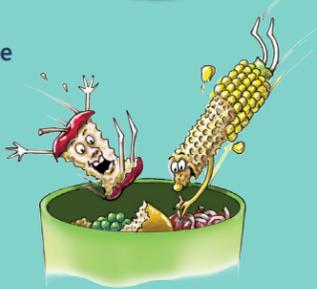


Fight F.O.G.

(Fats, Oils & Grease)

Keep Fats, Oils and Grease Out of Your Drain and Prevent Clogged Pipes and Sewer Back-ups!

- 1 Pour cold fats, oils and grease into a covered, disposable container and throw it into your garbage. Never pour fats, oil or grease down sink drains or toilets.
- 2 Soak up spilled oils and grease with an absorbent material such as paper towels or kitty litter and throw into your garbage.
- 3 Before you wash dishes: scrape food scraps, fats, oils and grease into your garbage.
- 4 Use sink strainers to catch any remaining food waste while washing dishes.



PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF FATS, OILS AND GREASE

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WHY PROVIDE A Water quality report?

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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

THE CITY OF SNOHOMISH

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

THE CITY OF SNOHOMISH PROVIDES Exceptional water to you!

The City of Snohomish is proud to share the 2023 Water Quality Report. This report explains where City water comes from, how we manage quality control, and facts about your drinking water. This is a part of our commitment to provide excellent drinking water to your homes and businesses every day. Sourced from protected watersheds, our water far surpasses all federal and state water quality standards.

Affordably delivering hundreds of millions of gallons of safe, clean water every day doesn't just happen automatically. The quality and reliability of your drinking water is the result of the dedication and expertise of the City's Public Works water staff, who work tirelessly to ensure that our customers have access to high-quality tap water whenever they need it. Our employees go above and beyond to protect our most precious resource so that everyone in Snohomish has access to safe drinking water.

Many residents may have noticed emergency repairs over the last year, especially in the older portions of town. Our water system was primarily installed in the 1920's and 30's and is reaching the end of its expected life. We are currently establishing a water distribution improvement plan that will systematically rebuild our aging underground infrastructure based on condition, priority and need. The maintenance and improvements we have planned require major work and investment, but will insure safe and reliable benefits for the residents of Snohomish today and long into the future.

Nova Heaton, Public Works Director

WATER USE EFFICIENCY UPDATE 2022

The City of Everett provides water to the majority of water systems in Snohomish County and administers a regional water use efficiency program. The program is planned and developed with the water systems we serve and funded from water system revenues.

More than \$8.6 million has been invested in regional water conservation activities since 2001. 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. Through these efforts, we have saved more than 7.95 million gallons per day (MGD)—enough water to fill 179,221 bathtubs a day.

Conservation planning previously occurred in six-year cycles as part of Everett's comprehensive water system plan. The first plan covered the period from 2001 through 2006. The second plan from 2007 through 2012, and the third from 2012 through 2021. The current Comprehensive Water Plan is a ten-year plan, issued in mid 2021. The water use efficiency program goal for 2020-2029 will reduce the regional demand for water by 1.4 million gallons per day on an annual basis and will include school education and conservation kits, along with continued support of large water users. In 2022, 472 workshops were

conducted with school classes throughout Snohomish County, reaching 12,465 students. Water systems purchased 1,405 indoor conservation kits and 3,767 outdoor kits. These activities saved an estimated .66 MGD regionally.

Five Simple Ways to Make Your Home More Water Efficient:

1. Install low-flow bathroom fixtures. According to the USGS water science school, the average American uses about 80 to 100 gallons of water per day! Toilets and showers are the two biggest sources of consumption.
2. Collect water from your roof for plants
3. Drive to the car wash
4. Install a shower timer
5. Wash full loads of dishes or laundry



CROSS CONNECTIONS AND YOU!

Did you know common hazards in and around your house can contaminate your drinking water as well as your neighbors'?

These hazards are known as cross-connections, and can result in contaminated water back-flowing into your home's drinking supply without you even knowing.

TWO COMMON CROSS-CONNECTIONS ARE:

Any hose is a cross-connection when left submerged in a swimming pool, laundry sink, or car wash bucket.

To protect your water from these cross connections, make sure to have air vacuum breakers installed on each of your hose bibs.

These simple devices are inexpensive and can be purchased from your local hardware store. They are easy to install; you just screw them on.

Your in-ground irrigation system is also a cross connection so make sure to do the following:

1. Confirm your irrigation system has a back flow assembly device, if not, get one installed.
2. Test the backflow prevention device annually.
3. Turn in your test results to the City of Snohomish Water Department.

If you have any questions, please contact Kathy Caldwell, Water Quality Control Specialist at 360-282-3165 or caldwell@snohomishwa.gov



Snohomish has high quality water, Where does it come from?

The City of Snohomish has two sources for providing drinking water: the City of Everett and Snohomish County PUD #1.

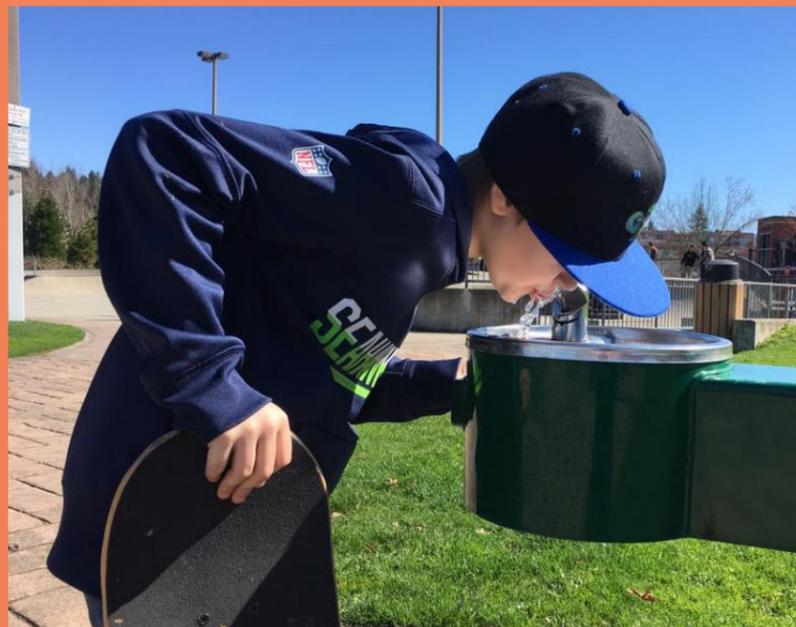


Approximately 90% our water is purchased from the City of Everett with the remainder purchased from Snohomish County PUD. The City of Snohomish is still responsible for operation and maintenance of 35 miles of pipe in the water distribution system.

CITY OF EVERETT (City of Snohomish Customers)

City of Everett water is supplied from Spada Reservoir, which was created in 1965. The reservoir holds about 50 billion gallons of water and is located about 30 miles east of Everett in the Sultan Basin Watershed. From Spada Lake the water flows through about 7 miles of tunnels and pipelines to Chaplain Reservoir where the City of Everett water treatment facility is located. Chaplain Reservoir holds about 4.5 billion gallons of water. City of Everett water is supplied to the City of Snohomish through four connections to Everett's No. 5 transmission line across the north end of town.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY PUD #1 SUPPLY: (Transmission Line Customers) Snohomish County PUD #1 water is produced from two wells located at their treatment facility located northeast of downtown Lake Stevens. 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. Snohomish PUD water is supplied to the City of Snohomish through a system intertie located on Robe Menzel Road in Granite Falls.



PFAs “The forever chemicals” What you should know.....

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made chemicals that have been used in a wide range of consumer and industrial products since the 1940's due to their resistance to grease, oil, water and heat. For example, PFAS used in stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, and fire-fighting foams. Certain PFAS are also authorized by the FDA for limited use in cookware, food packaging, and food processing equipment.

The widespread use of PFAS and their ability to remain intact in the environment means that over time PFAS levels from past and current uses can result in increasing levels of environmental contamination.

Accumulation of certain PFAS has also been shown through blood tests to occur in humans and animals. While

the science surrounding potential health effects of bio-accumulation is developing, exposure to some types of PFAS have been associated with serious health effects. Both of our sources, the City of Everett and Snohomish PUD have been tested for PFAS and results indicated non detections. The City of Snohomish, as well as most water purveyors will be testing in a more rigorous round of sampling required by the U.S. EPA starting in January of 2025 under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. (UCMR 5)



SAMPLING RESULTS: During the past year, hundreds of water samples have been taken in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

CITY OF SNOHOMISH

Analyte	Year	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range ¹	Violation
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.59	0.04 - 1.14	No
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2022	60	NA	28.5 ²	4.1 - 60.5 ²	No
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	80	NA	39.2 ²	22.2-49.1 ³	No
Total Coliform (% Positive)	2022	5% month	0	0	NA	No

¹ Range of results when more than one sample taken per year

² Highest Locational Running Annual Average of all four monitoring locations

³ Range of results taken from all four monitoring locations

Analyte	Year	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile	Homes Exceeding AL	Violation
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.093	0/108	No
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	2.0	0/108	No

USEPA and State regulations require water systems to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps every three years. Snohomish in conjunction with the City of Everett participate in a regional monitoring program. The above data was collected in 2021. 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.

Analyte (Unregulated)	Year	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range ¹	Violation
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	6.5	0.0 - 47.7	No
Chloroform (ppb)	2022	NA	70	37.5	21.0 - 60.7	No
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2022	NA	20	3.9	0.0 - 3.9	No
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	9.9	2.6 - 33.6	No
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2022	NA	20	17.9	1.5 - 27.4	No

These substances are individual disinfection by products for which no MCL or MCLG standard may have been set, but must be monitored to determine compliance with the USEPA Stage 2 Disinfection by-products Rule MCL's for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (5).

SNOHOMISH COUNTY PUD #1

Analyte	Year	MCL	MCLG	Amt Detect	Range ¹	Violation
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.05	0.01 - 0.09	No
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2022	4	2	0.7	0.3 - 0.9	No

Analyte	Year	Daily Avg	Min Daily Avg	Average	Range	Violation
pH (SU)	2022	7.4	NA	7.7	6.6 - 10.3	No

² Fluoride is added to your water in carefully controlled levels for dental health. Due to equipment maintenance, there were three days in 2022 when fluoride was not added to the water.

Message from the EPA

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

CITY OF EVERETT

Analyte	Year	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range ¹	Violation
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.05	100%	No
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2022	4	2	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	No

Analyte	Year	Daily Avg	Min Daily Avg	Average	Minimum	Violation
pH (SU)	2022	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.1	No

Everett is required to operate corrosion control treatment at or above a minimum daily average pH of 7.4. The average daily pH cannot be below 7.4 for more than nine days every six months. In 2021, the average daily pH dropped below 7.4 for one day.

¹ Range of results when more than one sample taken per year

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.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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 contamination.

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.

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

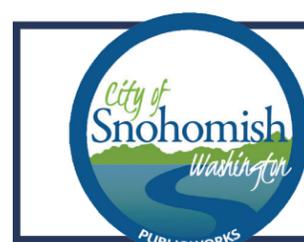
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease causing microbes.

Turbidity: A measurement of the amount of particulates in water 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 processes used to remove these particulates.

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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Snohomish 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

You are invited to participate in our public City Council meetings and voice your compliments or concerns about our drinking water. We meet on the first and third Tuesday of each month, beginning at 6:00 p.m. at 105 Cedar Avenue, Snohomish, Washington 98290, in the downstairs meeting room of the historic Carnegie Building.