



Snohomish County PUD Satellite Water Systems 2025 Annual Water Quality Report



*We are honored to have served
our communities since 1946!*

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 2025 water quality testing program. It illustrates the utility’s commitment to delivering the highest quality drinking water.

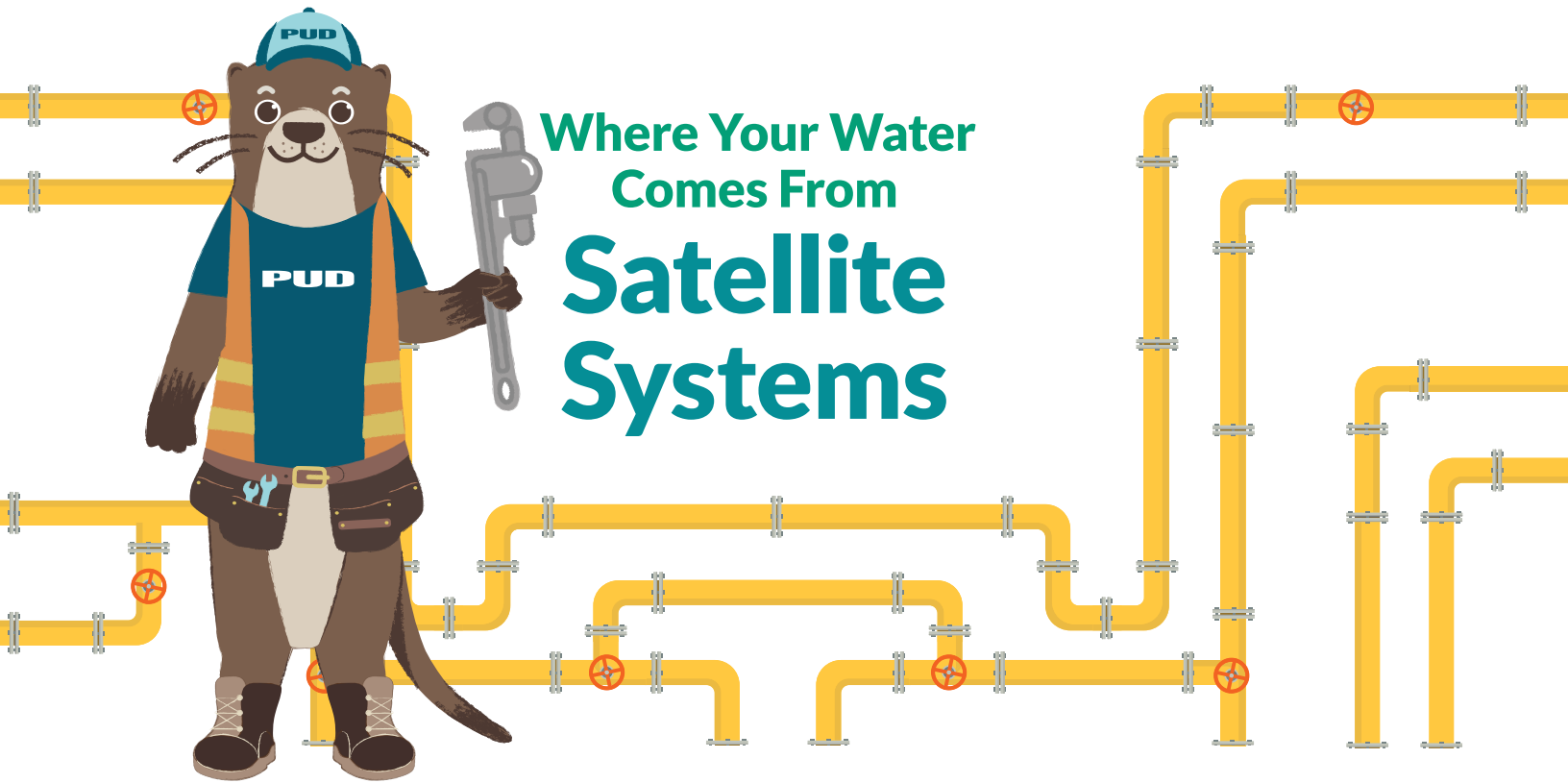
Each year, the PUD prepares a Water Quality Report for its customers. We want you to know where your water comes from, how it is treated and that it is safe to drink. The purpose of this report is to help people, especially those with special health needs, make informed decisions about their drinking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

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).

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Where Your Water Comes From Satellite Systems

THE PUD relies on groundwater from wells to supply its satellite water systems, including the Warm Beach, May Creek, Skylite Tracts, Sunday Lake, 212 Market & Deli, and Otis systems. These systems are anticipated to remain as detached satellite systems for the foreseeable future.

The Kayak and Warm Beach Systems were connected in 2022 and now operate as a contiguous **WARM BEACH SYSTEM**, which is located on Port Susan Bay, about 10 miles northwest of Marysville. The two subsystems normally operate separately, but if low water pressure occurs in the Warm Beach subsystem, control valves automatically open to supply water from the Kayak subsystem. Both areas have treatment to remove iron and manganese and chlorination to deter microbial growth. Treated water from the two Kayak wells is sent directly into distribution and fills a concrete storage reservoir. In the Warm Beach subsystem, the well water is sent to a steel storage reservoir and the distribution system. In 2024, the Water Utility upgraded the Warm Beach Treatment Plant. These improvements include increased storage capacity for treatment compounds, recycling of backwash water, and installation of a larger generator that ensures reliable power supply to the entire treatment plant.

The **MAY CREEK SYSTEM**, located near Gold Bar, supplies water to the May Creek community and surrounding area. The water is supplied by wells and is chlorinated before being sent to two concrete storage reservoirs and the distri-

bution system.

The **SKYLITE TRACTS SYSTEM** is supplied water from a well at the entrance to the development. The well water is chlorinated and sent to the adjacent concrete reservoir where it is aerated to reduce the levels of carbon dioxide in the groundwater as a corrosion control measure. Water is then pumped out of the reservoir to supply the distribution system.

The **SUNDAY LAKE** community is supplied water by a well located to the west of the lake. The water receives treatment for iron and manganese removal, is chlorinated and then sent to the distribution system and a concrete storage reservoir.

The **212 MARKET & DELI SYSTEM** supplies water to a gas station and convenience store located on Old Highway 99 North near Stanwood. The system is supplied by a well that pumps water to a concrete storage tank. The water is chlorinated as it is pumped to the tank, and then a service pump moves the treated water to three captive air tanks. The water is then delivered to the convenience store.

The **OTIS SYSTEM** supplies water to four homes (with a maximum of five), just north of 196th Street NE on Burn Road. The system is supplied by a well that provides water through four captive air/bladder tanks to the distribution system. The PUD voluntarily collects samples for the most common contaminants, and all results continue to be below allowable levels.

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 such as viruses and bacteria	<i>May come from wildlife, agricultural livestock or septic systems.</i>
Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals	<i>Can occur naturally or may result from urban stormwater 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 Including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals	<i>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 Use Efficiency and Conservation

Washington State's Water Use Efficiency Rule outlines requirements for planning, leakage control, and water conservation goal setting and reporting. The Snohomish PUD supports these measures and encourages efficient use of water by our residents, business community, and visitors. Efficient water use reduces waste, protects resources, and helps maintain affordable service for customers. Our continued investment in leak detection and system maintenance supports these goals.

How Goals Were Met

Demand-side

Public education, school programs, conservation kits, rebates, online conservation tips, and advanced meter (AMI) tools that help customers better understand their water use

Supply-side

Leak detection and repair, replacing older water mains and meters, improving water-use tracking, and ongoing maintenance of the water system.

We are presenting results from 2023 to 2025 using a three-year rolling average, which provides a clearer view of long-term leakage trends and how each system compares to the state standard.

Water Use Efficiency 2023-2025 *Million Gallons (MG)*

May Creek Production	144.8 MG
Authorized Consumption	128.8 MG
Distribution System Leakage	16.1 MG (11.1%)
Skylite Tracts Production	27.6 MG
Authorized Consumption	25.9 MG
Distribution System Leakage	1.8 MG (6.4%)
Sunday Lake Production	42.5 MG
Authorized Consumption	40.4 MG
Distribution System Leakage	2.1 MG (5.0%)
Warm Beach Production	228.2 MG
Authorized Consumption	198.4 MG
Distribution System Leakage	29.7 MG (13.0%)

Authorized Consumption. Volume of water used for purposes approved by the water utility. It includes water delivered to customers and certain operational uses such as firefighting, hydrant flushing, construction activities, and treatment plant operations.

Distribution System Leakage. Water that enters the distribution system but does not reach customers or authorized uses. It includes leaks in pipes, water theft, and meter inaccuracies.

How Do I Read This Report?

The tables show the **drinking water standard** (MCL, MRDL, or Action Level where applicable), the level found in your water, the sample year, and whether the result met the applicable standard.

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 DOH and 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.

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

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.

MAY CREEK WATER SYSTEM PWSID #521050

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.90	0.47	1.32	2025	YES	Measure of disinfectant added to water
Haloacetic Acids ¹	ppb	N/A	60	ND	ND	ND	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	ppb	N/A	80	2	2	2	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD & COPPER RULE - REGULATED AT THE CONSUMER TAP

Substance	Unit	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90th%) ²	# of Samples Above the AL	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0 of 10	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	15	1.3	0 of 10	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SKYLITE TRACTS WATER SYSTEM PWSID #802201

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1	1	1	2025	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.72	0.48	1.43	2025	YES	Measure of disinfectant added to water

LEAD & COPPER RULE - REGULATED AT THE CONSUMER TAP

Substance	Unit	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90th%) ²	# of Samples Above the AL	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.07	0 of 5	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	15	0	0 of 5	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process used to control microbes. The range shown reflects results from all monitoring locations used for compliance, and the reported value is the highest locational running annual average.

² 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.

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 2023. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2026.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, for any drinking water tap that has not been used for six hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water | US EPA (<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>).

ADDITIONAL MAY CREEK CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	6	5 - 15
Chloride	ppm	2	1 - 2
Iron	ppm	0.10	ND - 0.20
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND
pH	Standard Unit	7.3	6.4 - 7.8
Sodium	ppm	2	2
Sulfate	ppm	1	1
Total Hardness	ppm	22	17 - 32

The table above summarizes additional water quality characteristics of May Creek Water System, including secondary contaminants and other parameters monitored in the system.

ADDITIONAL SKYLITE TRACTS CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	6	3 - 9
Chloride	ppm	2	2
Iron	ppm	ND	ND
Manganese	ppm	ND	ND
pH	Standard Unit	7.2	6.8 - 7.5
Sodium	ppm	3	3
Sulfate	ppm	2	2
Total Hardness	ppm	31	26 - 39

The table above summarizes additional water quality characteristics of Skylite Tracts Water System, including secondary contaminants and other parameters monitored in the system.

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/>.

WARM BEACH WATER SYSTEM PWSID #93000F (WARM BEACH AREA)

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.54	ND	1.07	2025	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; animal waste

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.78	0.06	1.23	2025	YES	Measure of disinfectant added to water
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.2	ND	0.3	2022	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids ¹	ppb	N/A	60	15	15	15	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	ppb	N/A	80	64	64	64	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD & COPPER RULE - REGULATED AT THE CONSUMER TAP

Substance	Unit	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90th%) ²	# of Samples Above the AL	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.4	0 of 21	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	15	2	0 of 21	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

WARM BEACH WATER SYSTEM PWSID #93000F (KAYAK AREA)

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	3	3	3	2022	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.93	0.61	1.47	2025	YES	Measure of disinfectant added to water
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.2	0.2	0.2	2022	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids ¹	ppb	N/A	60	1	1	1	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	ppb	N/A	80	9	9	9	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD & COPPER RULE - REGULATED AT THE CONSUMER TAP

Substance	Unit	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90th%) ²	# of Samples Above the AL	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.4	0 of 21	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	15	2	0 of 21	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process used to control microbes. The range shown reflects results from all monitoring locations used for compliance, and the reported value is the highest locational running annual average.

² 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.

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 2023. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2026.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, for any drinking water tap that has not been used for six hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water | US EPA (<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>).

ADDITIONAL WARM BEACH AREA CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	12	8 - 25
Chloride	ppm	9	7 - 12
Iron	ppm	0.05	ND - 0.12
Manganese	ppm	0.02	0.01 - 0.03
pH	Standard Unit	7.6	6.7 - 8.2
Sodium	ppm	19	8 - 30
Sulfate	ppm	6	ND - 11
Total Hardness	ppm	114	103-118

The table above summarizes additional water quality characteristics of the Warm Beach (Warm Beach area) Water System, including secondary contaminants and other parameters monitored in the system.

ADDITIONAL KAYAK AREA CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	9	6 - 12
Chloride	ppm	6	5 - 7
Iron	ppm	0.04	ND - 0.10
Manganese	ppm	0.02	ND - 0.05
pH	Standard Unit	8.0	7.3 - 8.2
Sodium	ppm	4	ND - 8
Sulfate	ppm	6	6 - 7
Total Hardness	ppm	85	75 - 107

The table above summarizes additional water quality characteristics of Warm Beach (Kayak area) Water System, including secondary contaminants and other parameters monitored in the system.

SUNDAY LAKE WATER SYSTEM PWSID #85205D

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Arsenic ¹	ppb	0	10	7	7	7	2024	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Chlorine	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.81	0.1	1.74	2025	YES	Measure of disinfectant added to water
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.25	0.25	0.25	2024	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids ²	ppb	N/A	60	19	19	19	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ²	ppb	N/A	80	34	34	34	2025	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD & COPPER RULE - REGULATED AT THE CONSUMER TAP

Substance	Unit	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90th%) ³	# of Samples Above the AL	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.06	0 of 11	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	15	ND	0 of 11	2023	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ While your drinking water meets Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² Haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process used to control microbes. The range shown reflects results from all monitoring locations used for compliance, and the reported value is the highest locational running annual average.

³ 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.

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 2023. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2026.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, for any drinking water tap that has not been used for six hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water | US EPA (<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>).

212 MARKET & DELI WATER SYSTEM PWSID #04515Q

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Complies	Typical Sources
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.79	0.29	1.45	2025	YES	Measure of disinfectant added to water

ADDITIONAL SUNDAY LAKE CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	10	8 - 13
Chloride	ppm	9	9
Iron	ppm	0.04	ND - 0.09
Manganese	ppm	0.02	0.01 - 0.05
pH	Standard Unit	8.1	7.1 - 8.4
Sodium	ppm	24	24
Sulfate	ppm	0.3	0.3
Total Hardness	ppm	77	72 - 86

The table above summarizes additional water quality characteristics of Sunday Lake Water System, including secondary contaminants and other parameters monitored in the system.

ADDITIONAL 212 MARKET & DELI CHARACTERISTICS

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	10	6 - 12
pH	Standard Unit	8.2	7.2 - 8.5
Total Hardness	ppm	71	66 - 75

The table above summarizes additional water quality characteristics of 212 Market & Deli Water System, including secondary contaminants and other parameters monitored in the system.



Water Utility
PO Box 1107
Everett, WA 98206-1107

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 on the PUD website at www.snopud.com/inventory

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. 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 at www.snopud.com/commission.

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.

Safe Drinking Water & Water System Security

The PUD is committed to a strong security program to protect water quality. The PUD's 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 425-783-1000).

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

Contact Us

- ♦ Water Utility: 425-397-3000
- ♦ Monday-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

Great tips to help you save water!



snopud.com/savewater



We're proud to introduce Splash, the PUD water otter. He loves spreading the word about water conservation!

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