppm	68.3	2019	86.7	2019	100	2019	100 - 68.3	85	YES	NA	NA		
Electrical Conductivity (uS/cm)	173	2019	220	2019	259	2019	259 - 173	217.33	YES	700	NA		
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	2019	ND	ND	YES	1	NA	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Radium (pCi/L)	ND	2021	ND	2021	ND	2021	ND	ND	YES	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	2021	ND	2021	ND	2021	ND	ND	YES	15	NA		
Herbicides (mg/L)-ppm	ND	2023	ND	2023	ND	2023	ND	ND	YES	NA	NA		
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)													
Regulated	ND	2024	ND	2024	ND	2024	ND	ND	YES			VOCs are compounds that have a high vapor pressure and low water solubility.	
UnRegulated	ND	2024	ND	2024	ND	2024	ND	ND	YES				
COLIFORM SAMPLING (CVWD Collects 25 samples per month)													
Coliform Bacteria (%Positive)	~	2024	~	2024	~	2024	~	<1%	YES	<5% Positive	0	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.



Analysis Results from WELLS 7, 7A, 7B							
Sample & (unit)	Results	Complies	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Major Source Listed by EPA	Health Effects
REGULATED							
Arsenic (mg/L)-ppm	ND	YES	0.01	0	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronic production waste	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/L)-ppm	0.003	YES	2	2	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium (mg/L) - ppm	ND	YES	0.1	0.1	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride (mg/L)-ppm	ND	YES	4	4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories CVWD WELLS - Naturally Occuring, Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth., and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate-N (mg/L)-ppm	0.6	YES	10	10	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Manganese (mg/L)-ppm	0.002	YES	0.05	NA	2019	Naturally occurring mineral	
Chloride (mg/L)-ppm	2.3	YES	250	NA	2019		
Sulfate (mg/L)-ppm	8.8	YES	250	NA	2019		
Sodium (mg/L)-ppm	4.64	YES	NA	NA	2019		
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (mg/L)-ppm	56.5	YES	NA	NA	2019		
Electrical Conductivity (uS/cm)	144	YES	700	NA	2019		
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	YES	1	NA	2019	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Radium (pCi/L)	0.859	YES	5	0	2024	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	YES	15	NA	2024		
Herbicides (mg/L)-ppm	ND	YES	NA	NA	2023		
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)							
Regulated	ND	YES			2024	VOCs are compounds that have a high vapor pressure and low water solubility.	
UnRegulated	ND	YES			2024		
COLIFORM SAMPLING (CVWD Collects 25 samples per month)							
Coliform Bacteria (%Positive)	<1%	YES	<5% Positive	0	2024	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.



Analysis Results from WELLS 5, 6, 10							
Sample & (unit)	Results	Complies	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Major Source Listed by EPA	Health Effects
REGULATED							
Arsenic (mg/L)-ppm	0.004	YES	0.01	0	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronic production waste	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/L)-ppm	0.004	YES	2	2	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium (mg/L) - ppm	ND	YES	0.1	0.1	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride (mg/L)-ppm	0.14	YES	4	4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories CVWD WELLS - Naturally Occuring, Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth., and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate-N (mg/L)-ppm	ND	YES	10	10	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Manganese (mg/L)-ppm	0.004	YES	0.05	NA	2019	Naturally occurring mineral	
Chloride (mg/L)-ppm	5.1	YES	250	NA	2019		
Sulfate (mg/L)-ppm	6.2	YES	250	NA	2019		
Sodium (mg/L)-ppm	7.94	YES	NA	NA	2019		
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (mg/L)-ppm	67.8	YES	NA	NA	2019		
Electrical Conductivity (uS/cm)	178	YES	700	NA	2019		
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	YES	1	NA	2019	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Radium (pCi/L)	ND	YES	5	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	YES	15	NA	2021		
Free Chlorine (mg/L)-ppm	0.77	YES	2	MRDLG 4	2024		
Herbicides (mg/L)-ppm	ND	YES	NA	NA	2023		
Disinfection BY-Products							
HALO-ACETIC ACIDS HAA 5 (ug/L) ppb	3.4	YES	60	NA	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHMs TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (ug/L) ppb	14.1	YES	80	NA	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)							
Regulated	ND	YES			2024	VOCs are compounds that have a high vapor pressure and low water solubility.	
UnRegulated	ND	YES			2024		
COLIFORM SAMPLING (CVWD Collects 25 samples per month)							
Coliform Bacteria (%Positive)	<1%	YES	<5% Positive	0	2024	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.



Analysis Results from EVERETT								
Sample & (unit)	Result Everett	Range	Complies	MCL	MCLG	Year Tested	Major Source Listed by EPA	Health Effects
REGULATED								
Arsenic (mg/L)-ppm	0.0001	0.01-0.05	YES	0.01	0	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronic production waste	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (mg/L)-ppm	0.0039	0.0038-0.0041	YES	2	2	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium (mg/L) - ppm	<0.002	NA	YES	0.1	0.1	2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride (mg/L)-ppm	0.7	0.5-0.8	YES	4	4	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories EVERETT - Added during treatment process	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth., and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate-N (mg/L)-ppm	0.04	0.004-0.084	YES	10	10	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Manganese (mg/L)-ppm	0.0003	<0.0002-0.00010	YES	0.05	NA	2024	Naturally occurring mineral	
Chloride (mg/L)-ppm	2.5	2.3-2.8	YES	250	NA	2024		
Sulfate (mg/L)-ppm	3.6	3.4-3.7	YES	250	NA	2024		
Sodium (mg/L)-ppm	6.56	6.10-6.96	YES	NA	NA	2024		
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (mg/L)-ppm	9.7	6.9-13.4	YES	NA	NA	2024		
Electrical Conductivity (umhos/cm)	57	51-68	YES	700	NA	2024		
Turbidity (NTU)	0.01	0.01-0.05	YES	1	NA	2024	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Radium (pCi/L)	<0.44		YES	5	0	2024	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	<0.83		YES	15	NA	2024		
Free Chlorine (mg/L)-ppm	0.68	0.32-1.01	YES	2	MRDLG 4	2024		
Disinfection BY-Products (Collected in CVWD Service Area)								
HALO-ACETIC ACIDS HAA 5 (ug/L)-ppb	37.66	25.9 - 44.6	YES	60	NA	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHMs TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (ug/L)-ppb	48.58	34.3 - 67.9	YES	80	NA	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)								
Regulated	ND	0% - ND	YES			2024	VOCs are compounds that have a high vapor pressure and low water solubility.	
UnRegulated	ND	0% - ND	YES			2024		
COLIFORM SAMPLING (EVERETT Collects 120-125 per month)								
Coliform Bacteria (%Positive)	0%	0% - ND	YES	<5% Positive	0	2024	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

