

Snohomish County PUD Integrated Water System

2024 Annual Water Quality Report



SNOHOMISH COUNTY PUD is pleased to report that your drinking water complies with federal and state drinking water quality standards. This report summarizes the key findings of the PUD’s 2024 water quality testing program. It illustrates the utility’s commitment to delivering the highest quality drinking water.

Each year, the PUD prepares a Water Quality Report for its customers. We want you to know where your water comes from, how it is treated and that it is safe to drink. The purpose of this report is to help people, especially those with special health needs, make informed decisions about their drinking water.

Inside

Where Your Water Comes From.....	2
System Improvements	2
General Information	3
Definition of Terms.....	4
Testing Results	5 - 7
Contact Us	Back

Special Health Information

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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Where Your Water Comes From

The majority of the water distributed to your home is purchased from the City of Everett. The water comes from the Spada Lake Reservoir, which is located at the headwaters of the Sultan River about 30 miles east of Everett.

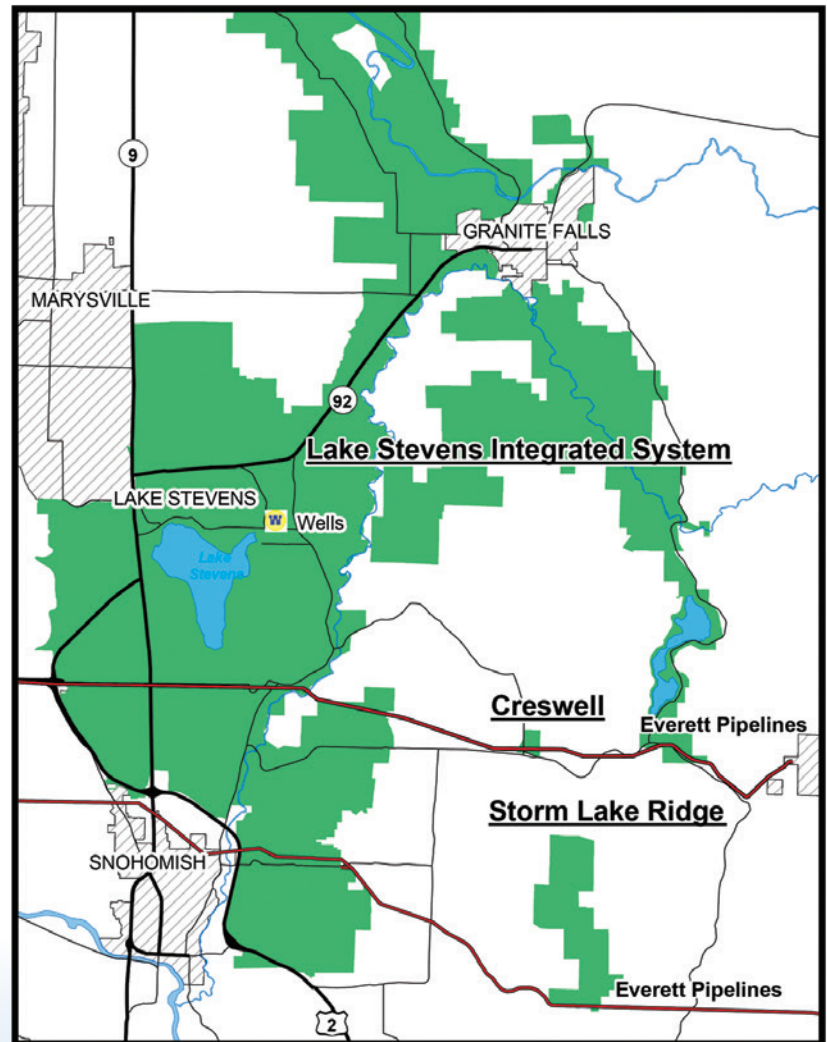
Spada Reservoir is located in the Sultan Basin Watershed, which covers nearly 84 square miles. A watershed is a geographic area where all precipitation drains into a single body of water. In the Sultan Basin Watershed, rainfall and snowmelt from the Cascade Mountains flow into Spada Reservoir. One of the wettest watersheds in the continental United States, the basin's average rainfall is about 165 inches.

Created in 1965 by construction of the Culmback Dam, and increased in size in 1984, Spada Lake Reservoir holds approximately 50 billion gallons of water. Water from Spada Lake travels eight miles by tunnel and pipeline to the PUD's Jackson Hydroelectric Project where turbines generate enough power to supply electricity to about 35,800 homes.

The water is then routed by pipeline from the powerhouse to Everett's Lake Chaplain, where it is held in preparation for treatment. Everett's treatment plant uses coagulation and advanced filtration techniques to remove suspended particles that may contaminate the water. The pH (acidity) of the water is adjusted to reduce its corrosiveness, thereby reducing the likelihood of lead and copper being leached from household plumbing. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to make sure the water is free of harmful microorganisms, and fluoride is added for enhanced dental protection. The levels of these two additives are monitored constantly to assure proper dosages are being used.

In September 2012, the PUD completed the construction of a new treatment facility in Lake Stevens

(northeast of the downtown area) and began producing water from two wells. The water from these wells receives treatment for iron and manganese removal and is chlorinated. Fluoride is added to match levels found in the City of Everett drinking water. The water from this treatment facility is then blended with water received from the City of Everett in the distribution system.



General Information About Drinking Water

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals – in some cases, radioactive material – and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The following substances may be present in source water (drinking water quality is determined by testing for these contaminants).

Microbial contaminants <i>such as viruses and bacteria</i>	<i>May come from wildlife, agricultural livestock or septic systems.</i>
Inorganic contaminants <i>such as salts and metals</i>	<i>Can occur naturally or may result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or farming.</i>
Pesticides & herbicides	<i>May come from a variety of sources such as farming, urban stormwater runoff, and homes or businesses.</i>
Organic contaminants <i>including synthetic & organic chemicals</i>	<i>Are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.</i>
Radioactive contaminants	<i>Can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities</i>

Water Conservation Requirements

The Water Use Efficiency Rule sets planning requirements, leakage standards and water conservation goal setting and reporting requirements. The PUD’s 2024 demand-side and supply-side conservation goal results:

	Goal	2024 Results	How Goal was Met
Demand-Side	Participate in Everett’s program to help reduce regional water demand by about 1.4 MGD between 2020 and 2029 (about a 2% reduction compared to projected 2029 demand, or 0.2% savings annually).	The total regional savings were estimated to be 0.69 MGD.	Public outreach and education, including school presentations, plus distribution of indoor/outdoor conservation kits.
Supply-Side	Maintain the PUD’s distribution system leakage below the state standard of 10% and strive to progressively achieve lower percentages of lost water, where possible.	5.2% PUD Distribution System Leakage (combined result for all PUD water systems)	Continued emphasis on accurate water usage reporting with PUD crews and local fire departments and with repair of discovered leaks.



How Do I Read This Report?

The **Maximum Allowable** column provides you with the maximum level established by the EPA or the DOH. These are standards that all drinking water suppliers serving over 15 customers must meet.

The **Minimum/Maximum Range** and **Average Value** show you the contaminant level detected in the water analysis test.

The **last column tells you whether or not the test complies** with regulations. A “YES” indicates that the range detected is within EPA regulations.

Snohomish County PUD also regularly performs tests for unregulated compounds for which state and federal agencies have not set standards at this time.



Definition of Terms Used in This Report

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant (e.g., chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

N/A: The EPA has not set MCLGs for these substances.

ND: Not detected.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

ppm (parts per million): One part per million (equivalent to one dollar in \$1,000,000).

ppb (parts per billion): One part per billion (equivalent to one dollar in \$1,000,000,000).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health-based.

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

Cross Connections

Drinking water is, of course, used for much more than just drinking. Some uses of water – such as for irrigation systems, hydraulic boat lifts, boilers and portable hose connections like fertilizer sprayers – could contaminate the drinking water.

These potential sources of contamination are called cross connections. Pressure changes in the water system could cause these contaminants to be drawn back or to “backflow” into the

drinking water.

Fortunately, backflow from a cross connection can be prevented. The PUD’s Cross Connection Control Program protects the water system from contaminants by ensuring that customers have properly installed and maintained backflow prevention devices. Call the Water Utility at 425-397-3000 for more information.

LAKE STEVENS INTEGRATED WATER SYSTEM PWSID# 809071

The PUD's Integrated System is supplied water from the City of Everett and a PUD-owned well field. The system provides water to approximately 22,500 connections (estimated customer base of approximately 60,000 people) and includes 360 miles of pipe, 14.1 million gallons of storage, 12 pump stations, 9 City of Everett taps, and 25 pressure zones.

Substance	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Your Water Testing Results		
			Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Min./Max. Range	Average or Highest Value	Comply?
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	10	ND – 2	ND	YES
Manganese	Erosion of natural deposits	ppm	N/A	0.05 (SMCL)	ND – 0.03	0.01	YES
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	% positive	0	Not more than 5% positive per month	0 – 1%	1%	YES

Total coliform bacteria testing is used to monitor microbial quality in the water distribution system. The PUD collects 70 coliform samples per month from dedicated sites within the Lake Stevens Integrated Water System. Coliforms were detected in two samples in 2024 (August and September), however all repeat samples were satisfactory and no fecal coliform or *E. coli* were detected.

Fluoride ¹	Dental health additive	ppm	2	4	0.35 – 0.86	0.68	YES
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¹Fluoride is added to your water in carefully controlled levels for dental health. In 2016, state regulations changed the standard to 0.7 ppm with an operating range of 0.5 to 0.9.

Haloacetic Acids ²	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	60	21 – 44	37	YES
Total Trihalomethanes ²	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	80	22 – 64	49	YES
Free Chlorine Residual	Measure of disinfectant added to water	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.08 – 1.43	0.85	YES

²Haloacetic acids and Trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease-causing microbes. Although goals have not been set for these compounds as a group, MCLGs for related individual compounds can be seen in the Unregulated Substances table on the next page.

Turbidity	Soil erosion	NTU	N/A	TT	100%	0.05	YES
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The EPA turbidity limit is 0.3 NTU. In 2024, no filtered water turbidity results at the Everett filtration plant exceeded 0.3 NTU so the lowest percentage that met the EPA limit was 100%. The operators of Everett's treatment plant target production of filter water turbidities of 0.10 NTU or less. The value reported here is the highest four-hour combined filtered water turbidity measurement obtained during the year.

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.

Substance	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Your Water Testing Results			
			Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th % Level*	# Homes Sampled	Homes Exceeding the AL	Comply?
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.4	37	None	YES
Lead	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	15	3	37	None	YES

US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state regulations require Snohomish County PUD and the systems it supplies to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps in their service area every three years. The data above is from samples collected in summer of 2024. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2027.

*The 90th % Level is the highest result obtained in 90 percent of the samples collected when the results are ranked in order from lowest to highest. This value is used to compare to the AL. The results for water tested before it enters household plumbing were even lower. This indicates that 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.

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. Snohomish County PUD 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 or at the USEPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Note: The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Lake Stevens because the source is not at risk of contamination in the following areas: Complete Inorganic / IOC (9-years), Volatile Organics / VOC (6-years), Pesticides (3-years) and Soil Fumigants (3-years). The last samples collected for these contaminants were taken on the following dates respectively and were found to meet all applicable standards: 04/05/2024, 05/23/2022, 12/05/2013, and NA.

The water quality information presented in the table(s) is from the most recent round of testing done according to the regulations. All data shown were collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table(s).

(Testing results for this water system continued on next page)

LAKE STEVENS INTEGRATED WATER SYSTEM PWSID# 809071 (CONT.)

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Your Water Testing Results	
		Min./Max. Range	Average Value
Bromodichloromethane ³ (ppb)	0	1 – 3	2
Chloroform (trichloromethane) ³ (ppb)	70	20 – 63	35
Dichloroacetic Acid ³ (ppb)	0	2 – 18	13
Trichloroacetic Acid ³ (ppb)	20	17 – 29	21
Monochloroacetic Acid ³ (ppb)	70	ND – 3	1
Monobromoacetic Acid ³ (ppb)	None	ND	ND

³ Although these substances are not regulated individually, their results are added together to obtain the Total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid results shown on the previous page.

The Creswell and Storm Lake Ridge Systems are also supplied water from the City of Everett; however, these systems do not receive any water from the Lake Stevens Wells and are not hydraulically linked, which makes them separate or isolated systems. The following tables show testing results for Creswell and Storm Lake Ridge where they differ from those of the Lake Stevens Integrated system on pages 5-6.

VOLUNTARY REPORTING

The information below is voluntary and describes additional characteristics of the drinking water in the PUD distribution system.

	Min./Max. Value	Average Value
Alkalinity (ppm)	2 – 29	15
Aluminum (ppm)	0.005 – 0.040	0.023
pH (standard unit)	6.5 – 9.9	7.4
Sodium (ppm)	6 – 8	7
Total Hardness (ppm)	9 – 89	73
Chloride (ppm)	2 – 8	5
Sulfate (ppm)	3 – 12	8

CRESWELL WATER SYSTEM PWSID# 06325V

The Creswell system supplies water to 37 connections along Dubuque Road and Creswell Road. Water is purchased directly from the City of Everett with taps on Everett's No. 2 and No. 3 pipelines.

Substance	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Your Water Testing Results		
			Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Min./Max. Range	Average Value	Comply?
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	Samples positive	0	1 positive per month	1 positive sample	0	YES

Total coliform bacteria testing is used to monitor microbial quality in the water distribution system. The PUD collects one coliform sample per month. In 2024, total coliforms were detected in 1 sample, however all repeat samples were satisfactory and no fecal coliform or E. coli were detected.

Haloacetic Acids ¹	By-product of drinking water chlorination	(ppb)	N/A	60	38	38	YES
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	By-product of drinking water chlorination	(ppb)	N/A	80	47	47	YES
Free Chlorine Residual	Measure of disinfectant added to water	(ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.5 – 1.0	0.7	YES

¹ Haloacetic acids and Trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease-causing microbes. Although goals have not been set for these compounds as a group, MCLGs for related individual compounds can be seen in the Unregulated Substances table on the next page.

Substance	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Your Water Testing Results			
			Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th % Level*	# Homes Sampled	Homes Exceeding the AL	Comply?
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	ND	1	None	YES
Lead	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	15	ND	1	None	YES

US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations require monitoring for the presence of lead and copper at household taps in their service area every three years. The data above is from samples collected in August 2024. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2027.

*The 90th percentile level is the highest result obtained in 90% of the samples collected when the results are ranked in order from lowest to highest. This value is used to compare to the AL.

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. Snohomish County PUD 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 or at the USEPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

(Testing results for this water system continued on next page)

CRESWELL WATER SYSTEM PWSID# 06325V (CONT.)

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Your Water Testing Results	
		Min./Max. Range	Average Value
Bromodichloromethane ² (ppb)	0	2	2
Chloroform (trichloromethane) ² (ppb)	70	45	45
Dichloroacetic Acid ² (ppb)	0	17	17
Trichloroacetic Acid ² (ppb)	20	21	21

²Although these substances are not regulated individually, their results are added together to obtain the Total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid results in the above table.

Note: The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Creswell because the source is not at risk of contamination in the following areas: Asbestos (9-years). The last sample collected for this contaminant was taken on 12/29/2015 and was found to meet all applicable standards.

STORM LAKE RIDGE WATER SYSTEM PWSID# 444316

The Storm Lake Ridge system supplies water to approximately 291 connections in the Storm Lake Ridge community and surrounding area approximately three miles east of Machias and five miles north of Monroe. Water is purchased directly from the City of Everett's No. 5 pipeline and pumped to the distribution system and a concrete reservoir.

Substance	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Your Water Testing Results		
			Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Min./Max. Range	Average Value	Comply?
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	Samples positive	0	1 positive per month	0%	0%	YES

Total coliform bacteria testing is used to monitor microbial quality in the water distribution system. The PUD collects one coliform sample per month. No unsatisfactory results were detected in 2024.

Haloacetic Acids ¹	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	60	38	38	YES
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	80	36	36	YES
Free Chlorine Residual	Measure of disinfectant added to water	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.4 – 1.06	0.8	YES

¹Haloacetic acids and Trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease-causing microbes. Although goals have not been set for these compounds as a group, MCLGs for related individual compounds can be seen in the Unregulated Substances table below.

Substance	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Your Water Testing Results			
			Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th % Level*	# Homes Sampled	Homes Exceeding the AL	Comply?
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.3	1	None	YES
Lead	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	15	ND	1	None	YES

US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations require monitoring for the presence of lead and copper at household taps in their service area every three years. The data above is from samples collected in August 2024. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2027.

*The 90th percentile level is the highest result obtained in 90% of the samples collected when the results are ranked in order from lowest to highest. This value is used to compare to the AL.

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. Snohomish County PUD 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 or at the USEPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Your Water Testing Results	
		Min./Max. Range	Average Value
Bromodichloromethane ² (ppb)	0	2	2
Chloroform (trichloromethane) ² (ppb)	70	34	34
Dichloroacetic Acid ² (ppb)	0	17	17
Trichloroacetic Acid ² (ppb)	20	21	21

²Although these substances are not regulated individually, their results are added together to obtain the Total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid results in the above table.

Note: The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Storm Lake Ridge because the source is not at risk of contamination in the following areas: Asbestos (9-years). The last samples collected for this contaminant were found to meet all applicable standards.



Water Utility
PO Box 1107
Everett, WA 98206-1107

Safe Drinking Water & Water System Security

The PUD is committed to a strong security program to protect water quality. PUD facilities are secured; however, we could use your assistance. If you see suspicious activity in or around PUD pump stations, reservoirs or hydrants, please contact us at 425-397-3000 (after regular working hours, holidays or on weekends, please contact us at 425-783-8000).

The PUD Water Utility Has Completed Its Lead Service Line Inventory

The PUD Water Utility recently completed an inventory of more than 23,000 water services (small pipes that deliver water from the water main to a home or building) as required by the Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The purpose of the inventory is to identify any water service lines that contain lead. The inventory showed no evidence of lead service lines in the PUD's community water systems.

You can find additional information regarding this project on the PUD website at www.snopud.com/inventory

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP)

The SWAP program is designed to provide the community with information about the sources of their drinking water. An interactive map identifies protection areas and links to water quality sampling information. The Washington State Department of Health SWAP website, including interactive maps, can be found at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/>

For More Information

- PUD website: www.snopud.com/water
- Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Hotline: **1-800-426-4791**
E-mail: safewater@epa.gov
- Washington State Department of Health Division of Drinking Water: **253-395-6750**
Website: www.doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water

Customer Views Welcome

There are several ways you can get involved in water quality issues. You can call us at 425-397-3000 or communicate with elected officials, participate in public hearings and attend Snohomish County PUD Commission meetings. Check the local newspaper for information on public meetings regarding water quality, water policies and other issues.

The Snohomish County PUD Board of Commissioners meets at 9 a.m. on the first and third Tuesday of each month at Snohomish County PUD, 2320 California Street in Everett. Board sessions are open to the public. Please call 425-783-8611 in advance to confirm meeting dates and times, or check the meeting agenda on our website.

You can also find information for water customers at our website: www.snopud.com/water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

El PUD del Condado de Snohomish participa en el servicio de línea de idioma de AT&T. Si necesita ayuda con el idioma inglés o necesita un intérprete, comuníquese con un representante de servicio al cliente de PUD al 425-783-1000 (de lunes a viernes, de 8 a.m. a 5:30 p.m.) y se llamará a un intérprete.

Contact Us Water Utility: 425-397-3000

Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Toll-free in Western Washington and outside the Everett local calling area at 1-877-783-1000, extension 3000