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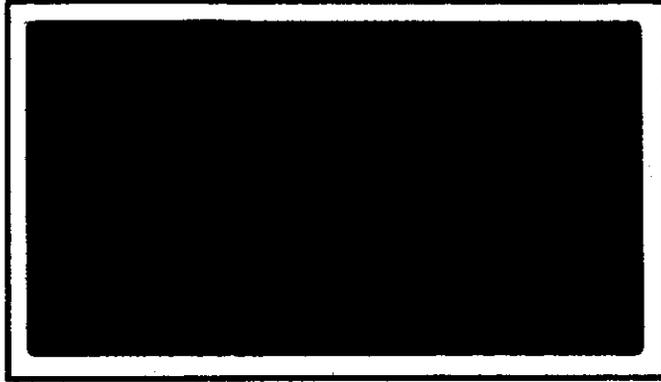
**SNOHOMISH COUNTY
GROUNDWATER
CHARACTERIZATION STUDY**

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**Prepared for
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
July, 1991**

**Prepared by
ECONOMIC AND ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.**

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ECONOMIC AND
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July 22, 1991

File #: 41160

Mr. Tom Niemann
Snohomish County Planning Department
County Administration Building
Everett, WA 98201

Subject: Snohomish County Groundwater
Characterization Study

Dear Mr. Niemann:

Economic and Engineering Services, Inc. (EES) is pleased to submit the final report under the Snohomish County Groundwater Characterization Study. This report is the product of a joint effort of EES and Sweet-Edwards/EMCON, Inc., working in cooperation with you, your staff, and the North Snohomish County Water Utility Coordinating Committee.

Snohomish County is to be commended for its progressive program directed to managing groundwater as a resource. This program now includes your County Policy for Protection of Groundwater, adopted in August 1990; designation of Snohomish County as a Ground Water Management Planning Area pursuant to Chapter 90.44 RCW; and the preparation of this Groundwater Characterization Study as a pre-groundwater management planning activity. The framework is in place for interim groundwater protection as you move into the ambitious process of developing the Ground Water Management Plan.

This study also provided important input to the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) and your planning responsibilities under the Growth Management Act. Although the study period was short in order to meet the CWSP schedule, the overview of groundwater quality and quantity and identification of critical aquifer recharge areas provides baseline information for your long-term management program.

It has been a pleasure working with you on this study. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have questions or need further assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Wubbena, P.E.
President

RW:db:11

Enclosure

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- Appendix F South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District



**ECONOMIC AND
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Alluvium	Sediment such as clay, silt, sand, gravel, or other similar material deposited by running water.
Aquifer	A body of rock or sediment that is able to store and conduct significant quantities of groundwater.
Aquitard	A layer of rock or sediment that retards the flow of groundwater to or from an adjacent layer of rock or sediment.
Arsenic	A naturally occurring element that may be toxic in certain compounds and concentrations.
Artesian	An adjective referring to groundwater confined under hydrostatic pressure.
Bedrock	A term for the solid rock that underlies soil or uncompact sediments.
Benzene	A colorless, volatile, highly flammable, toxic compound commonly associated with industrial or petroleum industries.
Braided Stream	A stream that divides into an interlacing network of channels typically found in areas of heavy erosion.
Coliform Bacteria	Coliform bacteria comprises all aerobic, gram-negative, non-spore-forming, rod shaped bacteria that ferment lactose with gas formation within forty-eight hours at 35° C. They include bacteria of fecal origin and those that live in the soil.
Confined	A condition of an aquifer that is bounded above and below by lower permeability rock or sediment layers.
Contaminant	A naturally occurring or man-made compound that is undesirable or injurious and found in groundwater.
Cross-Section	A schematic representation of geologic layers as seen in a side view.

Dangerous Waste	Washington State regulated man-made materials that are potentially ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.
Discharge	Groundwater that flows out of an aquifer into an adjacent aquifer or the surface into a spring or river.
DOH	Department of Health.
Drift	A general term applied to all rock material transported by glacial action.
Drinking Water Standards	Federal water quality regulations that limit the contaminant levels of certain compounds for drinking water.
Ecology	Department of Ecology.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency.
Erosion	The physical and chemical processes that remove and transport natural materials at the surface.
Ethylene Dibromide	A man-made chemical used in the agricultural industry as a pesticide.
Geology	The study of earth materials, processes, and history.
gpm	Gallons per minute.
GMA	Groundwater Management Act.
Groundwater	All water that is located below the surface, more specifically subsurface water below the water table.
GWMA	Groundwater Water Management Area.
GWMP	Ground Water Management Program.
Hazardous Waste	Federally regulated man-made waste that is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.
Hydraulic Conductivity	The rate of flow of water through an area of permeable material at a constant pressure.

Hydraulic Connection	The condition in which two water bearing layers or bodies may freely transmit water between them.
Hydrogeologic	Pertaining to subsurface water and water-bearing rock or sediment layers.
Hydrostratigraphy	The assemblage of layers of aquifers and aquitards.
Igneous	A type of rock solidified from molten material.
Impermeable	A condition that prevents the flow of water through a rock or sediment.
Infiltration	The downward movement of rain water or surface water into soil.
Mesozoic	A broad period of Earth's history estimated to be 225 to 65 million years ago.
Metamorphic	A rock that has been physically and/or chemically changed from an original texture and/or composition, usually by very high temperatures or pressures below the Earth's surface.
mg/l	Milligrams per liter; a unit of concentration in water equivalent to a part per million or 0.0001 percent.
mgd	Million gallons per day.
Nitrate	A compound commonly associated with domestic and agricultural waste.
Outwash	Layered sediments removed or washed out from a glacier by melt water streams deposited in front of a glacier.
Peat	A non-compacted deposit of organic material commonly developed from bogs or swamps.
Pentachlorophenol	A man-made chemical commonly used as a wood preservative.
Permeable	The condition under which water may be transmitted through rock or sediment.
Pleistocene	A period of Earth's history estimated to be 2 million to 10,000 years ago.

ppm	Part per million. A unit of concentration equivalent to 0.0001 percent.
Recent	Less than 10,000 years ago in Earth's history.
Recharge	The process of absorption and addition of water to a layer of soil, rock, or sediment.
Saltwater Intrusion	The displacement of groundwater into an aquifer by saline or sea water.
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act.
Sedimentary	A rock type that has been formed from fragments of weathered natural material.
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Agency.
Stade	A substage of glacial advancement during a major glacial stage.
Stratigraphic	Pertaining to the composition and position of layers of rock or sediment.
Tertiary	A period of Earth's history estimated to have occurred between 2 and 65 million years ago.
Till	A complex non-layered mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited directly by and underneath an active glacier.
Topographic	Pertaining to the general configuration of a land surface.
Transmissivity	The rate at which groundwater flows through a certain thickness of aquifer under a certain pressure.
Unconfined	The condition at which groundwater in an aquifer is not covered by an impermeable layer.
Water Table	The surface between the zone of saturation with groundwater and the zone of aeration.
Weathering	The destructive process(es) by which the atmosphere and surface water chemically changes the character of a rock.

SECTION I



**ECONOMIC AND
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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to characterize the nature and extent of groundwater in western Snohomish County; to develop a concept for a Data Management Program; to identify current groundwater protection programs and aquifer protection strategies which may be appropriate for Snohomish County; to discuss the relationships to the Growth Management Act (GMA); and to make recommendations concerning future actions necessary to achieve comprehensive groundwater management in Snohomish County. This study provides geologic and hydrogeologic information for location of groundwater, estimation of extraction volumes and rates of high quality groundwater, and the potential for contamination at recharge areas from man-made and naturally occurring sources. The information presented in this report will ultimately be used for short- and long-term planning purposes regarding water supply. It is emphasized, however, that this study has limitations - it relies solely on evaluation of previous studies and existing available data.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work included the following tasks:

- o Literature search for previous geologic, hydrogeologic, and water supply studies
- o Compilation of index map and references of previous work
- o Preparation of a geologic map, geologic cross-sections, aquifer and recharge maps, and groundwater flow maps for hydrogeologic characterization
- o Search of State records for groundwater rights
- o Snohomish County record search for locations of contaminated groundwater wells, and assessment of nature and extent of groundwater contamination in Snohomish County
- o Research and discussion of groundwater management protection programs

- o Research of the GMA requirements, particularly as it relates to aquifer recharge areas
- o Preparation of report summarizing all findings of the study

3. **APPROACH**

A. General

The approach in preparation of this report has been to first present the description of the study area (Section II) and background information sources along with a discussion of the general geology of the area and an identification of the various geologic units (Section III).

This is followed in Section IV with 1) a discussion of the major hydrostratigraphic units in Snohomish County, the occurrence of groundwater in such units, and the general aquifer parameters; 2) existing groundwater right information; and 3) an identification of critical aquifer recharge areas as required under the Growth Management Act.

The critical aquifer recharge areas were then categorized as to their vulnerability to contamination; high, moderate, or low (Section V), with Section VI being a discussion of groundwater quality, including the arsenic problem in Snohomish County. In Section VII, 15 principal aquifer systems have been identified and categorized by degree of significance as a source of groundwater (i.e., regional, local, or limited). Table VII-1, on page VII-13, presents an overview of specific characteristics, including, among others, the yield potential, potential quality problems, and recharge potential of each of the principal aquifer systems.

The data management program is discussed in Section VIII.

Section IX is a discussion of the existing groundwater protection programs that may have some applicability in Snohomish County. Section X is directed toward an evaluation of each of the programs to identify the best strategy for groundwater protection of the Snohomish County aquifer system. Because development of a comprehensive groundwater management program for the entire county evolved as the best strategy, specific strategies for each of the principal aquifers were not developed. These would be formulated through the groundwater management program development process.

Section XI covers the conclusions and recommendations resulting from the study. This includes general findings, identification of data

deficiencies, and strategies relating to compliance with the Growth Management Act.

B. Presentation of Key Information

Snohomish County identified a number of key informational areas that were addressed in the groundwater characterization study. For purposes of indexing data and information contained in the report to these informational areas, the following table is provided:

INDEX OF KEY INFORMATION

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Report Section</u>
Aquifers of regional significance	VII
Aquifers of local significance	VII
Aquifers of only limited significance	VII
Aquifers susceptible to arsenic contamination	VI
Current domestic and agricultural demand of the aquifers	IV
The relative vulnerability of each identified aquifer to man-made contamination	V
The overall water quality of each aquifer	VII
Policies which would be beneficial for protecting the county's groundwater aquifers	IX
Groundwater strategies appropriate for each individual aquifer	X
Recommendations on whether the county should petition the Environmental Protection Agency for additional sole source aquifer designations	IX
Aquifers which warrant further, more detailed, groundwater studies	VII
Strategies which would be beneficial for protection of each of the principal aquifers (i.e., groundwater management areas, wellhead protection zones, etc.)	X
Groundwater protection strategies which fulfill the mandate of SHB 2929	X

SECTION II



**ECONOMIC AND
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SECTION II

STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

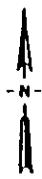
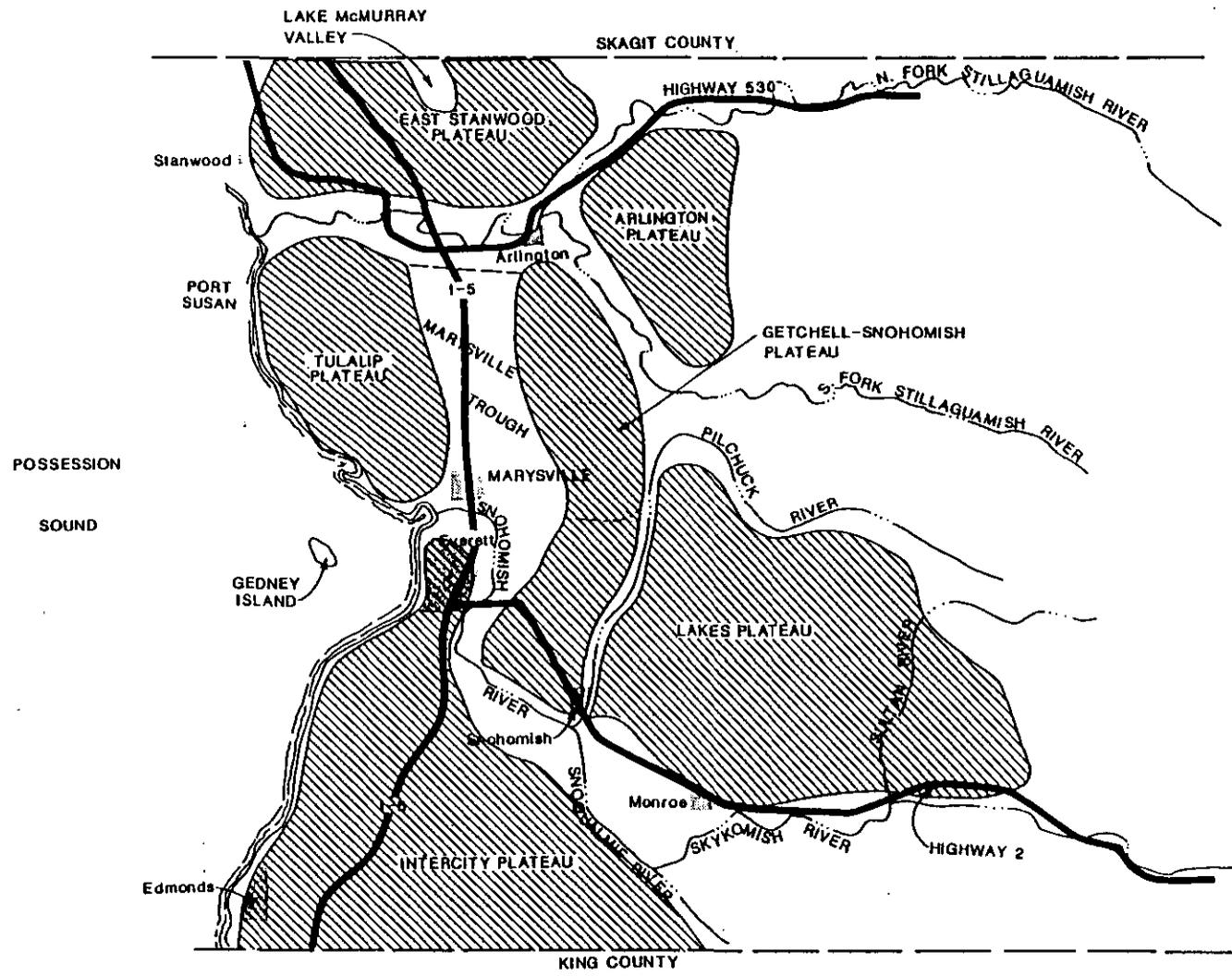
The study area covers approximately 650 square miles and is characterized by six major topographic plateaus separated by narrow streams and broad river channels several tens to hundreds of feet deep (Figure II-1). The floodplains of the Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Snohomish, and Stillaguamish Rivers form topographic, geologic, and hydrogeologic boundaries between the plateaus. Regional surface drainage is generally westerly towards Possession Sound and Port Susan.

The area receives an average of 30 inches of precipitation at the coast and 60 inches at higher elevations in the east. Winter temperatures average 40°F, with summer temperatures averaging 60°F. Snow falls during the winter at higher elevations, although never deep enough to form a snow pack.

Snohomish County is one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. During the past ten years, county-wide population increased over 27 percent. Land use patterns range from highly urban in the southwest portion of the county to undeveloped forest along the eastern edge of the study area. A number of primary transportation corridors, including Interstate 5 (I-5), Interstate 405 (I-405), Highway 2, and the Burlington Northern Railroad, cross through the study area (Figure II-2). There are 29 active and inactive landfills (municipal, woodwaste, or demolition waste) in the study area. Nine of these landfills, along with fourteen industrial and commercial facilities in the county, are included on the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are, according to Ecology, over 500 registered businesses in the county that are involved in activities that generate, transport, treat, store or dispose of regulated dangerous wastes.

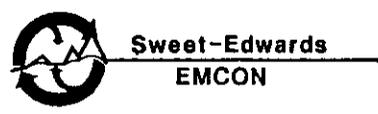
Beneficial uses of Snohomish County's aquifers include residential, commercial, and industrial potable supplies serving an estimated one-third of the County's population. Irrigation is primarily for seasonal yard and lawn watering, but also includes limited agricultural crop irrigation. The quantity of water withdrawn for these purposes is not known.

There are 772 public water supplies in Snohomish County, with 85- to 90-percent using groundwater sources. Additionally, there are hundreds of individual water supplies, with over 90-percent using groundwater sources.



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II-2



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Figure II-1
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE OF
WESTERN SNOHOMISH COUNTY

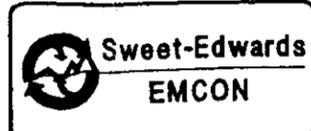
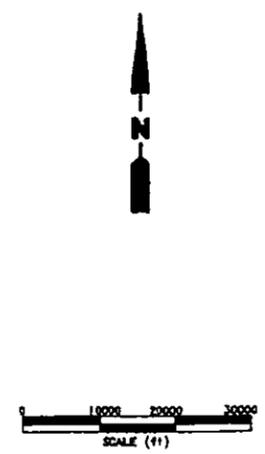
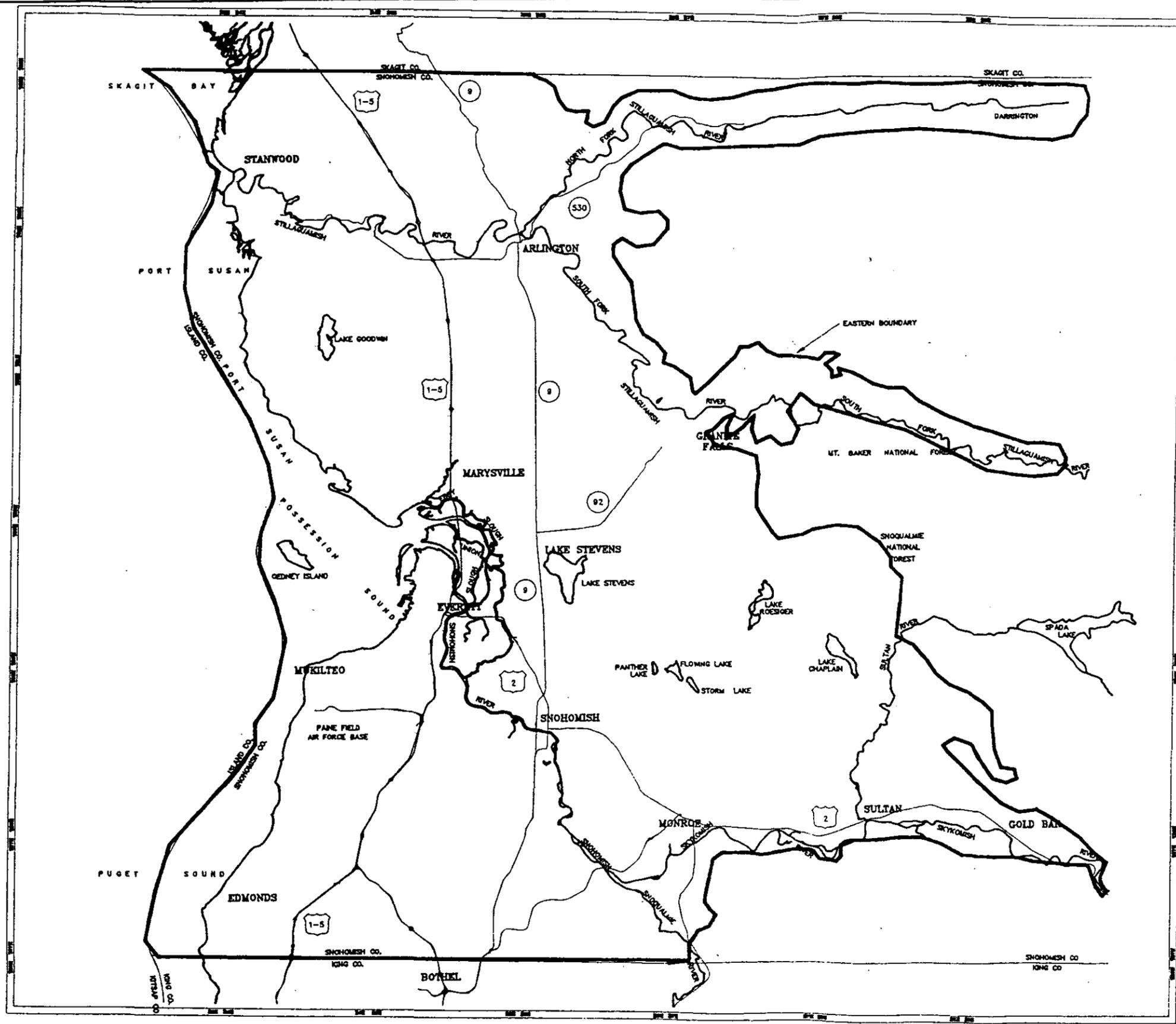


Figure II-2
 SNOHOMISH COUNTY
 GROUND WATER CHARACTERIZATION
 STUDY AREA

SECTION III



**ECONOMIC AND
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SECTION III

GEOLOGY

1. PREVIOUS STUDIES

Numerous geologic, hydrogeologic, and water supply studies have been completed in the study area. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic and geologic maps are available for the entire area. A study of the groundwater resources of Snohomish County was completed by R.C. Newcomb in 1952. Since then, several smaller scale studies have become available. Water supply studies completed for water districts and municipalities have included estimates of groundwater resources. All of these studies have been compiled into a reference list and index map (Appendix A). These studies form the framework for the geologic summary of the study area. Primary sources were Newcomb (1952); USGS geologic maps; Booth (1984, 1989); Sweet-Edwards/EMCON (1988); and Pessl, et al. (1989).

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND RELATIONSHIP OF UNITS

The study area contains three basic rock types: Tertiary or older sedimentary and crystalline bedrock, semi- to unconsolidated fluvial, glacial, and marine Pleistocene sediments, and recent alluvium (Figure III-1).

The depth to bedrock in the study area ranges from 0 feet in the east to a maximum depth of 1,600 feet in the vicinity of Everett (Hall & Othberg, 1974). Bedrock outcrops are found in the eastern portions of the study area and locally along stream and river channels. Near-surface bedrock occurs as isolated topographic "highs" in the eastern study area, exposed as outcrop or covered with thin layers of Pleistocene sediments. Buried bedrock exists below thick layers of Pleistocene sediments along the western study area boundary and is noted only in deep borings.

Pleistocene sediments have covered the Puget Sound basin in layers ranging from inches to several hundred feet in thickness. Pleistocene sediments occur throughout the study area. These sediments may be absent at topographic highs or where erosion in river valleys has been significant.

Alluvial sediments occur within river or lake systems as thin flat-lying sediments. Recent alluvium is found along major stream and river channels. Thicknesses range from 0 up to 100 feet. Older alluvium may form benches or terraces above river valleys. Alluvium may be deposited directly onto bedrock where Pleistocene sediments have been eroded.

3. GEOLOGIC HISTORY

The Puget Sound basin has been in existence since Tertiary times when sedimentary and volcanic basement rocks were folded downward between the Olympic and Cascade ranges. The resulting basin provided an avenue for several episodes of piedmont or ice sheet-type glacial flow from southwestern Canada, with concurrent sedimentary deposition during the Pleistocene. Recent post-glacial topographic modifications by erosion and deposition have been minor, occurring primarily along river floodplains.

A minimum of two and perhaps four glacial episodes occurred during the Pleistocene. A maximum of 1,000 feet of glacial, river, lake, and marine sediments were deposited in the study area during the first glacial episodes and interglacial periods (Thorsen, 1983). The final episode of glaciation, termed the Vashon stade, was the most significant geologic influence on the development of ground water in the study area. Approximately 20,000 years ago, the ice sheet was in the vicinity of Vancouver, British Columbia; 18,000 years ago, the ice sheet had reached the Port Townsend area and effectively isolated the Puget Sound Basin from the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

A large lake developed in front of the ice front and thick sequences of fine-grained sediments were deposited in the basin. As the ice advanced and reached the maximum southern limits 14,000 years ago, lateral streams from the Olympic and Cascade ranges were blocked by ice, diverting flow through temporary channels. Thick sequences of coarse sands and gravels flowed from the ice front, spreading over the basin and mixing with river sediments. The ice front overrode the coarse sediments and deposited a veneer of till (a mixture of clay, silt, and fine gravel). The ice reached a maximum thickness of 3,000 feet and an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in Snohomish County. The weight of the ice compressed the till and depressed the basin. Soon after the glacial maximum, the ice front began to recede as the rate of accumulation of snow and ice became less than the rate of melting. By 12,500 years ago, the ice had retreated from the study area. Isolated lenses of sand and gravel were deposited from the ice margins as the glacier retreated. After the ice had retreated past the lateral streams and into the strait, rivers returned to former channels and marine deposition continued (Thorsen, 1983).

The surficial and subsurficial geologic deposits form distinct layers that are exposed at the surface and in deep borings in the study area. These deposits are presented in geologic maps and geologic cross-sections, some of which are shown in Figures III-2 to III-6. Well logs used to prepare selected cross-sections are presented in Appendix B.

4. **BEDROCK**

A. Mesozoic Crystalline Rocks

Metamorphic and igneous rocks that were formed during the Mesozoic Era (65 to 250 million years ago) are found along the eastern margins of the study area, and extend into the Cascade Range. These rocks are overlain by Tertiary sedimentary rocks and Pleistocene unconsolidated sediments, and do not contain a significant quantity of ground water in the area (Booth, 1984).

B. Tertiary Sedimentary Rocks

Tertiary sedimentary rocks are exposed in numerous areas in the east and northern portions of the study area (Figure III-2). These rocks are estimated to be approximately 24 to 58 million years in age and are comprised of over 1,500 feet of shale, siltstone, sandstone, and coarse gravel. They are exposed at the surface in stream and river bottoms, along hillslopes, and as isolated erosional remnants on hilltops (Booth, 1984).

5. **PLEISTOCENE UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS**

Three episodes of glaciation are believed to have occurred in the study area, depositing sediments called the Vashon drift, the Possession drift and the Double Bluff drift. The glacial sediments and all sediments deposited before and between the glacial episodes are deposited in thicknesses up to 1600 feet in the study area. The sediments associated with the Double Bluff and Possession drifts are found at elevations between -100 and 200 feet above sea level. Surface exposures of these sediments are restricted to coastal cliff faces. The most recent Vashon drift and associated sediments are found extensively from ground surface to depths of 0 to 200 feet above sea level (Thorsen, 1983, Sweet-Edwards/EMCON, 1988).

A. Pre-Double Bluff Drift Sediments

At least 200 feet of sediments occur below the Double Bluff drift. The unit consists mostly of alternating beds of sand, silt, and clay, although peat layers, wood fragments, and gravel are reported at several locations throughout the section. These beds lie entirely below sea level and are primarily found below the Tulalip and Intercity plateaus.

B. Double Bluff Drift

The Double Bluff drift is a glacial till with scattered layers of sand, gravel, silt, clay, and some marine glacial drift. The formation is believed to

underlie the southern and western portions of the study area and may be up to 70 feet thick. It is not exposed at the surface in southern Snohomish County, but elsewhere typically occurs at or near sea level.

C. Whidbey Formation

The Whidbey formation consists of layered, commonly oxidized, medium- to coarse-grained sand. Peat beds and organic clay/silt beds are common in the upper part of the unit. The sediments are representative of river, floodplain, and swamp deposits. The unit may be as thick as 175 feet on Whidbey Island in Island County, although the total thickness and relationship to underlying formations is largely unknown in the study area. The Whidbey formation outcrops in limited areas along the Possession Sound shoreline.

D. Possession Drift

The Possession drift formation is probably present beneath most of the western portion of the study area but may be absent locally due to erosion. Depth to the unit varies with topographic elevation but may be in excess of 400 feet. Typically this unit is a gray, dense, non-sorted till, similar to the Vashon till. The unit measures up to 40 feet thick, and outcrops are common just above sea level along the Possession Sound shoreline.

E. Olympia Gravel

The Olympia gravel formation is likely present beneath the entire western portion of the study area. It is exposed at or near sea level in several localities along the Possession Sound shoreline, and likely occurs as water-bearing sand and gravel layers beneath the Marysville trough and the Snohomish-Snoqualmie and Stillaguamish river floodplains. The Olympia gravels may be the stratigraphically highest aquifer on upland regions where Advanced Outwash sediments associated with the Vashon drift were not deposited or removed by erosion, particularly on the Tulalip or Intercity plateaus. The formation consists predominately of layered, coarse sand and gravels.

F. Transitional Beds

The Transitional beds range in thickness up to 300 feet and are present beneath much of the study area. They consist of layered, medium to dark gray clay, silt, and fine to very fine sand. The units locally change vertically and laterally into coarser sediments of the Advanced Outwash, but may also be eroded by overlying sediments. The compositional features of the unit range from thinly layered clay and silt to thick beds of

clay and silt. Thin layers of sand are scattered throughout the Transitional beds. The unit forms a thick, relatively continuous layer between the underlying Olympia gravels and overlying Advance Outwash. The sediments were likely deposited with the advancement of the Vashon ice front that dammed the Puget Sound basin, forming a large lake. The Transitional beds outcrop on steep slopes along stream valleys and beach cliffs.

G. Vashon Advance Outwash

The advance outwash formation underlies a large portion of study area, particularly in the topographically high plateau regions (Figure III-2). The unit is absent where pre-Vashon topography was too high for deposition or where subsequent erosion by the advancing ice or post-glacial rivers removed the sediments. The advance outwash unit is discontinuous and becomes finer grained and thinner east of Monroe. The sediments may reach up to 350 feet in thickness on the Tulalip and Intercity plateaus.

The unit consists predominantly of gray layered sand overlain by sandy gravel with occasional cobbles. The unit is locally silty and oxidized, particularly where derived from weathered Tertiary sedimentary rocks. The unit typically coarsens upward, from thick fine sand beds near the Transitional beds, through medium to coarse sands in the center, to sand and gravel at the top. The outwash was deposited on moderately flat surfaces of Transitional beds by meltwater flowing into ponded areas and as braided streams in front of the advancing ice stream. Channel deposits occur locally within the unit or the Transitional beds.

H. Vashon Till

The Vashon till is found throughout the study area on plateaus and locally beneath the surface of the Marysville trough (Figure III-2). The till has been plastered to the pre-existing topographic surface to a thickness of 5 to 100 feet. Vashon till consists of a non-sorted, compact mixture of clay, silt, sand, cobbles, and boulders. Layers of silty and sandy sediments occur locally within lower portions of the unit. The Vashon till is a significant impermeable barrier between the underlying advance outwash and the surficial deposits above.

I. Recessional Outwash

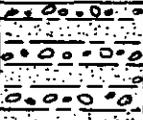
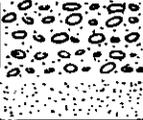
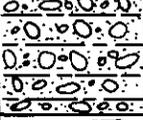
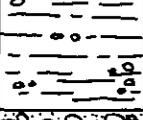
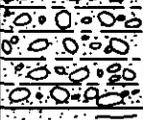
The recessional outwash is generally discontinuous and occurs as isolated deposits lying atop Vashon till, as valley fill (Marysville Trough), and as terraces above stream valleys (Arlington Plateau) (Figure III-2). The recessional outwash may also locally lie directly atop and in hydraulic

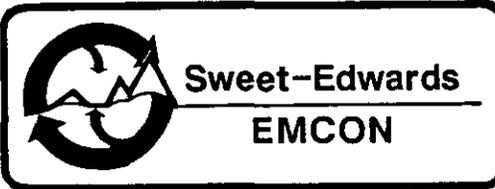
connection with the advance outwash. The recessional outwash ranges in thickness from a few feet to approximately 100 feet in the study area. Recessional outwash deposits are layered glacial and marine sediments consisting of partly oxidized sand and gravel, and locally contain beds of silt and clay. The recessional outwash is much more permeable than the Vashon till and generally does not form a hydraulic barrier.

6. **RECENT ALLUVIUM**

Post-glacial depositional and erosional processes modified the glacial landforms and former stream and river valleys. Alluvial sediments are found primarily in stream channels and river basins (Figure III-2). Older alluvium forms terraces composed of sand and gravel above existing floodplains. Younger alluvium has been deposited by existing river and lake systems with sand, silt, and clay in the upper layers of the alluvium. The alluvium becomes increasingly finer grained generally towards the west, closer to the river outlets into Possession Sound and Port Susan. Coarse sand and gravels are found in deeper levels of the alluvium and closer to the stream headwaters. These coarser zones are highly permeable and hydraulically connected to underlying sediments.

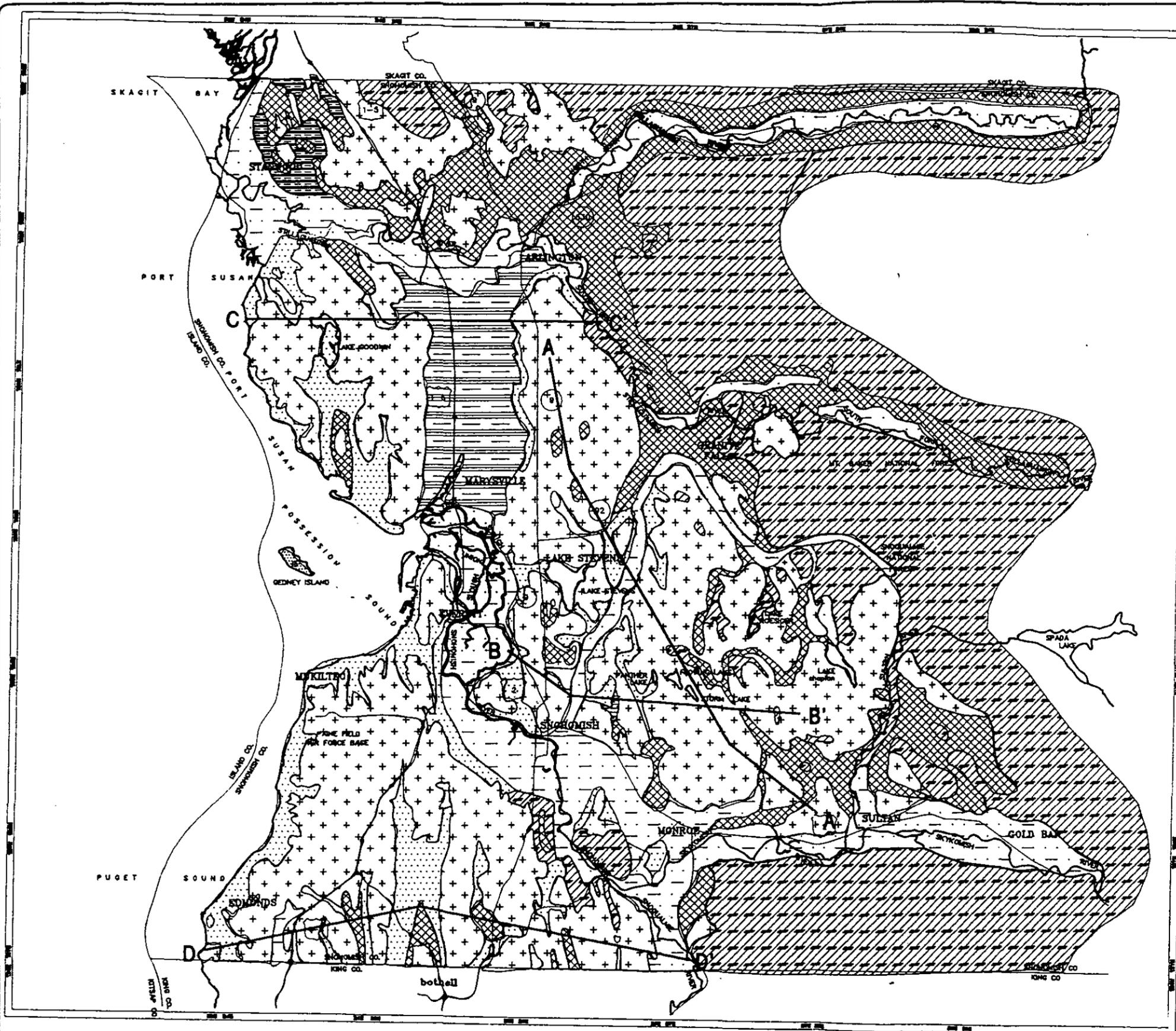
STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF GEOLOGIC UNITS

RECENT	Recent 12,000 - 0 years ago		Alluvium Stratified clay, silt, sand and gravel
P L E I S T O C E N E			Recessional Outwash Stratified clay, silt, sand and gravel
	Vashon Stade Fraser glaciation		Vashon Till Compacted unsorted clayey, silty sand and gravel
	20,000 - 12,000 years ago		Advance Outwash Stratified clean sand and gravel with few silty beds
			Transitional Beds Thin bedded to massive clay silt and fine sand
	Olympia Interglaciation 40,000 - 20,000 years ago		Olympia Gravel Stratified sandy gravel and sand
	Possession Glaciation 60,000 - 40,000 years ago		Possession Drift Compacted non-sorted clayey, silty sand and gravel
	Pre-Possession Interglaciation 130,000 - 60,000 years ago		Whidbey Formation Stratified clay, silt and sand
	Double Bluff Glaciation >130,000 years ago		Double Bluff Drift Compacted non-sorted till with interbedded stratified sand and gravel
	Pre-Double Bluff 2 million to 1 million years ago		Pre-Double Bluff Sediments Fluvial and lacustrine silts sands and gravels
TERTIARY	Sedimentary Rock 12 million to 11 million years ago		Sedimentary Rocks Shale sandstone and conglomerate
MESOZOIC & PALEOZOIC	Crystalline Bedrock >65 million years ago		Crystalline Rocks Igneous and metamorphic basement



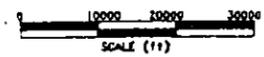
DATE 1-91
DWN. JA
APPR. _____
REVIS. _____
PROJECT NO.
W8901.01

Figure III-1
SNOHOMISH COUNTY GROUND WATER
CHARACTERIZATION STUDY
GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN



-  YOUNGER ALLUVIUM
-  RECESSIONAL OUTWASH
-  VASHON TILL
-  ADVANCED OUTWASH
-  BEDROCK AND UNDIFFERENTIATED PRE-VASHON SEDIMENTS (PLEISTOCENE TO DEVONIAN)

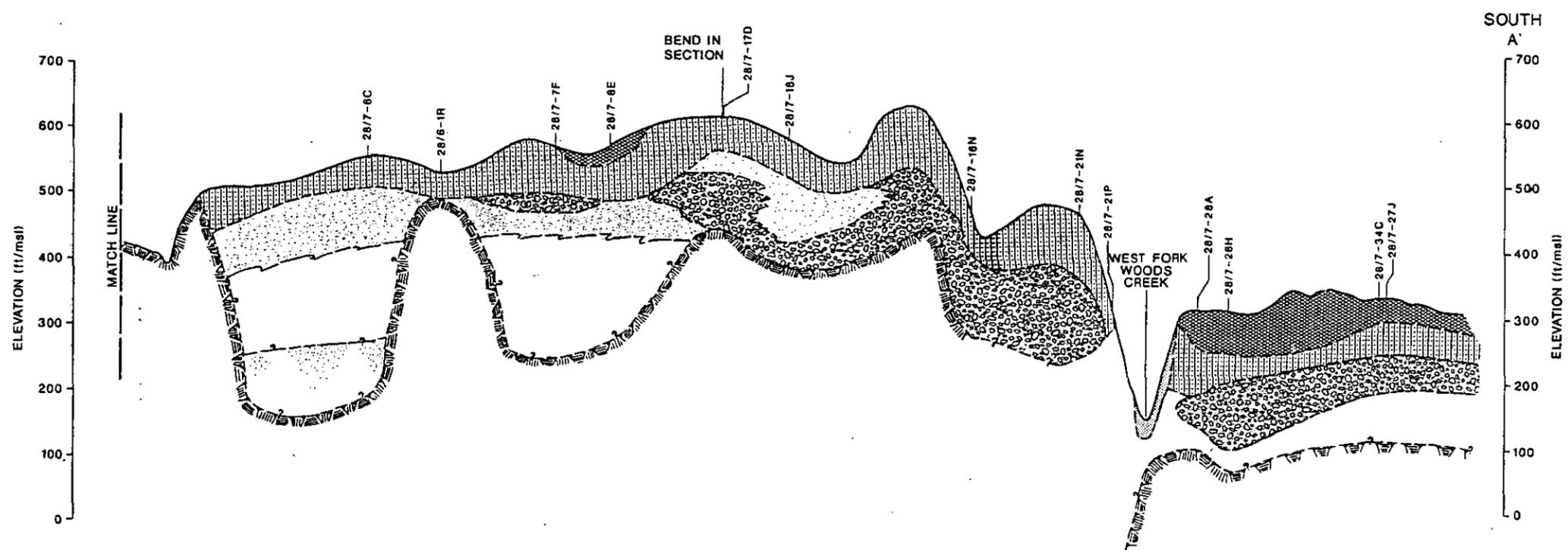
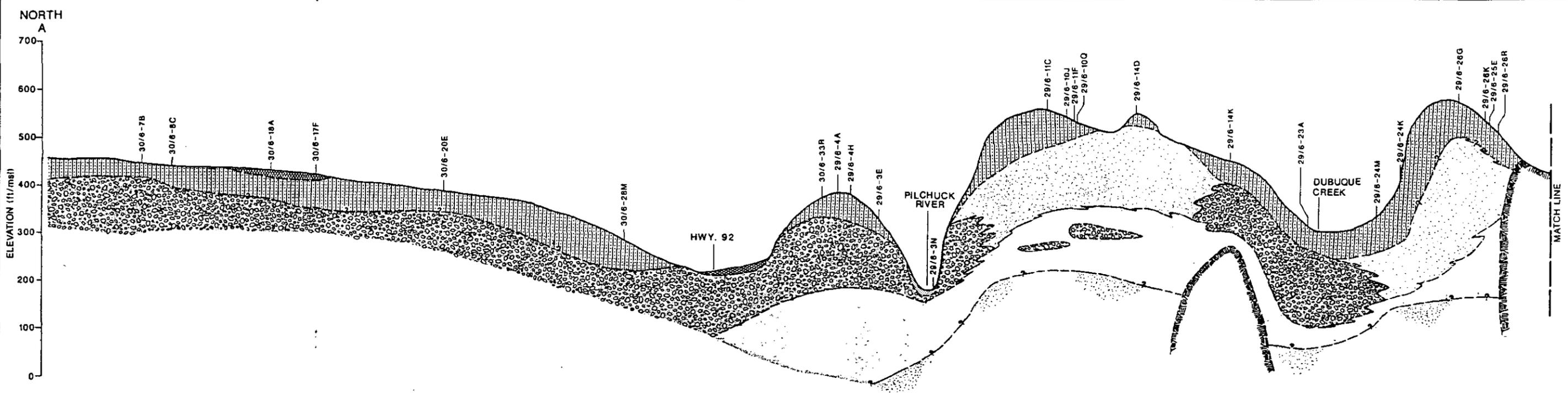
A — A' CROSS SECTION LINES





Sweet-Edwards
EMCON

Figure III-2
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
GENERALIZED SURFICIAL
GEOLOGIC MAP OF
WESTERN SNOHOMISH COUNTY



- LEGEND**
- 28/7-6C Well Location
 - [Symbol] Alluvium
 - [Symbol] Recessional Outwash
 - [Symbol] Vashon Till
 - [Symbol] Advance Outwash (Coarse Grained Sediments)
 - [Symbol] Advance Outwash (Fine Grained Sediments)
 - [Symbol] Transitional Beds
 - [Symbol] Bedrock
 - [Symbol] Pre-Vashon Outwash

0 2000 4000
SCALE (ft)
VERTICAL EXAGG. 20X

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN BY	CHK BY	APP BY

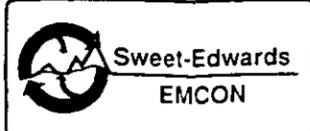
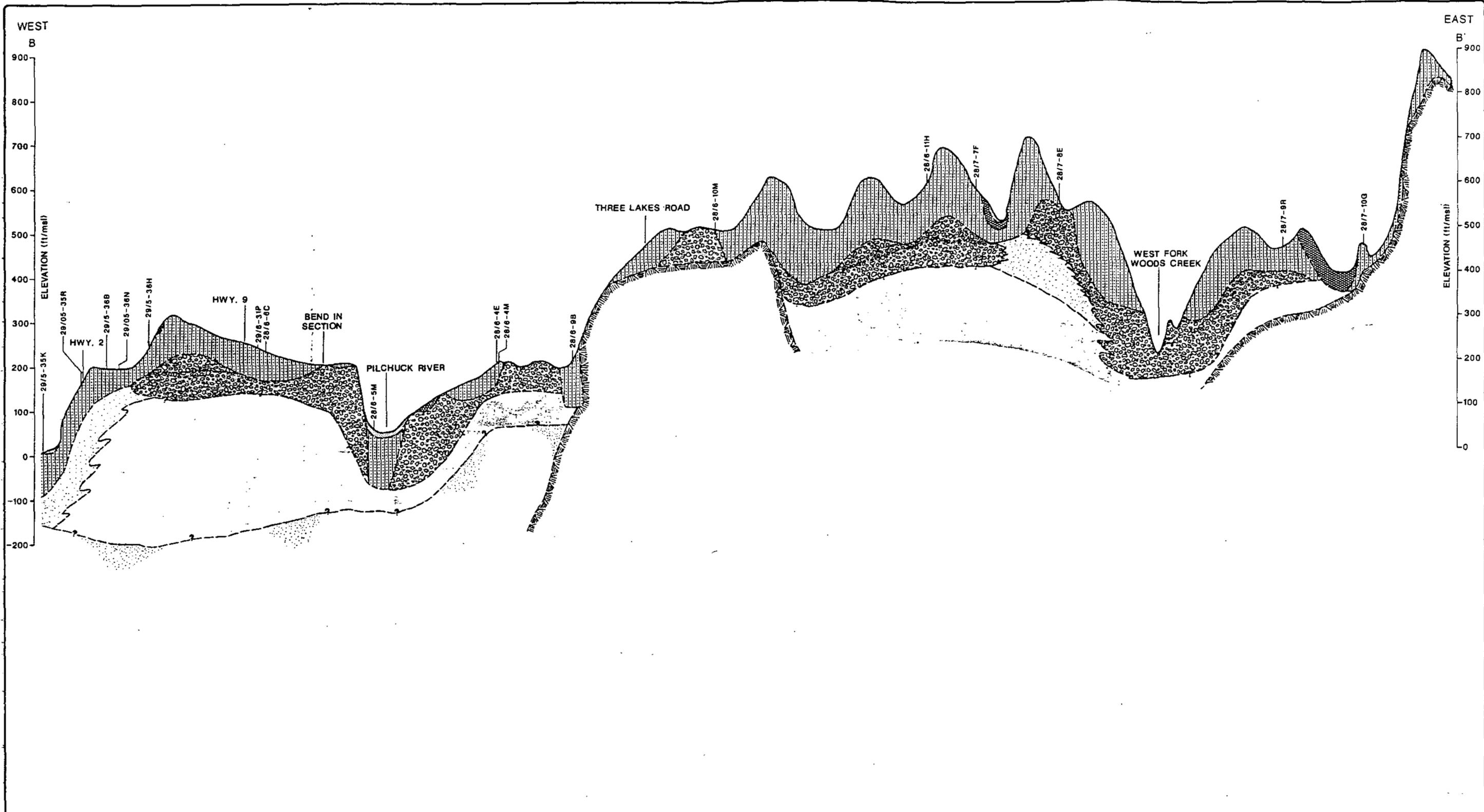


Figure III-3
GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION
OF EASTERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA,
WESTERN SNOHOMISH COUNTY

DRAWING NO.
PROJECT NO.



LEGEND

29/5-35K Well Location

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Alluvium |  Advance Outwash (Fine Grained Sediments) |
|  Recessional Outwash |  Transitional Beds |
|  Vashon Till |  Bedrock |
|  Advance Outwash (Coarse Grained Sediments) |  Pre-Vashon Outwash |

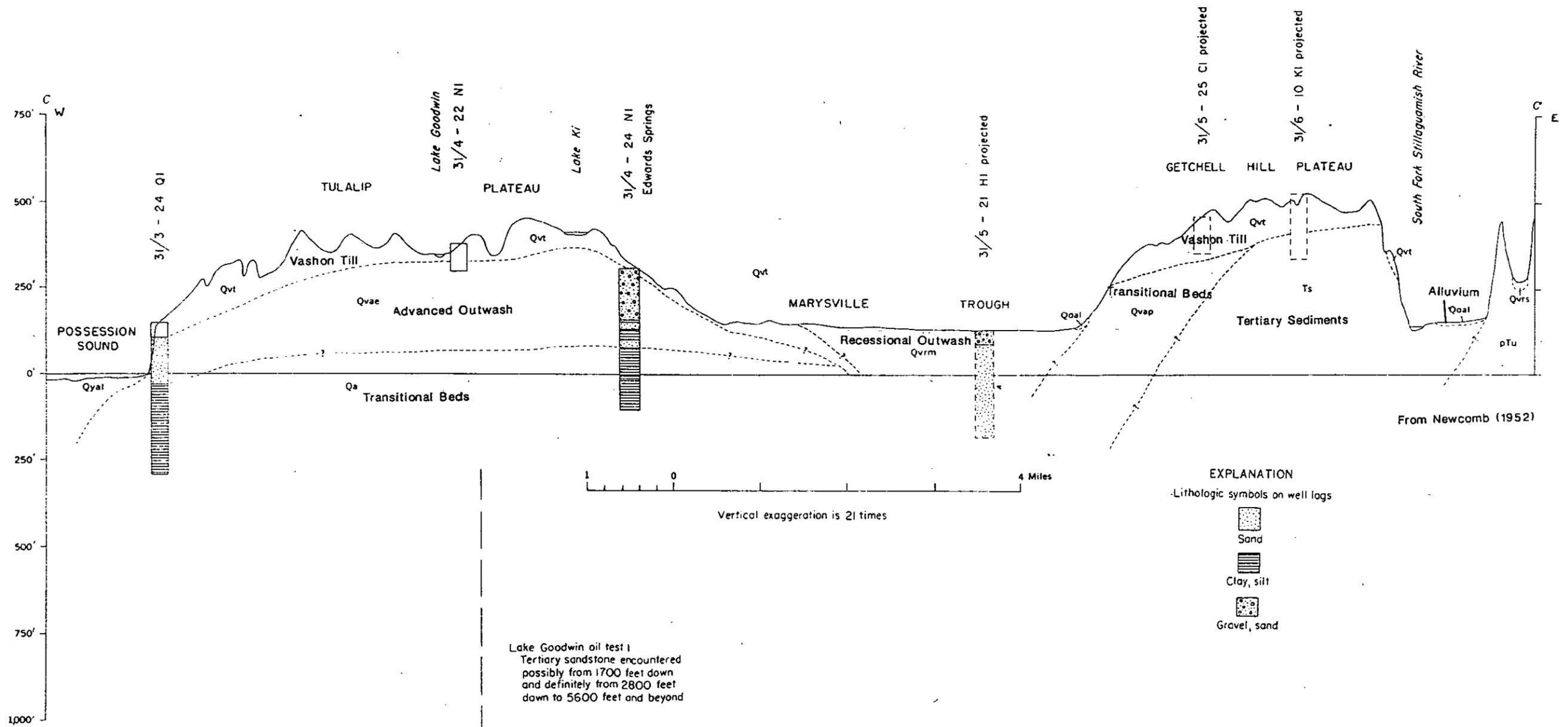
0 2000 4000
SCALE (ft)
VERTICAL EXAGG. 20X

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN BY	DES BY	CHK BY	APP BY



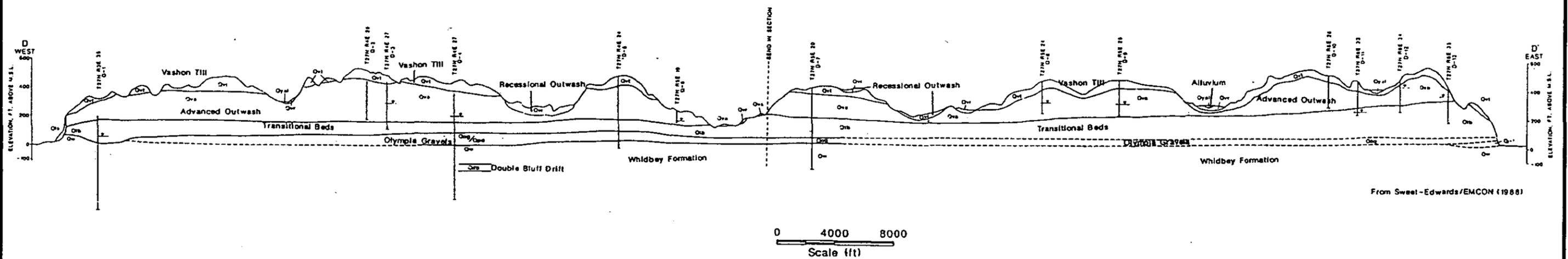
Figure III-4
GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION
OF EASTERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA,
WESTERN SNOHOMISH COUNTY

DRAWING NO.
PROJECT NO.



DATE 1-91
DWN. JA
APPR. JES
REVIS. _____
PROJECT NO. _____

Figure III-5
GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION OF TULALIP AND GETCHELL-SNOHOMISH PLATEAUS



From Sweet-Edwards/EMCON (1988)



Sweet-Edwards
EMCON

DATE 1-91
 DWN. JA
 APPR. [Signature]
 REVIS. _____
 PROJECT NO. _____

Figure III-6
**GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION OF
 INTERCITY PLATEAU**

SECTION IV



**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

SECTION IV

GROUNDWATER

This section describes the occurrence, movement, recharge, and discharge of groundwater within the major geologic units in the study area. Although groundwater occurs in all the geologic units discussed in Section III, physical conditions such as permeability and layering determine the role of each unit in the overall groundwater systems.

1. OCCURRENCE OF GROUNDWATER

Geologic materials that are able to store and conduct groundwater are considered to be aquifers. In Snohomish County the major aquifer systems can be divided into shallow, intermediate, and deep groundwater systems. Shallow groundwater systems are restricted to the alluvium, recessional outwash and Vashon till formations. The advance outwash deposits contain the intermediate aquifer systems. Below the advance outwash unit the deeper groundwater systems include aquifers contained in pre-Vashon deposits such as the Olympia gravels.

2. GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTIONS

There is insufficient reliable data to draw accurate groundwater flow maps for each aquifer; however, generalizations can be made. In the shallow and intermediate groundwater systems groundwater is expected to flow downslope and perpendicular to topographic contours. In the deep aquifer systems groundwater in the pre-Vashon deposits will flow under regional gradients generally in a westerly direction from the Cascade Range to Puget Sound. Figure IV-1 presents expected groundwater flow paths in the alluvial, recessional outwash, and advance outwash units.

3. MAJOR HYDROSTRATIGRAPHIC UNITS

When evaluating the hydrologic characteristics of geologic units, it is often more appropriate to talk in terms of hydrostratigraphic units. In this context the geologic units can be described in terms of their role in the overall groundwater regime. The major hydrostratigraphic units of western Snohomish County occur within the Pleistocene glacial and pre-glacial sediments. The units may either form barriers to groundwater flow or readily store and transmit groundwater. Table IV-1 lists and summarizes the hydrostratigraphic units.

A. Shallow Groundwater Systems

(1) Alluvium and Recessional Outwash Units

Shallow aquifers contained within these geologic formations are often continuous, spanning geologic boundaries. The aquifers are typically perched upon the upper surface of the underlying till. In places where the underlying glacial till is absent, these aquifers may be hydrogeologically continuous with deeper aquifers.

The geologic formations in which these systems occur are often thin and limited in areal extent. Consequently, the shallow aquifers are seldom used for municipal supply, except in areas where gravelly alluvium is in hydraulic connection with major rivers. For example, yields of 2,000 gpm or greater are recorded from municipal supply wells installed in gravelly alluvium along the Stillaguamish River (City of Stanwood, pers. comm.).

Recharge to these units is primarily through direct precipitation in the upland areas and induced recharge from surface water bodies on the major river valleys during high river stages. Direct recharge potential to these aquifers is generally moderate to high except along the Snohomish and Stillaguamish rivers at their outlets where the silty and clayey sediments prevent infiltration of rain water (Figure IV-2).

(2) Vashon Till

The Vashon till typically forms a low permeability barrier to downward water percolation on the upland surfaces of the study area. Shallow groundwater may occur on the base of the upper 8 feet of weathered till, perching upon the upper surface of the unweathered till. Groundwater is also sometimes found within the unweathered portion of the Vashon till, typically restricted to thin, discontinuous lenses of sand and gravel. These sources of water are occasionally used by older private wells yielding up to 25 gpm but are subject to seasonal fluctuation and may completely dry up during the summer months.

Recharge of rain water to the unweathered Vashon till is slow because of low infiltration capacities, and most water is lost through surface runoff. Increased infiltration occurs in the locally higher permeable zones that have the ability to transmit and store groundwater. Topographic depressions in the upper surface of the unweathered till will trap groundwater that will slowly infiltrate into underlying geologic units and aquifers.

B. Intermediate Groundwater Systems

(1) Advance Outwash

The advance outwash unit constitutes the thickest (up to 350 feet) and most significant aquifer in the study area. The aquifer occurs beneath all the plateau areas, except for limited areas of non-deposition or erosion. The outwash is absent beneath Possession Sound to the west, and is probably absent from the Snoqualmie-Snohomish and Stillaguamish River valleys and the Marysville Trough. The unit decreases in thickness to the east and is absent or only a few feet thick east of Monroe (Booth, 1984).

The advance outwash readily transmits water, particularly in the upper layers of highly permeable gravel and sand. Groundwater percolates downward through these layers to be stored in thick lenses of medium- to coarse-sand.

The advance outwash unit exhibits both confined and unconfined conditions in the study area. The unit is unconfined beneath higher topographic elevations of the plateaus. The water table is typically below the uppermost gravels. The unit is typically confined by the Vashon till along the flanks of the plateaus. Wells completed in these areas contain artesian groundwater with water elevations near the surface (Newcomb, 1952).

The majority of water supply wells in the study area are completed in this aquifer, which typically yields sufficient quantities of water for private, public, and industrial supply.

The advance outwash aquifer is recharged from three sources: (1) direct infiltration from precipitation and surface run-off; (2) groundwater leakage from aquifers contained in, and above, the till; and (3) potential groundwater recharge from underlying aquifer(s) in hydrogeologic connection with the advance outwash aquifer. When the overlying till is eroded, groundwater discharges from the confined aquifer resulting in many streams originating at definable spring lines. The surface recharge potential for the advance outwash aquifer is presented in Figure IV-3.

(2) Transitional Beds

This major hydrostratigraphic unit is an important aquitard separating the advance outwash aquifer from underlying aquifers beneath the entire study area and beyond. The unit consists of fifty to hundreds of feet of continuous fine-grained lake bed

deposits that restrict vertical groundwater movement between aquifers. Scattered isolated layers of sand with the transitional beds are locally capable of supplying less than 100 gpm of water. The transitional beds are recharged from above by advance outwash sediments and from below by Olympia gravels and deeper units.

C. Deep Aquifer Systems

The deeper hydrostratigraphic units include the Olympia gravel, Whidbey formation, Double Bluff drift, Pre-Double Bluff drift, and Tertiary sedimentary rocks. The extent of the deeper aquifer systems beneath the study area is largely unknown because of the scarcity of wells completed in these units. Correlations of geologic formations beneath the transitional beds have been extrapolated between sporadic data points (Figures III-3 to III-6).

The Olympia gravel and Whidbey formations occur very close to sea level, whereas the Double Bluff drift and Pre-Double Bluff aquifers typically occur below sea-level. Saline groundwater has been reported adjacent to Possession Sound; for example, a well on the Intercity plateau penetrated more than 200 feet of Pre-Double Bluff sediments, with salt water reported in the lower 330 feet (Sweet-Edwards/EMCON, 1988).

The Tertiary sedimentary rocks (bedrock) is an important local aquifer near the eastern boundary of the study area. Shallow wells reportedly obtain groundwater from bedrock, although yields are generally only 1 to 10 gpm.

Groundwater flow direction in the deeper aquifers is largely unknown but is believed to be representative of regional flow paths, dominated by a westerly flow toward Possession Sound. This is unsubstantiated because of the scarcity of deeper-aquifer water level data in the area.

Recharge to these deep aquifers is probably via deeper groundwater flow paths that originate east of the study area. Some recharge may occur through leakage from overlying deposits. However, the thick, dense, low permeability transitional beds and other drift units in the section reduce vertical groundwater movement. Groundwater discharge is believed to be to Possession Sound, and possibly Lake Washington and the Snohomish-Snoqualmie river systems.

4. GROUNDWATER RIGHTS

There are approximately 530 active groundwater rights in western Snohomish County, according to Ecology's Water Rights file (Appendix C). The rights

permit and prioritize the extraction of groundwater for domestic, commercial, industrial, irrigation, stock, municipal, fire protection, fish propagation, recreation, landscaping, or heat exchange uses. The instantaneous extraction rates range from 5 to 2,000 gpm; annual extraction rates range from 0.5 to 2400 acre-feet (163,000 to 782 million gallons). Annual domestic appropriated rights account for approximately 20,851 acre-feet (6,795 million gallons) of potential groundwater withdrawal. Municipal, agricultural, and commercial/industrial/other account for approximately 21,777 acre-feet (7,097 million gallons), 12,998 acre-feet (4,236 million gallons), and 10,869 acre-feet (3,542 million gallons) respectively of potential annual groundwater withdrawal rights. Actual withdrawal quantities are typically much less than the appropriated rights. The locations of the permitted rights exceeding 100 gpm are shown on Figure IV-4. The water rights records do not provide information on the depths of wells or the geologic unit from which groundwater would be extracted.

5. CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS

Aquifer recharge areas are permeable geologic materials through which water percolates down to the water table and into an aquifer system. Using USGS surficial geologic maps (Minard, 1983; Minard, 1985) and USDA soil maps (Debose and Klunland, 1983), the location of surficial permeable deposits in Snohomish County was determined and mapped. The resulting aquifer recharge areas for the shallow and intermediate aquifer materials are shown on Figures IV-2 and IV-3, respectively. Recharge potential is also indicated as to high, medium, and low probability. The derivation of this information is described below.

A. Recharge Mapping Criteria

Groundwater systems are replenished (recharged) by the addition of water to the zone of saturation (aquifer) through precipitation, runoff, and infiltration from surface water bodies. An area in which water reaches an aquifer by surface infiltration and where there is a downward component of hydraulic head (pressure head), is considered a recharge area. The likelihood that water will infiltrate and pass through the surface materials to recharge the underlying aquifer system (recharge potential) is dependent on a number of relatively static (non-changing) physical conditions. These conditions include:

- o Soil permeability
- o Surficial geologic materials
- o Depth to water
- o Topography

For this preliminary study, only existing information was used to evaluate the occurrence of these physical conditions in Snohomish County. Due to the scale of mapping (1 inch = 7 miles) for this study, the depth to water and topography criteria were not used. In addition, only the recharge potential of the uppermost water bearing zone was evaluated. The presence of a downward component of hydraulic head cannot be determined without extensive research on water levels, well completion, and well location data. In order to provide a conservative estimate, a downward component of hydraulic head was assumed to be present in all areas.

The specific approach used to evaluate the physical conditions are described briefly below for each condition (criterion).

(1) Soils

The recharge potential of the surface material (soils) was mapped by grouping soil units as defined by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) on the general soil map for Snohomish County (Soil Survey of Snohomish County Area 1983), by general recharge potential classifications. These classifications are based on the permeabilities of each soil unit, as defined by the SCS. A summary of the soil map units and their interpreted recharge potential classification is provided in Table IV-2. Because the soil units on the general soil map consist of more than one kind of soil type, each with varying permeabilities, it provides only a broad estimate of the recharge potential of the soil materials in any specific area.

(2) Geologic Materials

Information on the surficial geologic materials was obtained from USGS geologic maps. The relative recharge potential of each major geologic unit in the study area was classified using a conservative approach that assumes internal uniformity of each unit. For example, glacial outwash will have a relatively high recharge potential, even though in some areas, the outwash materials are fine-grained and may not permit a significant amount of recharge. The relative recharge potential of geologic materials in the Snohomish County study area are provided in Table IV-3.

B. Mapping Rationale

Each criterion in a given area was subdivided into a number of potential conditions which are present in the study area. Each condition was

assigned a qualitative rating factor of low, moderate, or high to describe its relative recharge potential. The relative recharge potential of any one area compared to another area was determined qualitatively based on the combined recharge potential rating of the two physical criteria. After the combined rating scores were determined for each portion of the study area, a composite map was prepared which shows the surficial material in Snohomish County with relatively high surface recharge potential (Figure IV-5).

Because of the importance of groundwater to many areas within Snohomish County, and the preliminary nature of the surface recharge potential maps, an additional non-physical criterion (conformance with Sole Source Aquifer criteria) was used to prepare a critical aquifer recharge area map (Figure IV-6). This map incorporates all the high potential recharge areas shown on Figures IV-2 and IV-3 and the areas included in the Cross Valley, Newberg, and Tulalip Sole Source Aquifer petitions.

C. Mapping Limitations

Since the recharge potential maps are based on limited existing and generalized information it is meant for general planning rather than a basis for site specific decisions. No investigation thorough enough to describe all geologic/hydrogeologic conditions of interest in a given study area has been conducted. Actual recharge conditions in a specific area may vary from those shown on Figures IV-5 and IV-6, and such differences will be a result of the limitations of the data, scope of work, and budget for this project.

Table IV-1

Major Hydrostratigraphic Units in Snohomish County

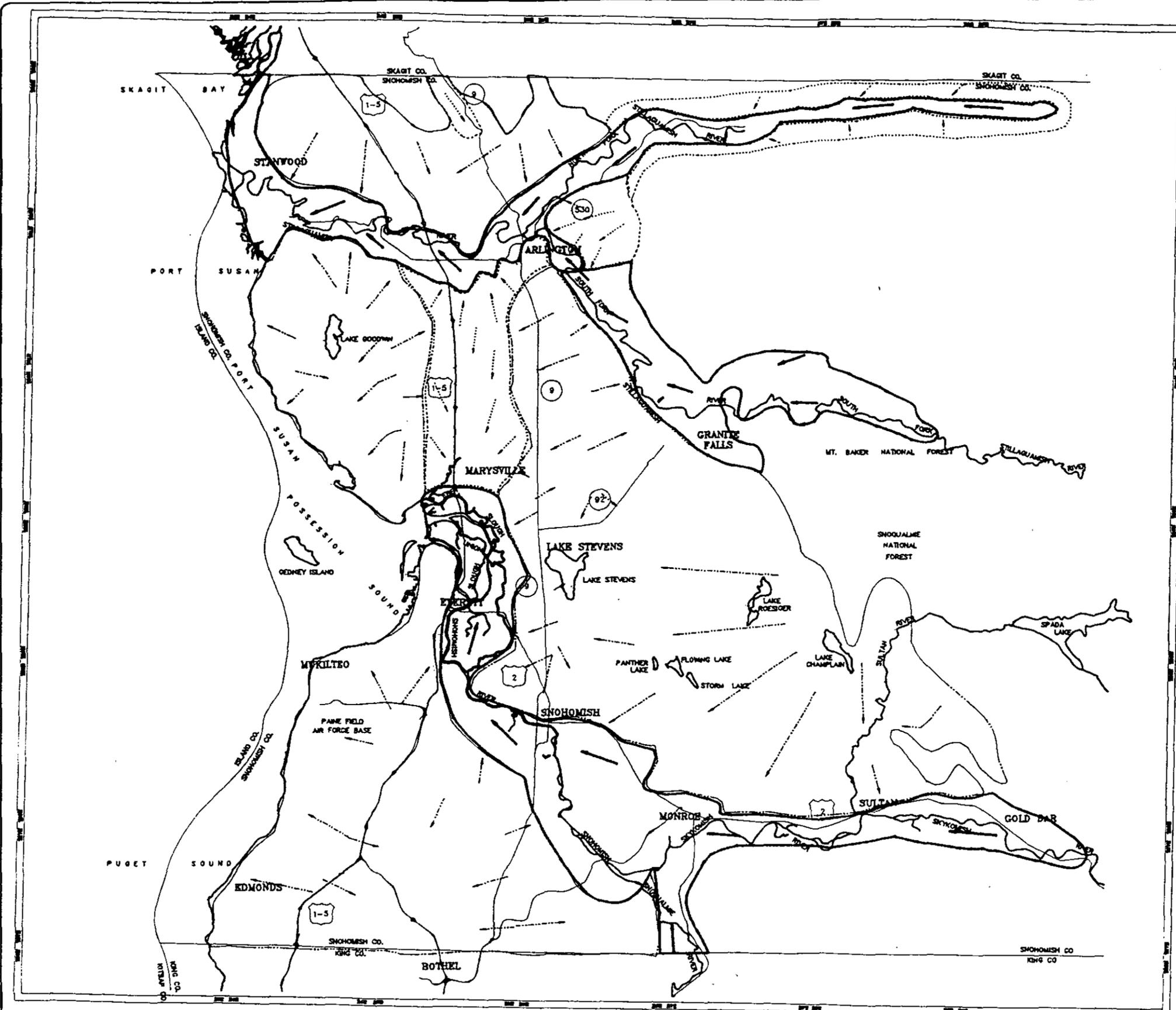
Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Ground Water Conditions
Alluvium and Recessional Outwash	Discontinuous perched aquifers Most vulnerable to contamination Locally significant water supply source
Vashon Till	Generally an aquitard Provides some protection for deeper aquifers
Advance Outwash	Major regional aquifer system Primary water supply source Locally high vulnerability to contamination
Transitional Beds	Aquitard Provides significant protection for deeper aquifers
Olympia Gravel	Minor aquifer Vulnerable to salt water intrusion along coast
Possession Drift	Aquitard
Whidbey Formation	Minor aquifer
Double Bluff Drift	Aquitard
Pre-Double Bluff Sediments	Minor aquifer
Bedrock	Minor aquifer Naturally occurring contamination

TABLE IV-2
SOIL RECHARGE POTENTIAL

Soil Map Units	Relative Recharge Potential
Puget-Sultan-Pilchuck	Low-Moderate
Norma-Lynnwood-Custer	Moderate
Alderwood-Everett	Moderate
Tokul-Pastik	Low-Moderate
Elwell-Olomount-Skykomish	High
Getchell-Oso	Moderate

TABLE IV-3
GEOLOGIC MATERIALS RECHARGE POTENTIAL

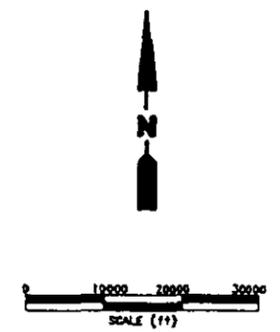
Geologic Units	Relative Recharge Potential
Younger Alluvium	High
Recessional Outwash	Moderate-High
Vashon Till	Low
Advance Outwash	High
Bedrock	Low



UPPER AND INTERMEDIATE AQUIFERS

- - - - - GROUND WATER DIVIDE
 - - - - - GROUND WATER FLOW DIRECTION
 - - - - - ALLUVIAL
 - - - - - RECESSIONAL OUTWASH
 - - - - - ADVANCE OUTWASH

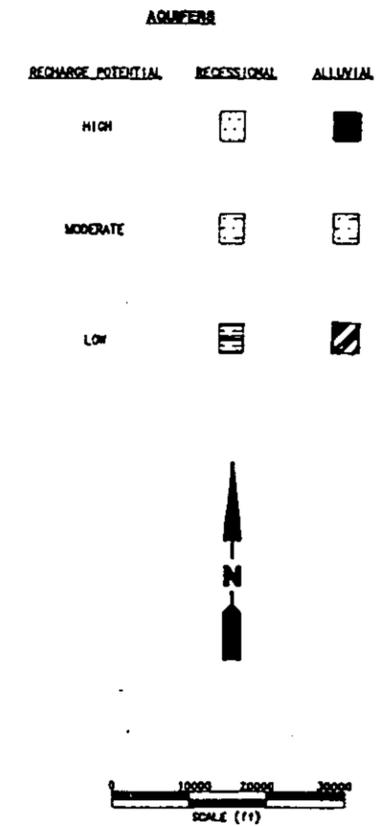
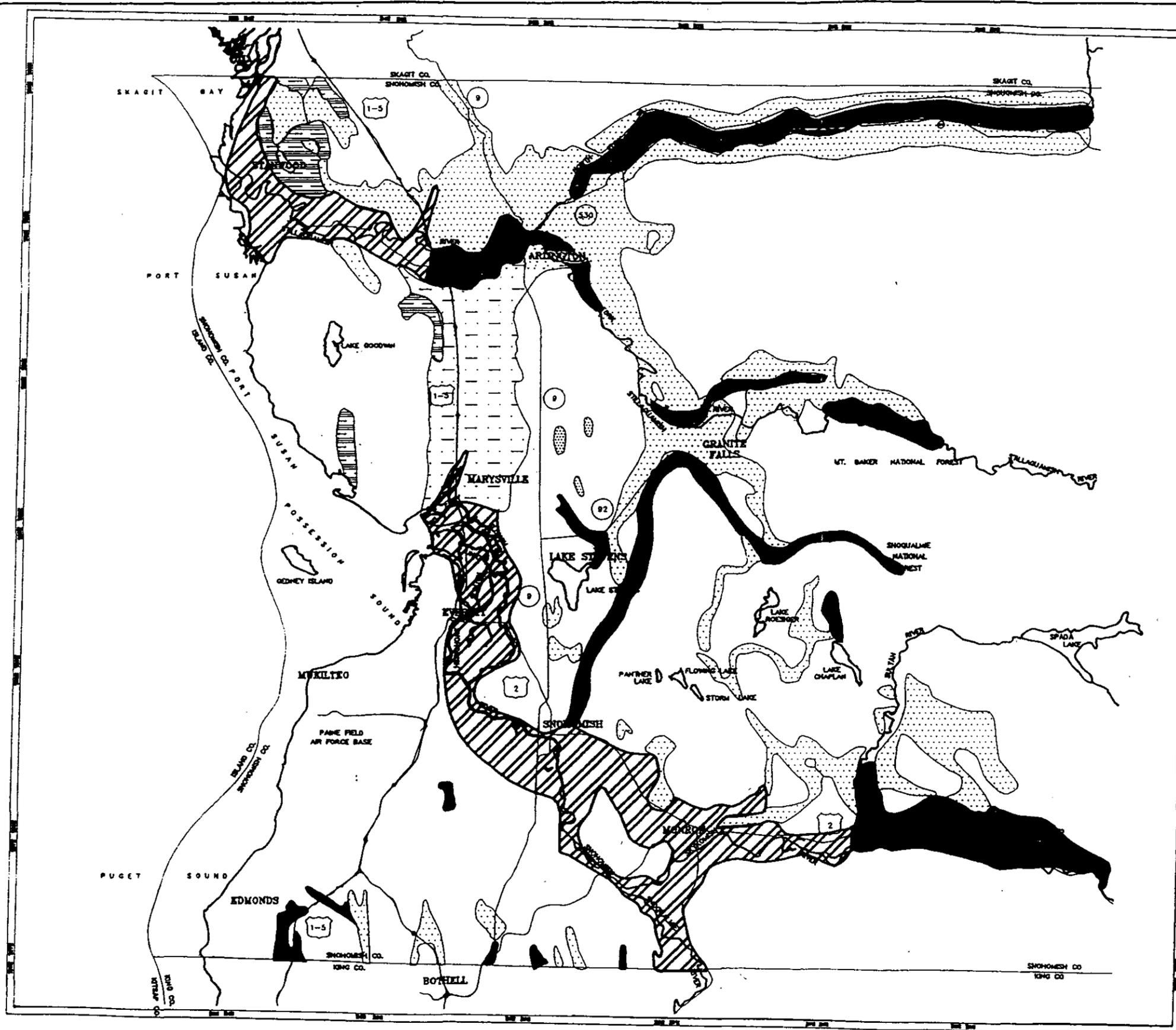
NOTE: LOCAL FLOW PATTERNS MAY VARY SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE REGIONAL FLOW DIRECTIONS




Sweet-Edwards
EMCON

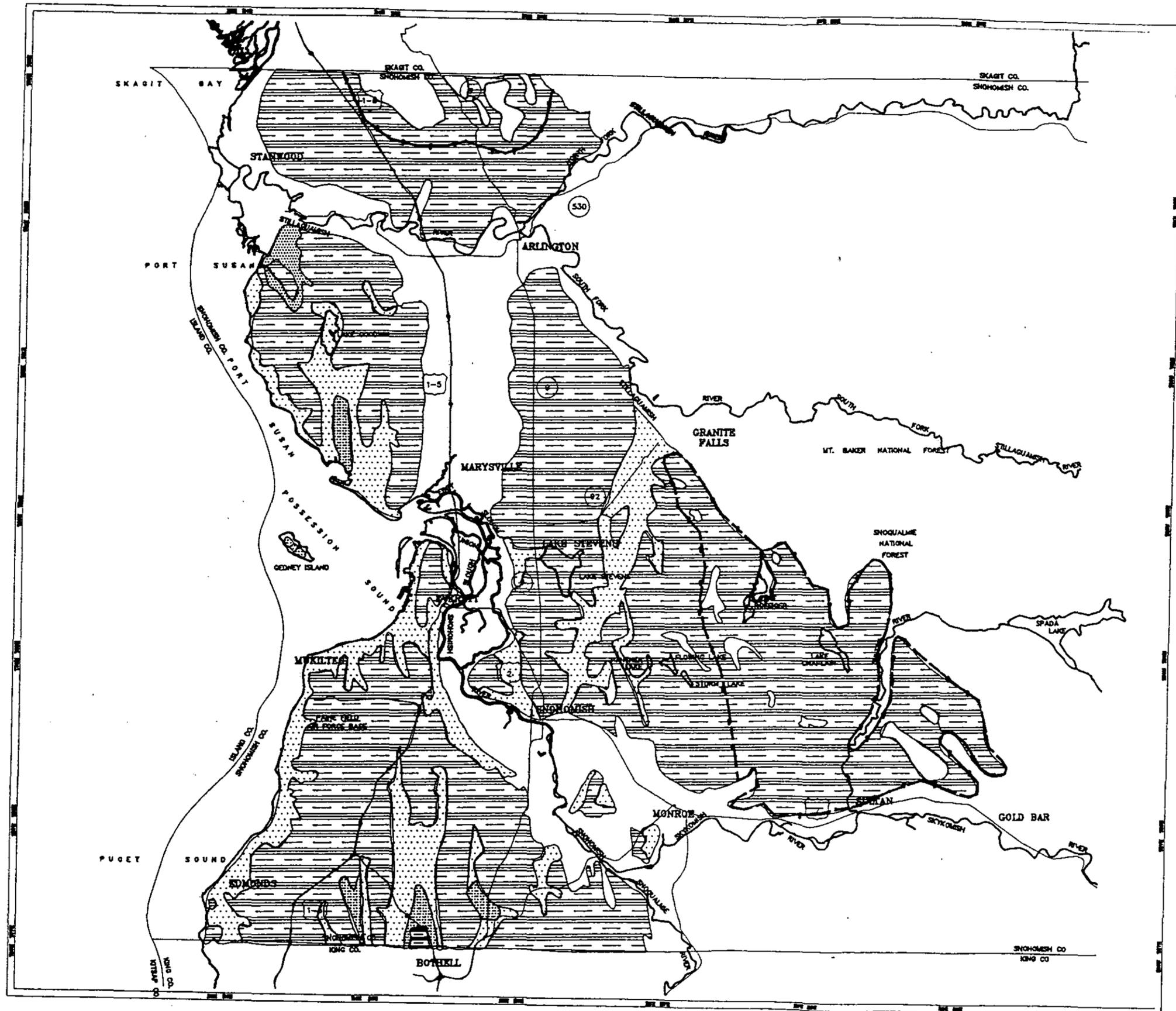
Figure IX - 1
 SNOHOMISH COUNTY
 GENERALIZED REGIONAL
 GROUND WATER FLOW
 DIRECTIONS

DRAWING NO.
 PROJECT NO.
 W890101



Sweet-Edwards
EMCON

Figure IX-2
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
SURFACE RECHARGE POTENTIAL
OF SHALLOW AQUIFERS



ADVANCED OUTWASH IS THIN AND DISCONTINUOUS IN THESE AREAS. LOWER POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT GROUND WATER SUPPLY

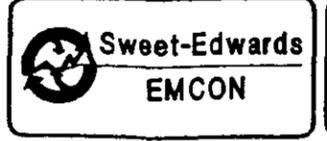
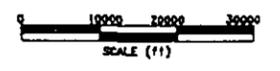
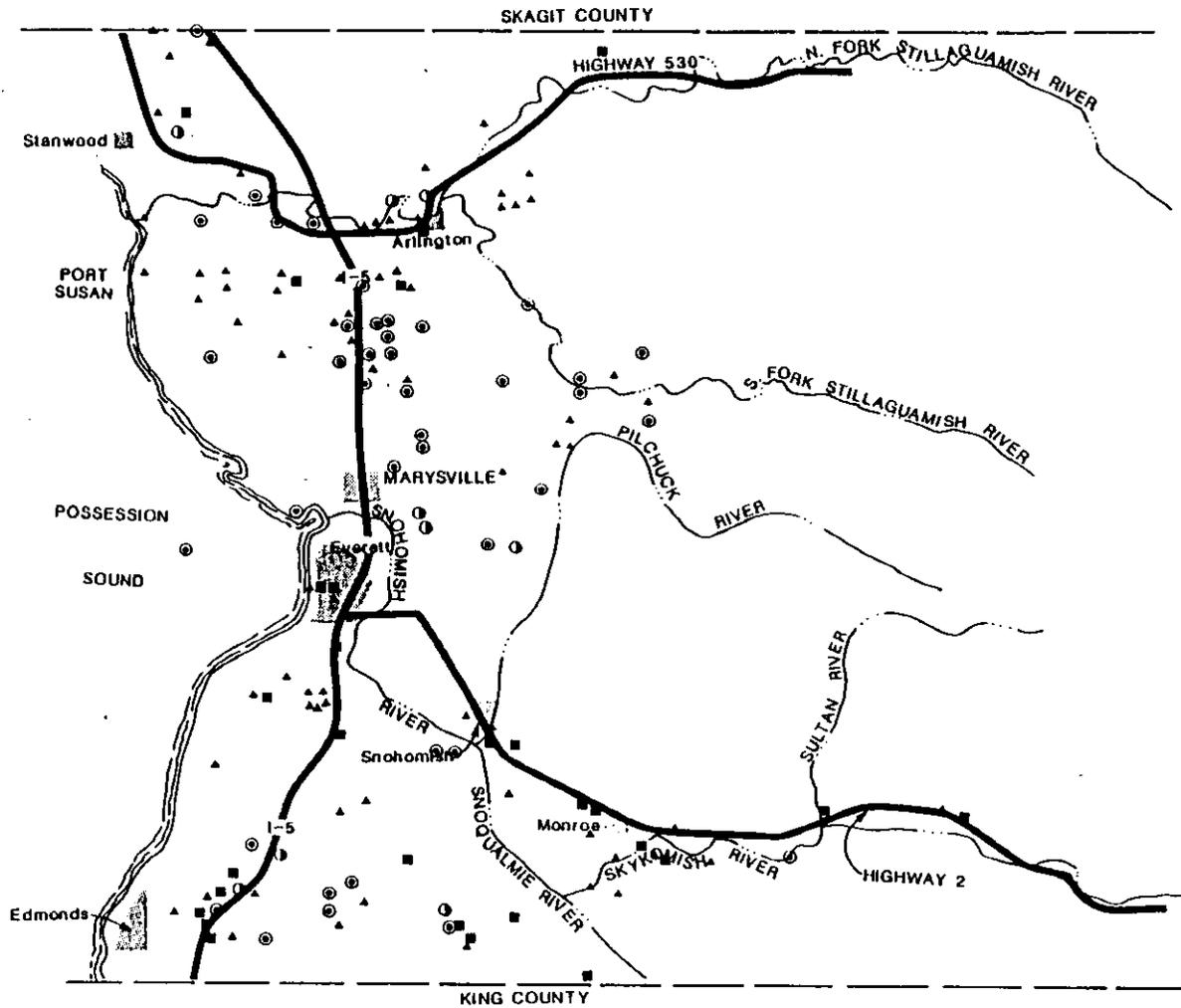
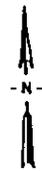


Figure IX-3
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
SURFACE RECHARGE POTENTIAL
OF INTERMEDIATE
(ADVANCED OUTWASH)
AQUIFERS



LEGEND

- 100-200 gpm
 - ▲ 200-500 gpm
 - 500-1000 gpm
 - 1000+ gpm
- gpm (gallons per minute)



SCALE = 1:250,000

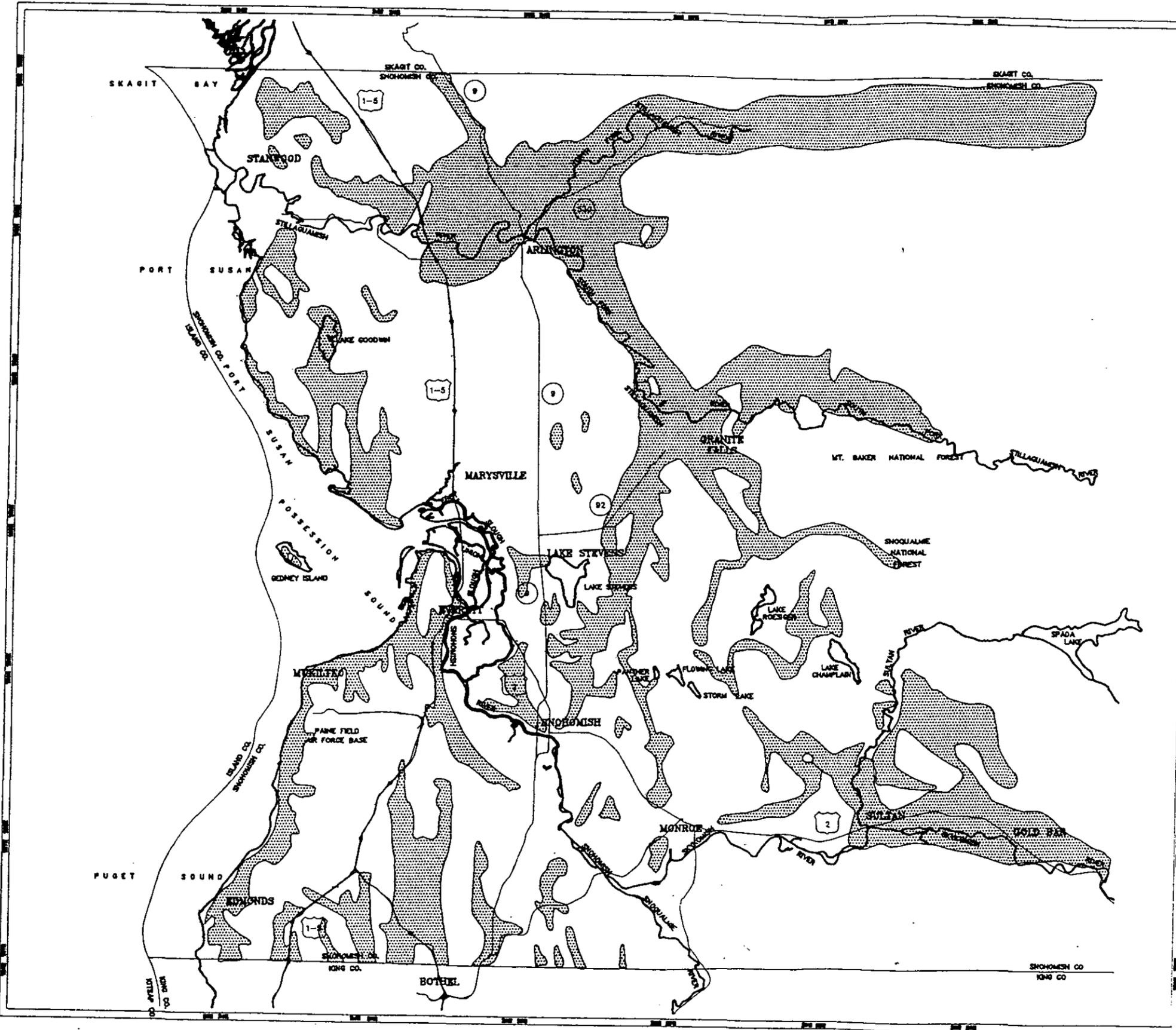
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Sweet-Edwards
EMCON

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 PROJECT NO. _____

Figure IV-4
**MAJOR GROUND WATER RIGHTS IN
 SNOHOMISH COUNTY**



 HIGH SURFACE RECHARGE AREAS

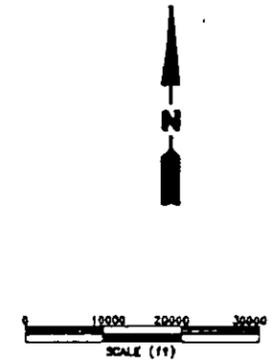


Figure IX - 5
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
HIGH SURFICIAL
RECHARGE AREAS

SECTION V



**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

SECTION V

AQUIFER VULNERABILITY

The vulnerability of Snohomish County's groundwater resources to contamination is related to both hydrogeologic conditions and land uses. In order to evaluate the overall risk to groundwater county-wide, Sweet-Edwards/EMCON, Inc. developed a preliminary qualitative aquifer vulnerability rating system.

These criteria were developed to assist Snohomish County staff in evaluating the relative potential risks to groundwater quality from land use activities. For this study, criteria have been applied on a regional scale using existing information and concentrating on those areas considered to have a high recharge potential (Figure IV-5). Since hydrogeologic systems are complex and include a great many interrelated variables, a considerable amount of data and experience are required to properly evaluate hydrogeologic systems and their susceptibility to contamination. These criteria focus solely on basic regional hydrogeologic information and specific land use activities or conditions. They are general guidelines for evaluating aquifer vulnerability county-wide, and should not be construed as:

- Sole and complete grounds for changing or restricting land use activities in a specific area
- Proof that groundwater contamination will or will not occur

Site- or area-specific evaluations should be performed by qualified professionals to verify the applicability of the regional vulnerability classification.

1. CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT

The hydrogeologic land use criteria categories to be considered in evaluating aquifer vulnerability include:

- aquifer separation
- depth to groundwater
- aquifer material
- beneficial use of groundwater
- waste disposal sites
- hazardous waste sites

septic tank density

transportation corridors

land use zoning

Each rating criterion was further subdivided into a number of potential hydrogeologic or land use conditions that may be present in a certain area of the county. These conditions were then assigned a qualitative rating factor from one to five, with one being the lowest risk and five being the highest. In addition, each rating criterion was given a factor multiplier depending on its relative risk importance compared to the other rating categories. The factor multipliers ranged from one to three. Table V-1 shows the rating factors and factor multiplier for each rating criterion. A brief discussion for the rationale of each rating factor is given below.

A. Aquifer Separation

In many areas of Snohomish County, shallow aquifers overlay intermediate or deeper aquifer systems. In many cases aquitards separate the aquifers. Aquitards are geologic units that exhibit sufficiently low permeabilities, preventing the yield of water to wells and inhibiting the flow of water and contaminants between aquifers.

The areal extent of aquitards is often limited and in places may be absent. Where an aquitard is absent, aquifers may be in direct hydraulic connection, increasing the potential vulnerability of the overall aquifer systems. This condition of hydraulic connection between adjacent aquifers, was given the highest rating factor. Where aquitards appear continuous, the potential vulnerability is lower and the rating factor was reduced.

B. Depth to Groundwater

The depth to the water table is proportional to the potential for groundwater contamination. The deeper the groundwater, the greater the opportunity for contaminant attenuation in the unsaturated zone. Contaminants may be decomposed or held fixed in the soils and sediments above the water table, unable to move downward into aquifers.

The water table that is referred to in this category is the regional water table and not groundwater perched seasonally in shallow surficial soils.

C. Aquifer Material

This category addresses the earth materials beneath the site and considers their permeability and the potential for contaminant attenuation. For example, unconsolidated coarse-grained material (e.g., gravel) would have a high permeability and little or no capacity for decomposing or storing attenuating contaminants (e.g., sorption, cation exchange capacity, and so forth). A fine-grained material such as clay or till would retard the downward movement of water and attenuate selected potential contaminants, particularly heavy metals.

D. Beneficial Use

Many areas of Snohomish County are heavily dependent on groundwater for potable water, while other areas obtain their supplies from surface water sources. The dependence of an area on groundwater to meet its water supplies determine the relative importance of an aquifer compared to other areas where alternative supply sources are available. All other risks being equal, an area with no feasible alternative sources of water is much more vulnerable to the potential impacts, particularly economic, from land use activities than is an area like the city of Everett, which has an existing surface water source.

E. Waste Disposal Sites

Certain land use activities carry a much higher risk to groundwater. Solid waste disposal facilities, particularly older ones, have historically been placed in areas where potential impacts to groundwater are high. Today, technology and strict regulatory requirements have greatly reduced the risk to groundwater from new solid waste facilities. The relative aquifer vulnerability from a solid waste facility can be related to such factors as age, construction, and closure conditions. The highest-risk sites were considered to be active or closed unlined and uncapped landfills. The rating factor for each site was applied to the entire area within a one-mile radius of the site.

F. Hazardous Waste Sites

Similar to solid waste facilities, hazardous waste sites pose a relatively high potential threat to groundwater quality. For this evaluation, hazardous waste facilities listed on Department of Ecology (Ecology)'s draft list (November 15, 1989) were used to evaluate aquifer vulnerability. Sites where Ecology has evidence that hazardous substances have been released to the environment (confirmed site) pose the greatest risk to underlying aquifers. As with the solid waste sites, the

rating factor for a hazardous waste site was applied to the entire area within a one-mile radius of the site.

G. Septic System Density

Septic systems present a potential threat to underlying aquifers, particularly in areas where groundwater is shallow and geologic materials favor rapid infiltration and have limited attenuation capacities. For this study, septic tank densities were derived from current land use zoning patterns. Areas zoned as Urban had the potential for the highest septic tank densities. Forested areas had the lowest potential. Since some of the Urban zoned areas are served by sewers, this method is a conservative approach, which is somewhat balanced by the low weighting factor given to this criteria.

H. Transportation Corridors

Traffic accidents involving hazardous waste represent a significant, though infrequent, risk to groundwater quality. State-wide information suggests that approximately 1 in 10,000 reported motor vehicle collisions involve vehicles transporting hazardous waste. Actual accident rates vary from roadway to roadway depending on speed limit, traffic load, and highway conditions. In Snohomish County, highways, roads, and railroads were divided into three categories depending on their relative importance as a transportation route. Roads such as interstates and major state highways were classified as primary transportation corridors; these present the greatest potential risk. Areas served by roads that normally handle only local residential traffic were considered the lowest risk.

I. Land Use

Land use activities can have a significant impact on groundwater quality. As population grows, consumption of groundwater will increase, particularly if alternative sources are not sufficient to meet demands. The risk of contamination of groundwater resources is likely to increase as development densities increase.

Using general zoning information from the Snohomish County Planning Department, aquifer vulnerability factors were assigned to each of the four major land uses. Urban areas were given the highest (greatest risk) rating factor, while forested areas were assigned the lowest rating factor. No attempt was made to evaluate land use activities actually occurring in any of the zoning areas.

2. **GENERAL AQUIFER VULNERABILITY CONDITIONS**

Applying the vulnerability rating criteria to the critical aquifer recharge areas in the Snohomish County study area resulted in a range of rating scores from 28 to 81 points. The highest possible score was 100. The distribution of scores was evaluated and a population mean (52) and median (52) score calculated. Based on the distribution of the data (Figure V-1) the scores were then placed in one of three vulnerability categories:

Low	< 41
Moderate	41 - 58
High	> 59

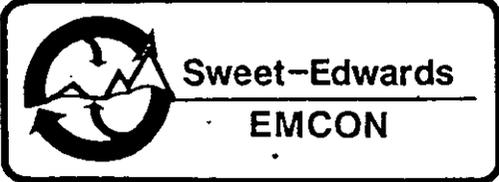
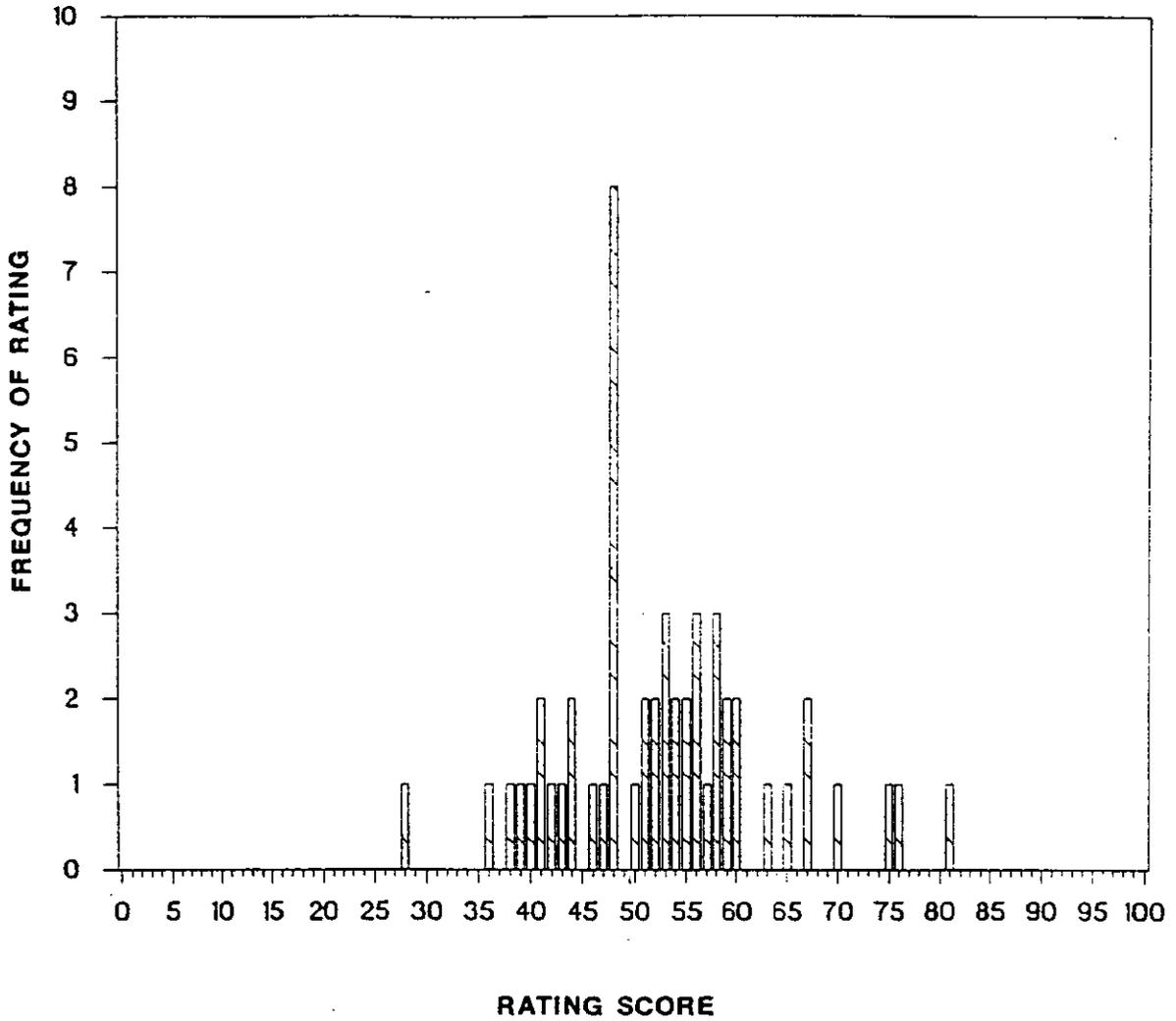
The relative aquifer vulnerability for the Snohomish County study area is shown on Figure V-2. The results show general moderate aquifer vulnerabilities on most of the critical aquifer recharge areas. Areas of highest vulnerability occur near Urban areas (Everett, Granite Falls, Arlington, Sultan, and Goldbar) and along Interstate 5.

Again, because of the regional nature of the data used, the results can only be expected to represent an initial attempt at defining aquifer vulnerability in Snohomish County. As more area-specific data are available and can be evaluated, some high-vulnerability areas will likely be delineated in areas shown in this study as having low- or moderate-vulnerability. Conversely, some of the high-vulnerability areas will be determined to be at a lower risk than shown in Figure V-2.

Table V-1

Aquifer Vulnerability Rating Criteria

Rating Criteria Categories	Rating Factor	Factor Multiplier
Aquifer Separation:		x2
None	5	
Discontinuous	3	
Continuous	1	
Depth to Ground Water		x2
0 - 10 feet	5	
10 - 50 feet	4	
50 - 100 feet	3	
100 - 200 feet	2	
200+ feet	1	
Aquifer Material		x2
Coarse sand and gravel	5	
Fine to coarse sand	4	
Fine sand and silt	3	
Bedrock	2	
Beneficial Use		x3
Sole source aquifer	5	
Primary water supply aquifer	4	
Secondary water supply aquifer	3	
Minor water supply aquifer	2	
Waste Disposal Site Present		x2
Active old facility (unlined and uncapped)	1	
Active new facility (lined)	5	
Hazardous Waste Site Present (MTCA Site)		x3
Confirmed site	5	
Potential hazardous waste site	3	
No hazardous waste found	1	
Septic System Density:		x1
3+ /acre	5	
1 - 2/acre	3	
1/5+ acre	1	
Transportation Corridors:		x3
Primary	5	
Secondary	3	
Local	1	
Land Use		x2
Urban	5	
Transitional	3	
Rural	2	
Forested	1	



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PROJECT NO. W8901.01

Figure V-1
DISTRIBUTION OF AQUIFER
VULNERABILITY RATING SCORES



AQUIFER VULNERABILITY RATING

-  HIGH
-  MODERATE
-  LOW
-  NOT RATED

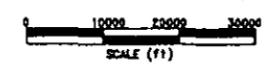


Figure V-2
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
AQUIFER VULNERABILITY

SECTION VI



**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

SECTION VI

GROUNDWATER QUALITY

Overall groundwater quality for the study area is good to excellent. Groundwater quality can be impacted by both natural and man-made constituents. The level of natural constituents can be impacted by both surface and subsurface conditions. Factors which play an important role in determining the concentration of natural constituents in groundwater include:

- Aquifer permeability
- Amount of precipitation
- Concentration of leachable natural constituents in the soil or rock medium
- Age of groundwater

Natural constituents are widespread, but severely impact the water quality only in selected areas. The natural constituent levels are not expected to change significantly over time or with changing land use.

The manmade constituents are generally restricted to areas of urban, industrial, agricultural, and transportation corridor land uses. Constituent levels and water quality may change with changing land use practices. Natural and man-made constituents in groundwater can affect both the aesthetic and health related aspects of groundwater (Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards). Secondary water quality standards regulate the allowable concentration of constituents which can affect the aesthetic quality of water. For instance, iron has a secondary standard because it can affect the taste of water and also stain porcelain fixtures. Manganese tends to precipitate in pipes which reduces their ability to transmit water, also a non-health related property by an undesirable property nevertheless. Primary drinking water standards refer to standards which can impact human health. Two of the most significant naturally occurring contaminants which can potentially impact human health in Snohomish County are arsenic and coliform bacteria. Examples of man-made chemicals found in Snohomish County which can affect human health are benzene, toluene, ethylene dibromide, and pentachlorophenol. Although not man-made, nitrate from agricultural activities and disposal of sewage (septic tanks) is a widespread chemical in Snohomish County which can impact human health.

A complete list of the Primary and Secondary Water Quality Standards for groundwater in Washington State is included in Appendix D.

The advance outwash and Olympia gravels more commonly have naturally elevated concentrations of iron and manganese because of lower pH and dissolved oxygen levels. For instance, 30 percent of wells tapping these aquifers on the Tulalip plateau have levels of iron and manganese that exceed secondary drinking water standards (Appendix D), up to 9.4 and 0.23 mg/l (ppm), respectively (Drost, 1983). Similar conditions may be expected for other wells installed in advance outwash and deeper deposits which occur over large portions of Snohomish County. In Snohomish County, the location of naturally occurring constituents in groundwater can be localized or widespread. For instance, organic material from existing or buried swamps or bogs will contain abundant peat, or organics. This may result in high levels of sulfur, iron, and manganese in groundwater. These compounds are introduced into the groundwater by weak organic acids from decaying organic matter dissolving minerals off soils and rock. Chlorides in groundwater occur in two forms in Snohomish County. One is from saltwater intrusion. Salt water intrusion has not been a major problem in Snohomish County, but may increase as additional withdrawals from new development occurs near the Sound. The other principal source of chlorides is naturally occurring. Chlorides or chloride that are derived from the elements presence in the soil and rock which contains the groundwater. the extent of this problem is not clear, because it primarily affects individual, unregulated water supplies. It is known that a large geographical area, lying between Granite Falls and the county's northern border, is affected by elevated chloride levels. A wide range of other naturally occurring contaminants are present in groundwater in Snohomish County. Although it is not the intent of this investigation to describe each of these conditions, it should be recognized that a regional investigation cannot define the problem given the complexity and number of variables.

Nitrates, sulfur, coliform bacteria, and manmade chemicals can be expected to be found in shallow groundwater such as in the recessional outwash, Vashon till, and alluvial sediments.

Excessively high levels of potentially toxic compounds may be derived from either natural or manmade sources in the study area. The region near Granite Falls is currently dependent on groundwater for domestic supplies. Coincidentally, the alluvial sediments, recessional Vashon till, and advance outwash aquifers occur as thin layers overlying older sedimentary and igneous-metamorphic bedrock. Many wells are completed near or below the contact with underlying bedrock. High levels, many exceeding the primary drinking water standard of 0.05 mg/L, of naturally occurring arsenic are common in the Granite Falls area and have been detected in over 70 wells up to 33 mg/l (ppm) (Figure VI-1). Between February 1988 and January 1989, the Snohomish Health District (SHD), Department of Health (DOH), Ecology, and the EPA collected monthly water samples from 25 domestic wells. The study primarily focused on evaluating the seasonal variability of the observed arsenic levels in groundwater. Results of the sampling study and subsequent statistical analysis of the data indicated that no definite seasonal variability in arsenic concentration was evident. Any variations that did occur showed that the high and low arsenic concentrations did

not occur at the same time of year in all wells (SHD, et. al., 1991). It also appears that the arsenic in groundwater can be correlated with shallow bedrock or bedrock derived sediments. Additional investigation is required before the areal extent of the arsenic contamination can be confirmed.

The potential vulnerability of Snohomish County's groundwater resources to land use activities can be illustrated with just a few of the documented incidents:

A. Coliform Bacteria

The presence of coliform bacteria often serves as an indicator of land use impacts. Although the health risks from coliform bacteria rarely involve more than intestinal discomfort, their occurrence may mean other more high risk contaminants are also present.

During the period from 1978 through 1983, inclusive, the Snohomish Health District found that 526 out of 1,315 (40 percent) of the private water systems they inspected contained coliform bacteria in excess of recommended levels.

B. Nitrates

Excessive nitrates are related to contamination from on-site sewage disposal systems and agricultural fertilizers. In high concentrations nitrate can inhibit the uptake of oxygen by red blood cells which in infants can result in a condition called "Blue Baby Syndrome".

Nitrate contamination of the Sands Mobile Home Park water system has been an ongoing concern over the past ten years. Nitrates have also been found throughout the county in private water supplies. The current levels and extent of nitrate contamination in Snohomish County has not been determined in private wells.

C. Ethylene Dibromide

Groundwater contamination with ethylene dibromide, a cancer causing chemical (carcinogen), occurred in a well in the Marysville area. The contamination may have been from gasoline leakage or from soil fumigation on the property. This water supply was also found to contain excessive levels of coliform bacteria and nitrates.

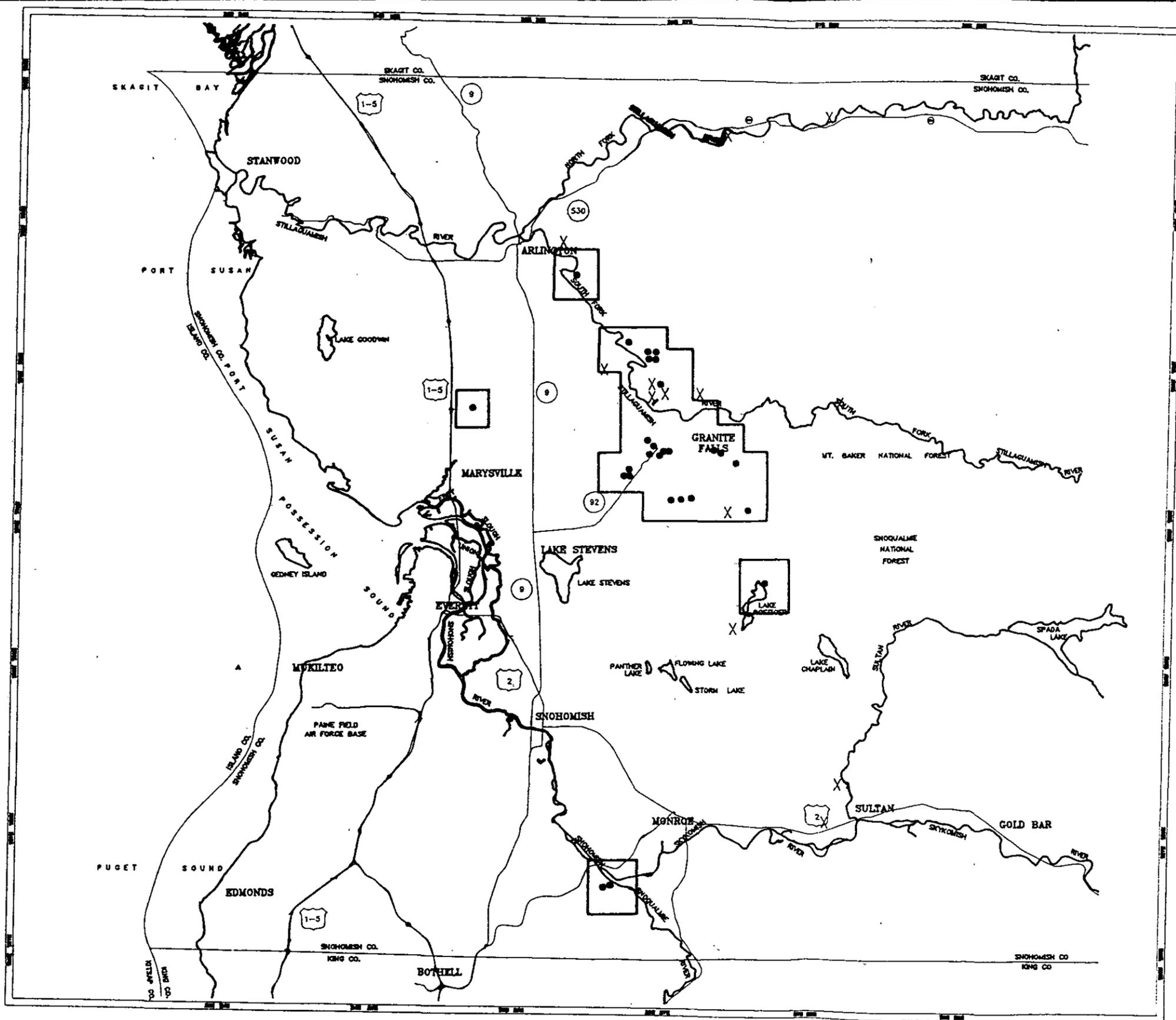
D. Benzene

Contamination of groundwater with benzene, a carcinogen, resulted in the abandonment of the Wallace River Mobile Home Park wells and the park's connection to the Startup Water District water system at considerable expense.

The contamination was a result of a leak from an upgradient underground storage tank containing hydrocarbons.

E. Pentachlorophenol

In January 1990, 2,000 gallons of pentachlorophenol, a carcinogen, mixed with oil was accidentally spilled at a wood treatment facility in Arlington. The owner of the Airway Mobile Home Park was advised by the Snohomish Health District to abandon their well and get on an alternative source of water. The Airway Mobile Home Park well tapped a shallow water table aquifer directly downgradient from the spill site.



ARSENIC LEVELS FROM GROUND WATER WELLS
(DATA SUPPLIED BY SNOHOMISH HEALTH DISTRICT)

X 0.01 TO 0.49 mg/l (PPM) ARSENIC
 ● > 0.50 mg/l (PPM) ARSENIC
 □ DESIGNATED ARSENIC STUDY AREA
 SNOHOMISH HEALTH DISTRICT

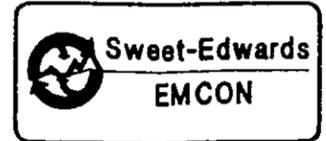
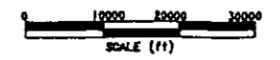


Figure III -1
 SNOHOMISH COUNTY
 ARSENIC IN GROUND WATER

SECTION VII



**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

SECTION VII

PRINCIPAL AQUIFER SYSTEMS

The regional hydrostratigraphic and geologic units described earlier in this document contain Snohomish County's principal groundwater resources and can be subdivided for this study into 15 generally distinct although not isolated aquifer systems (Figure VII-1).

1. AQUIFER AND WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

An aquifer and water supply characteristics matrix was prepared in order to more easily present and compare the various development characteristics of each of the water supply areas, as shown in Table VII-1. The following provides a brief discussion of each of the matrix elements.

- Aquifer significance - This matrix element provides an estimate of the importance of the aquifer as a source for a regional water supply.
- Potential well yield - This matrix element provides an estimated range in well yield for properly designed and developed wells. The potential well yield was estimated from existing well records, water rights, and hydrogeologic conditions.
- Aquifer yield - This matrix element provides an estimate of the total yield of the aquifer. The yield estimates for some aquifer systems are based in part on hydrogeologic investigations and historical monitoring of system performance under groundwater development. For other systems where limited data are available, the yield of the system was evaluated in terms of the yield characteristics of similar hydrogeologic environments. The continuous estimates represent the potential rate of withdrawal that could be developed on a sustained basis without producing significant long-term water level declines.
- Existing development - This matrix element provides an estimate of existing groundwater withdrawal from the water supply area. Groundwater withdrawal was estimated from a water use inventory of the major water purveyors and groundwater rights. The water use estimates reflect average rates of groundwater withdrawal.
- Potential development - This matrix element provides an estimate of the amount of groundwater that is potentially available for development. The estimate generally represents the difference between the total continuous aquifer yield and existing development.

- **Natural recharge potential** - This matrix element provides a qualitative estimate of the overall recharge to the water supply area. Shallow aquifer systems that occur within valley discharge areas were considered to have a high recharge potential. Deep aquifer systems that occur beneath upland areas were considered to have low recharge potential. The productivity of the water supply areas will be a function of the area's recharge characteristics. Areas with high recharge will generally be able to sustain larger rates of development than areas with low recharge.
- **Potential development impacts** - This matrix element provides a qualitative measure of the degree to which groundwater development may impact surface water features. Groundwater development from shallow unconfined aquifer systems that lie in proximity to streams, lakes, and wetlands have a high potential for impact (some measurable reduction in stream flow may occur from development). Conversely, development from deep confined aquifer systems that occur at some distances from surface water features will have a lower potential for impact (no measurable reduction in streamflow will likely occur). Impacts are of primary concern in areas where there are instream flow requirements or stream closures. In most cases, groundwater development can be managed to minimize the level of impact to surface water features.
- **Water quality** - This matrix element provides a qualitative measure of anticipated aquifer water quality as it relates to iron, manganese, and arsenic. Iron and manganese concentrations within Puget lowland aquifers tends to be highly variable and difficult to predict. The probability of encountering iron and manganese concentrations was rated as "high" for areas where a significant percentage of wells exceed state secondary drinking water standards (0.3 mg/l and 0.05 mg/l for iron and manganese, respectively). A "low" rating was given to areas where most wells show concentrations less than the state standards. Areas having limited data or concentrations near the state standard were given a "moderate" rating. Elevated iron and manganese concentrations can in many cases be effectively treated through blending with higher quality sources or using oxidizing agents. Arsenic ratings were based on known contamination levels in wells (Figure VI-1)(Snohomish County Health District, pers. comm.).

Collectively these aquifers supply almost all of the groundwater used for water supply in Snohomish County. Most of these aquifers face increasing threats from land use activities, such as urban growth, transportation accidents, agriculture, and waste disposal. The Intercity and Lakes aquifers contain federally designated sole source aquifers. The Tulalip and a portion of the Marysville Trough aquifers have been petitioned to the Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) for designation as sole-source status. The EPA has determined that the Tulalip qualifies for sole-source status, but has not made a final decision at the time this document was prepared. In addition to the sole-source areas, three aquifers, The Tatoosh, East Stanwood, and Skykomish aquifers serve as the primary sources of fresh water for people living in that area. A brief description of each aquifer system, emphasizing its relative vulnerability, follows:

A. Intercity Plateau

The Intercity plateau aquifer (IPA) occurs in the advance outwash deposits and extends from just south of the Snoqualmie River into northern King County. The eastern portion of the IPA contains the federally designated Cross Valley sole-source aquifer, which is often quite productive with potential well yields up to 1,000 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of IPA is low to moderate except along the western and northern flanks of the aquifer and in the center of the upland areas directly north of Bothell.

Current developmental stresses to groundwater in the IPA are low. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 6 MGD. Potential future aquifer development capacity is estimated to be 10-12 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the IPA is considered good. Elevated levels of iron and manganese occur sporadically, particularly in deeper wells, but is not usually a significant problem. Hydrogen sulfide gas may be a problem locally where wells are completed in organic-rich sediments (e.g. peat).

The potential vulnerability of the IPA to contamination from land uses is generally low to moderate except in the extreme north (Everett) and just north of Woodinville where geology and land use activities increase the risk to high. Within the IPA boundaries is the greatest concentration of urban-designated land in Snohomish County. Most of the area east of Interstate 405 and Interstate 5 is zoned Urban, and includes high-density housing (single and multi-family), commercial, and industrial facilities. West of Highway 9 land use is predominantly Rural. A number of important transportation corridors, I-5, I-405, Highway 9, and Highway 522, cross the IPA. Records indicate there are currently two active and nine inactive solid waste landfills on the IPA. Two of the landfill sites are among eleven sites within the IPA boundaries that are listed on the Department of Ecology's (Ecology) list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are also 335 sites in the IPA currently listed on Ecology's dangerous waste notifiers listing (DWNL).

B. Stillaguamish Aquifer

The Stillaguamish aquifer (STA) occurs in alluvial sediments along the Stillaguamish River between Arlington and a point approximately three miles east of Stanwood. The aquifer ranges from 10 to 100 feet in thickness. The estimated transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 50,000 to 300,000 gpd/ft and 1,000 to 1,500 ft/day, respectively. The aquifer is in hydraulic connection with the Stillaguamish River; it receives water from and yields water to the river, depending on the river stage. The aquifer is extremely productive within sands and gravels adjacent to the river and may yield up to 2,000 gpm from large-diameter wells. The direct surface recharge potential to the STA is high.

Current groundwater developmental stresses to the STA are low. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 7.5 MGD. Potential future aquifer development capacity is estimated to be 15 MGD. The cities of Arlington and Marysville are currently extracting groundwater from this aquifer for municipal supplies.

Overall groundwater quality of the STA is considered good. Locally elevated levels of iron and manganese may occur. The potential vulnerability of the STA to contamination from land uses is moderate to high depending on the depth of the aquifer below ground surface.

The area has been zoned Rural, indicating low-density housing and some agriculture. One primary (I-5) and one secondary (Highway 530) transportation corridors cross over the aquifer. Records indicate that there are currently no active or inactive landfills overlying the STA. There are no sites currently listed by Ecology as confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites and no sites on Ecology's DWNL.

C. Skykomish Aquifer

The Skykomish aquifer (SkA) occurs in the Alluvial deposits and extends east-west from Monroe to Goldbar in the Skykomish River valley. Individual wells in the aquifer may yield up to 2,000 gpm; this is an estimate since no known large-capacity wells exist. The aquifer ranges from 10 to 100 feet in thickness. The estimated transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 50,000 to 300,000 gpd/ft and 1000 to 1500 ft/day, respectively. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the SkA is high. Induced recharge from the Skykomish River and other surface water bodies is a significant source of recharge during high river stages. The aquifer discharges water to the river during the summer months. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated to be 6 MGD; potential future development capacity is estimated to be four to 9 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the SkA is considered good. Elevated levels of iron and manganese may occur, particularly near or within pockets of organic sediments. Agricultural contaminants (nitrates, pesticides, and so forth) may be a problem locally.

The potential vulnerability of the SkA to contamination from land uses is generally high. The land above most of the SkA has been zoned as Rural. The highest population density occurs near the towns of Monroe, Sultan, and Goldbar, where the land has been zoned Urban. Transportation corridors include Highway 2 and the Burlington Northern Railroad. There are three inactive landfills overlying the SkA. There is one site listed on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are 13 sites listed on Ecology's DWNL.

D. North Stillaguamish Aquifer

The North Stillaguamish aquifer (NSA) occurs in the Alluvial deposits and extends from two miles northeast of Arlington to the vicinity of Darrington. The aquifer ranges from 10 to 100 feet in thickness. The estimated transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 50,000 to 300,000 gpd/ft and 1,000 to 1,500 ft/day, respectively. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the NSA is high. Induced recharge from the North Stillaguamish River and other surface water bodies are a significant source of recharge during high river stages. The NSA discharges groundwater to the river during summer months. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 1 MGD. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be 10 MGD.

The overall groundwater quality of the NSA is good. As in other areas of the county elevated levels of iron and manganese may be present in localized areas.

Its potential vulnerability to contamination from land uses is generally high. The highest population density occurs in the town of Darrington. Transportation corridors include Highway 530. There are one active and three inactive landfills overlying the NSA, but no sites overlying the aquifer are listed on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are three sites listed on Ecology's DWNL.

E. South Stillaguamish Aquifer

The South Stillaguamish aquifer (SSA) occurs in alluvial and recessional outwash deposits and extends southeast from Arlington to approximately six miles east of Granite Falls, and ranges from 10 to 100 feet in thickness. The estimated transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 20,000 to 300,000 gpd/ft and 250 to 1,500 ft/day, respectively. The

aquifer may yield up to 2,000 gpm from wells installed adjacent to the South Stillaguamish River in alluvial deposits, and up to 200-300 gpm in recessional outwash deposits. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the SSA is high. Induced recharge from the South Stillaguamish River and other surface water bodies is a significant source of recharge during high river stage. The SSA discharges groundwater to the river during summer months. Existing development of the aquifer is unknown. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be 5 to 10 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the SSA is considered good in alluvial deposits near the river. Quality decreases in the recessional outwash deposits. High levels of arsenic (above the drinking water standards) have been measured in numerous wells in the vicinity of Granite Falls. The source of contamination is likely related to natural background arsenic from bedrock.

The potential vulnerability of the SSA to contamination from land uses is generally high. The land above the SSA has been zoned Rural, except for the higher population areas near the town of Granite Falls, which have been zoned Urban. Transportation corridors include Highway 92.

There is one inactive landfill overlying the NSA. There are no sites listed on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are five sites listed on Ecology's DWNL.

F. Getchell-Snohomish Aquifer

The Getchell-Snohomish aquifer (GSA) occurs in the advance outwash deposits and extends from south of Arlington to Snohomish on the Getchell-Snohomish Plateau to the east of the Marysville Trough. The Pilchuck River valley forms the eastern boundary, although there may be some indirect hydraulic connection with the Lakes aquifer below the Pilchuck River. The aquifer ranges from fifty to several hundred feet thick. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 25,000 to 100,000 gpd/ft and 50 to 200 ft/day respectively. The aquifer may produce well yields up to 1,200 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the GSA is low except along the western and southern margins where the advance outwash deposits are exposed at the surface. Induced recharge from surface water bodies are not a significant source of recharge. Overlying till or underlying aquifers are the primary sources of recharge. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 0.5 MGD. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be 0.5 to 4.5 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the GSA is considered to be good. elevated levels of iron and manganese occur sporadically, at levels that exceed the secondary drinking water standard.

The potential vulnerability of the GSA to contamination from land uses is generally low, except along the southern and western margins where the aquifer is exposed at the surface. The land above the GSA has been zoned Rural to the north, and Urban and Transitional to the south near Lake Stevens and Snohomish. The significant transportation corridors across the aquifer are Highway 9, Highway 92, and Highway 2 along the southern margin. There is one inactive landfill overlying the GSA (Lake Stevens landfill), which is on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are 23 sites listed on Ecology's DWNL.

G. East Stanwood Aquifer

The East Stanwood Aquifer (ESA) occurs in the advance outwash deposits and extends from northeast of Stanwood to northwest of Arlington on the plateau above the Stillaguamish River. The aquifer ranges in thickness from 50 to several hundred feet thick. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 25,000 to 100,000 gpd/ft and 50 to 200 ft/day respectively. Individual wells in the aquifer may yield up to 1,000 gpm near the southern margins and less than 50 gpm towards the north. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the ESA is low except along the southern margins where the Advance outwash deposits are exposed at the surface. The overlying till or underlying aquifers are the primary sources of recharge. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 3 MDG. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be 3 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the ESA is considered to be good with few cases in which it exceeds water quality standards.

The potential vulnerability of the ESA to contamination from land uses is generally low, except along the southern margins where the aquifer is exposed at the surface. The land above the ESA has been zoned Rural, except in the urbanized western area near Stanwood and Cedarhome. Transportation corridors include I-5 and Highway 9. There is one inactive landfill overlying the ESA, which is on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are no sites overlying the aquifer listed on Ecology's DWNL.

H. Tatoosh Aquifer

The Tatoosh Aquifer (TaA) occurs in the recessional outwash and advance outwash deposits and is located in a narrow valley to the north of

Arlington above the North Stillaguamish River, just south of Lake McMurray and the Skagit County border. The aquifer is estimated to be 30 to 100 feet thick. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity are estimated at 34,000 gpd/ft and 150 to 350 ft/day, respectively (Snohomish County PUD No. 1, 1989). Individual wells in the aquifer may yield up to 1,000 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the TaA is moderate to high. Recharge from underlying aquifers is likely to be significant where fractured bedrock may supply water to the lower sediments. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 1.5 MGD. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be three to 4 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the TaA is considered good.

The potential vulnerability of the TaA to contamination from land uses is moderate. The land above the TaA has been zoned Rural and Forest. Highway 9 is the only significant transportation corridor across the aquifer. Only one inactive landfill overlies the TaA, and no sites overlying the aquifer are listed on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites or the DWNL.

I. Tulalip Aquifer

The Tulalip aquifer (TuA) occurs in the advance outwash deposits and extends from south of Stanwood to northwest of Marysville on the Tulalip Plateau west of the Marysville Trough. The Tulalip aquifer has been studied for designation as a sole-source aquifer. It is estimated to be from fifty to several hundred feet in thickness. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity are estimated to range from 25,000 to 100,000 gpd/ft and 50 to 200 ft/day, respectively. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the TuA is low except along the margins where the advance outwash deposits are exposed at the surface. The overlying till or underlying aquifers are the primary sources of recharge. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at two. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be one to four.

Overall groundwater quality of the TuA is considered to be good. Elevated levels of iron and manganese occur sporadically, at levels of up to 0.5 mg/l and 0.2 mg/l respectively (Drost, 1983).

The potential vulnerability of the TuA to contamination from land uses is generally low, except along the southern margins where the aquifer is exposed at the surface. The land above the TuA has been zoned Rural, except in the semi-urbanized northeastern area near Lake Goodwin. There are no significant transportation corridors across the aquifer. There is one inactive landfill overlying the TuA, which is also on Ecology's

list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There does not appear to be any sites listed on Ecology's DWNL.

J. Pilchuck Aquifer

The Pilchuck aquifer (PA) occurs in the Alluvial deposits and extends south from Granite Falls to one mile southeast of Snohomish in the narrow Pilchuck River valley. A portion of the aquifer crosses the Newburg sole source aquifer. The aquifer is estimated to be 10 to 100 feet in thickness. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity are estimated at 25,000 to 75,000 gpd/ft and 250 to 1500 ft/day, respectively. Individual wells in the aquifer may yield up to 1,500 gpm, although this is an estimate since no known large-capacity wells exist. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the PA is high. Induced recharge from the Pilchuck River and other surface water bodies may be a significant source of recharge during high river stages. The PA will discharge groundwater to the river during summer months. Recharge from underlying aquifers may be significant where the alluvial deposits are in contact with advance outwash sediments. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated to be 1 MDG. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be 5 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the PA is considered good. A moderate-to-high potential for arsenic contamination exists due to the shallow depth to bedrock in some areas.

The potential vulnerability of the PA to contamination from land uses is generally high. The land above PA has been zoned as Rural. The highest population density occurs near the towns of Snohomish, Granite Falls, and Machias. The primary transportation corridor is the Snohomish-Machias Road.

There is one inactive landfill overlying the PA, which is also listed on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are no sites listed on Ecology's DWNL.

K. Marysville Trough Aquifer

The Marysville Trough aquifer (MTA) occurs in the recessional outwash deposits and extends from Arlington and the Stillaguamish River on the north to Marysville and the Snohomish River to the south. The aquifer is bounded on the east and west by the Getchell-Snohomish and Tulalip plateaus, respectively, and range from 10 to 150 feet in thickness. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 10,000 to 50,000 gpd/ft and 50 to 200 ft/day, respectively. Individual wells in the aquifer may yield up to 300 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of

the MTA is high except in deeper levels of the aquifer. Induced recharge from surface water bodies is a significant source of recharge at shallow levels during wet months. Recharge from underlying aquifers may be significant along the eastern and western boundaries of the aquifer where sediments are in contact with the advance outwash deposits. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 3 MGD. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be 2 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the MTA is considered fair. Elevated levels of iron and manganese occur sporadically, particularly in deeper sediments. Elevated levels of chloride may be a problem near the Snohomish River.

The potential vulnerability of the MTA to contamination from land uses is generally high. The land above the MTA has been zoned either Urban, Rural (in the northeast), or Transitional (in the northwest). The population density is highest in the vicinity of Marysville and along I-5. Transportation corridors include I-5 and the Burlington Northern Railroad running across the center of the aquifer. There are one active and five inactive landfills overlying the MTA, with four sites listed on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites. There are 83 sites overlying the aquifer listed on Ecology's DWNL.

L. Lakes Aquifer

The Lakes aquifer (LA) occurs in the advance outwash deposits and extends from south of Granite Falls to Monroe, bordered by the Pilchuck River valley on the west, and extending southeast to Goldbar above the Skykomish River valley. The LA becomes thinner and discontinuous to the east and has an indefinite eastern boundary where depth to bedrock is shallow. There may be some indirect hydraulic connection with the Getchell-Snohomish aquifer below the Pilchuck River. The Newburg sole-source aquifer has been designated for the northern portion of the LA. The aquifer is estimated to be fifty to several hundred feet in thickness. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity are estimated at 25,000 to 200,000 gpd/ft and 100 to 500 ft/day, respectively. Wells completed in the aquifer may yield up to 1,200 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the LA is low except along the western and southern margins where the advance outwash deposits are exposed at the surface. Recharge from the overlying till or underlying aquifers is the primary source of recharge. Existing development of the aquifer is unknown, but is estimated to be 0.25 MGD. Potential future development capacity is estimated to be one to 3 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the LA is considered to be good. Elevated levels of iron and manganese occur sporadically at levels above the secondary drinking water standards.

The potential vulnerability of the LA to contamination from land uses is generally low, except along the southern and western margins where the aquifer is exposed at the surface. The land above the LA has been zoned Rural except around the major lakes of the plateau where it is Transitional. Except for Highway 2 along the southern margin there are no significant transportation corridors across the aquifer. Three inactive landfills overlie the LA. There are four DWNL sites overlying the aquifer.

M. North Arlington Aquifer

The North Arlington aquifer (NAA) occurs in the recessional outwash deposits and is located on a terraced upland to the north of Arlington above the North Stillaguamish River. It ranges from 10 to 100 feet in thickness. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 10,000 to 50,000 gpd/ft and 50 to 200 ft/day, respectively. Wells completed in the aquifer may yield up to 200 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the NAA is high. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 1.5 MGD, with potential future development capacity estimated to be 1.5 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the NAA is not known but is considered good.

The potential vulnerability of the NAA to contamination from land uses is generally high. Land above the NAA has been zoned Rural, except in the vicinity of Bryant. Highway 9 is the only significant transportation corridor across the aquifer. Only one inactive landfill overlies the NAA. There is one site on Ecology's list of confirmed or suspected hazardous waste sites.

N. Arlington Heights Aquifer

The Arlington Heights aquifer (AHA) occurs in the recessional outwash deposits and is located on a terraced upland east of Arlington above the North and South Stillaguamish rivers. The aquifer ranges from 10 to 100 feet in thickness. Transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity range from 10,000 to 50,000 gpd/ft and 50 to 200 ft/day, respectively. Individual wells in the aquifer may yield up to 200 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the AHA is high. Existing development of the aquifer is estimated at 1.5 MGD, with potential future development capacity estimated to be 1.5 MGD.

Overall groundwater quality of the AHA is considered good.

The potential vulnerability of the AHA to contamination from land surface activities is generally high. The land above the AHA has been zoned Rural. There are no significant transportation corridors across the aquifer, and no active or inactive landfills overlying the AHA.

O. Deep Aquifers

The Deep aquifers (DA) occur in the coarser sediments of the underlying Olympia gravel deposits. Information available on the characteristics of the aquifers is limited to a few deep wells and borings along the coastal margins of the Tulalip and Intercity plateaus. The extent and thickness of the deep aquifers is unknown although it is possibly 100 to 200 feet in thickness. The aquifers may produce well yields up to 200 to 300 gpm. The direct surface recharge potential to most of the DA is low. Existing development of the aquifers is unknown, but is not expected to exceed 0.25 MGD. Potential future development capacity is unknown, but could be in the range of one to 6 MGD.

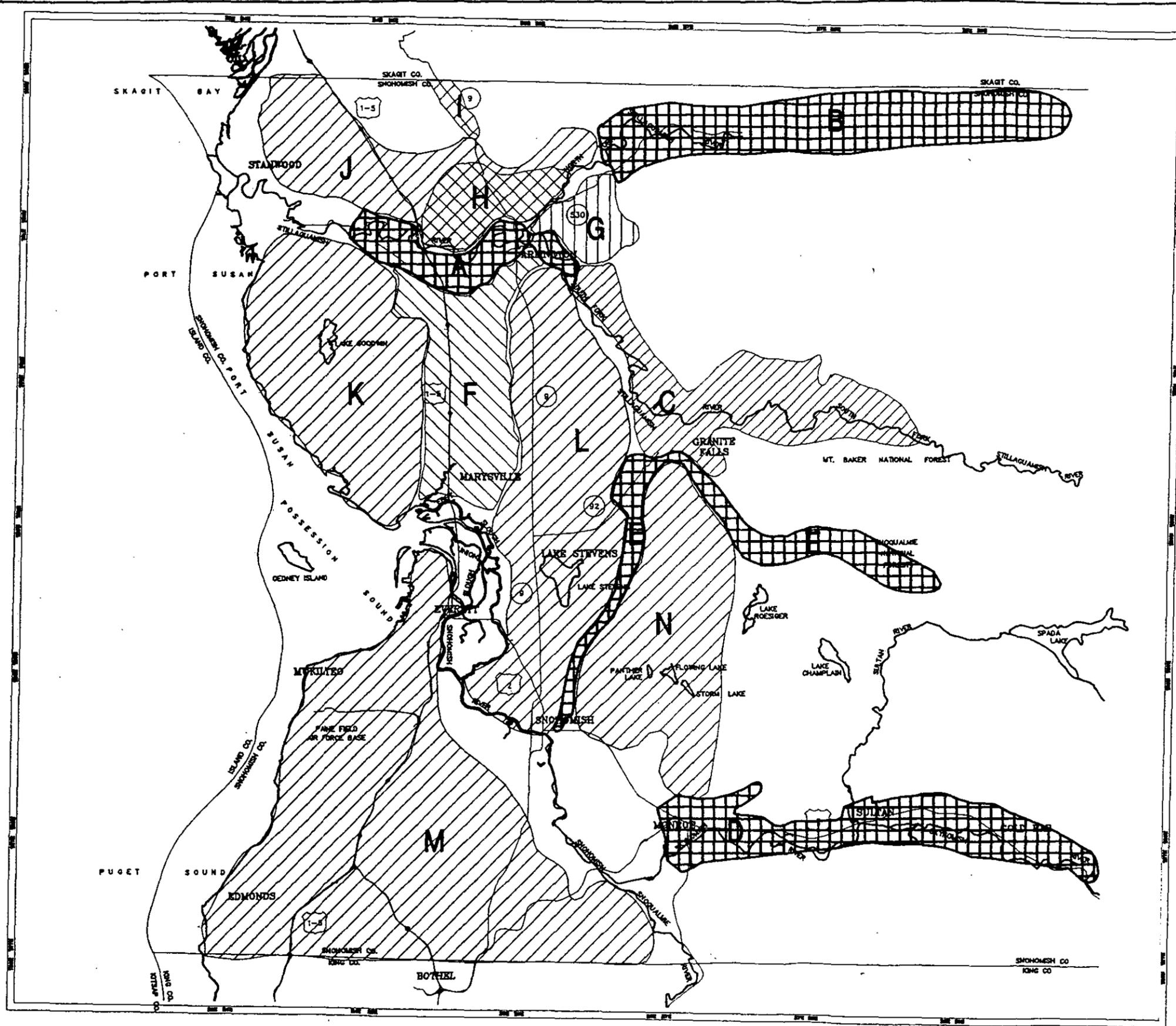
Table VII-1
Aquifer Characteristics of Western Snohomish County

Aquifer	Figure VII-1 Map Symbol	Aquifer Significance	Regional Aquifer System **	Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Depth to Water (feet)	Potential Well Yield (gpm)	Estimated Aquifer Yield (MGD)	Existing Development of Aquifer (MGD)	Potential Development of Aquifer	Natural Recharge Potential	Potential Development Impacts	Potential Quality Fe and Mn	Water Problems Arsenic
Intercity (IPA)	M	Regional	Intermediate	Advance Outwash	50-250	1,200	18	6	12	Low	Mod-Low	Mod	None
Stillaguamish (StA)	A	Regional	Shallow	Alluvial	<50	2,000	15	7.5	7.5	High	Low	Low	None
Skykomish (SkA)	D	Regional	Shallow	Alluvial	<50	2,000?	10-15	6	4-9	High	Mod	Low	Low
North Fork Stillaguamish (NSA)	B	Regional	Shallow	Alluvial	<50	2,000	10	1	9	High	Low	Low	Low
South Fork Stillaguamish (SSA)	C	Regional	Shallow	Alluvial/Recess	<50	1,500-2,000?	5-10?	?	?	High	Low	Low	Mod-High
Getchell-Snohomish (GSA)	L	Regional	Intermediate	Advance Outwash	50-250	1,200	4-8	0.5	3-7	Low	Mod-High	Mod-High	None
East Stanwood (ESA)	J	Regional	Intermediate	Advance Outwash	50-250	300-1,000	6	3	3	Low	Mod	Mod	None
Tatoosh (TaA)	I	Regional	Shallow	Recess-Advance	20-80	1,000	5.5	1.5	3-4	Mod-High	Mod-High	Mod	None
Tulalip (TuA)	K	Local	Intermediate	Advance Outwash	50-250	100-200	3-6	2	1-4	Low	Mod	Mod-High	None
Pilchuck (PA)	E	Local?	Shallow	Alluvial	<50	1,500?	5	1	4-9	High	Mod	Low	Mod-High
Marysville Tr (MTA)	F	Local*	Shallow	Recessional	20-100	200-300	5	3	2	High	Mod	Mod	Low-Mod
Lakes (LA)	N	Limited	Intermediate	Advance Outwash	50-250	100-200	1-3	0.25?	1-3	Low	Mod	Mod-High	None
N. Arlington (NAA)	H	Limited	Shallow	Recessional	<50	200	3?	1.5?	1.5?	High	Mod-High	Mod	None
Arlington Heights (AHA)	G	Limited	Shallow	Recessional	<50	200	3	1.5	1.5	High	Mod-High	Mod	None
Deep Regional (DRA)	-	Limited	Deep	Olympia Gravels	100-400	200-300	?	?	?	Low	Mod	Mod-High	None

Notes: ? = Limited or no information available to assess water yields or quality

* = Lower water quality reduces significance

** = The terms "shallow," "intermediate," and "deep" refer to the relative stratigraphic position of the aquifer



AQUIFERS

- A STILLAGUAMISH
- B NORTH FORK STILLAGUAMISH
- C SOUTH FORK STILLAGUAMISH
- D SKYKOMISH
- E PILCHUCK
- F MARYSVILLE
- G ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
- H NORTH ARLINGTON
- I TATOOSH
- J EAST STANWOOD
- K TULALIP
- L GETCHELL-SNOHOMISH
- M INTERCITY
- N LAKES

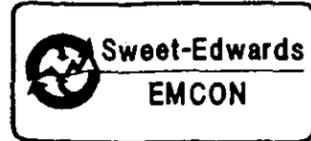
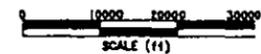


Figure XII -1
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
PRIMARY WATER SUPPLY
AQUIFERS

SECTION VIII



**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

SECTION VIII

DATA MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. BACKGROUND

Water resource management is particularly challenging since water resource data are involved in the majority of management and planning programs in Snohomish County. Watersheds and aquifers often cross jurisdictional boundaries. Many of the water resources of the County are not precisely and/or accurately characterized, and access to existing data is limited.

A successful water resource data management program in Snohomish County needs to focus on the following goals:

- o Inter-department data coordination,
- o Water resource data integrity,
- o Dedicated staff and analysis systems, and
- o Ongoing data and system development.

This section characterizes those departments and programs specific to water resource management in Snohomish County, outlines a preliminary data design, and recommends action items for achieving the data management program goals listed above.

2. RELATED COUNTY PROGRAMS

Snohomish County has several ongoing water resource-related programs. These programs maintain varying levels of inter-departmental coordination and have supporting data systems which are often entirely manual. Table VIII-1 shows these programs, responsible agencies, and key data elements existing within Snohomish County.

3. PRELIMINARY DATA DESIGN

The information provided in Table VIII-1 was used to develop a preliminary data design for an ongoing water resource data management program for Snohomish County. The preliminary data design is found in Figure VIII-1. The data design reflects which agency is responsible for the data and provides a preliminary schematic on how water resource-related data need to be organized to promote inter-agency sharing. The physical location of the data is not addressed in this data design. For example, if a centralized GIS system is

developed, the majority of the data may be housed in the County Department of Information Services (DIS). As shown in the data design, a common base/parcel map is a key component for an inter-agency management program.

The other key County agencies included in this analysis are the County Planning Department, County Engineering, County DIS Assessor's Office, the Health District, Department of Community Development, and the Snohomish County Public Utilities District (PUD). The State and Federal databases included are the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) WATSTORE data, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) STORET data, the State Department of Health (DOH) Drinking Water data, and the State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Groundwater Management data.

4. **RECOMMENDED ACTIONS**

Based on the existing management programs in Snohomish County, and the preliminary data design outlined above, a list of recommended actions have been developed. These recommendations are categorized by water resource data management program goal, and are shown in Table VIII-2.

TABLE VIII-1
SUMMARY OF WATER RESOURCE RELATED PROGRAMS,
IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES, AND ASSOCIATED DATA

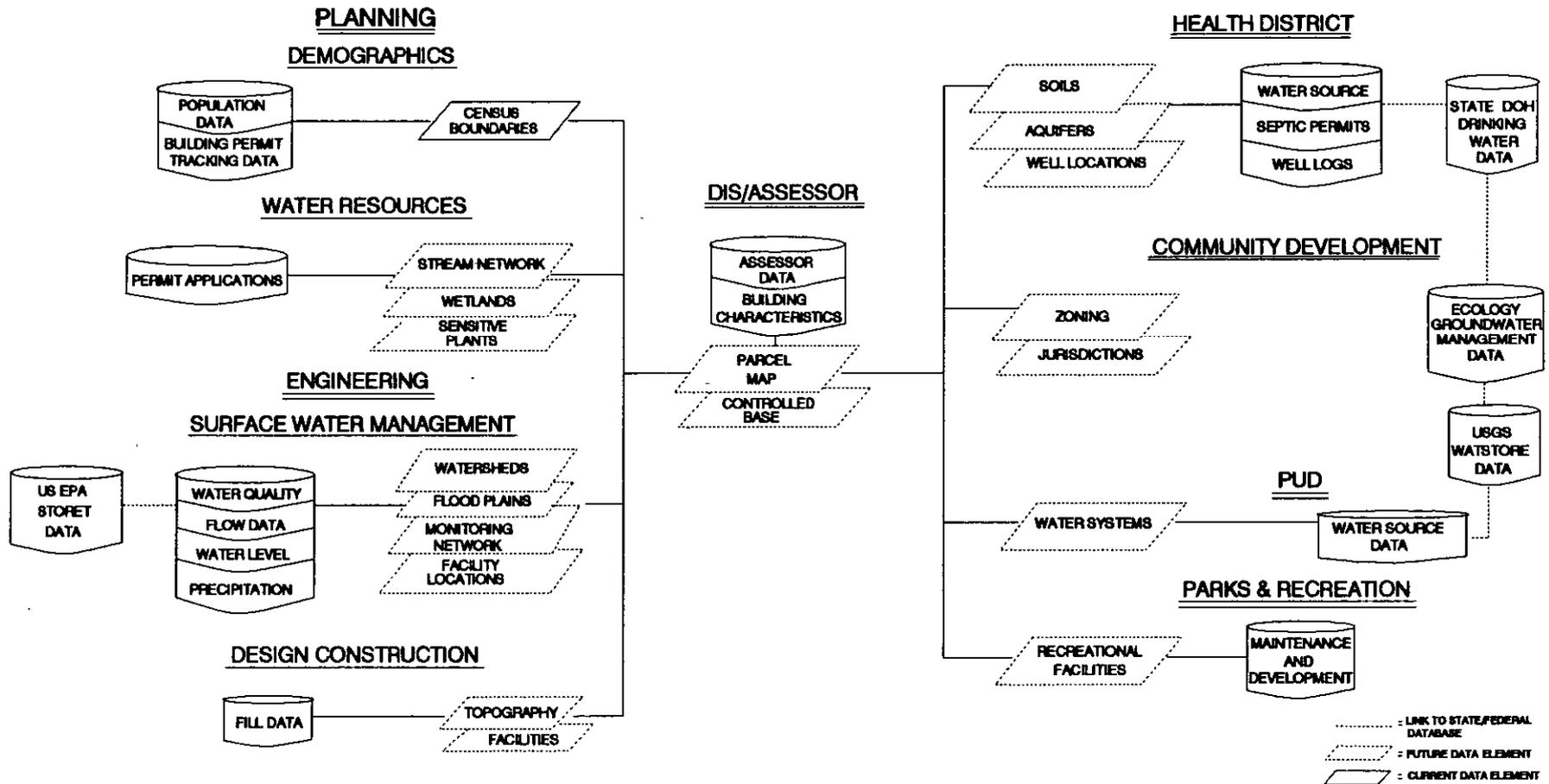
Program	Agency	Section	Data Used
Population Forecast Distribution	Planning	Demographics	Census boundaries, population data
Building Permit System	Planning	Demographics	Water source, assessor, septic data, lot location
Assessor's Land Use Mapping	Planning	Demographics	Assessor land base
Land Development Review	Planning	Water Resources	Permit application data, assessor land base
Stream Inventory	Planning	Water Resources	Stream locations
Wetland Inventory	Planning	Water Resources	Wetland locations
Plants Inventory	Planning	Water Resources	Sensitive plant locations
Water Quality Monitoring	Engineering	Surface Water Management	28 sites, monthly acquisitions
Precipitation Gauge Monitoring	Engineering	Surface Water Management	Gauge data for Silver Lake, Alderwood Water District, and Fire District #12
Stream Gauge Monitoring	Engineering	Surface Water Management	7 stream gauge locations
Watershed Survey	Engineering	Surface Water Management	Future: Quilceda/Allen Creek, French Creek Marshland (some 1:400 scale aerial photos with 5' contours)
Floodplain Survey	Engineering	Surface Water Management	Future: Skykomish, Stillaguamish, Pilchuck, Sauk, and Suiattle
Soil Movement	Engineering	Design Construction	Topographic data
Septic Application System	Health District	-----	USGS Soil Surveys Public system well logs Individual well logs since 7/91 Well locations (to 1/4 1/4 section accuracy)
County Zoning	Community Development	-----	Zoning maps
Property Management Inventory	Information Systems	-----	Assessor land base, building characteristics
Water System Management	PUD	-----	Water system data for two water systems
Parks and Recreation Facilities	Parks and Recreation	-----	Recreational facility data
Drinking Water Program	State Department of Health	-----	Water System Inventory and Water Quality test data
Groundwater Management Program	State Department of Ecology	-----	Groundwater and Well Log data
STORET Water Quality System	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	-----	Sample station and water quality parameter data

TABLE VIII-2
RECOMMENDED ACTION ITEMS FOR WATER RESOURCE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Inter-agency Data Coordination	
Recommended Action	Implementing Agency
o Establish Memoranda of Understanding for Water Resource Data Development	DIS
o Assign a Water Resource Lead Person on the GIS Policy and Technical Advisory Committees	DIS
o Develop a Common Base Map	DIS
o Utilize Water Quality Data Formats Used in the EPA STORET Database	Engineering - Surface Water Management
o Utilize Wetland Data Formats Utilized by National Wetland Inventory - at a minimum	Planning - Water Resources
o Maintain Stream and Water Data Compatibility with DNR's Stream Type Maps and the State Classification System Defined by WAC 222-16-030	Planning - Water Resources
o Maintain Compatibility with Ecology's Data Reporting Requirements for Well Logs and Construction Information	Health District
o Maintain Compatibility with DOH's Water System Reporting Requirements	PUD/Health District
Goal: Water Resource Data Integrity	
Recommended Action	Implementing Agency
o Develop a GPS Ground Control Network for the County	DIS
o Develop a Controlled Base Map from 1:100 Scale Orthophotos	DIS/Engineering
o Assign Well Locations to Existing Well Logs Utilizing the County Base Map	Health District
o Develop Surface Water Monitoring Network Utilizing County Base Map	Engineering - Surface Water Management
o Develop Ground-Controlled Parcel Map	Assessor/DIS
o Collect Digital Water Use and Water Level Data from the Purveyors	PUD/Health District
o Establish Unique Water Source Identification Codes	DIS
o Identify Watershed Boundaries Using 1:100 Scale Orthophoto-Derived Contours	Engineering - Surface Water Management
o Update Comprehensive Resource Data Using Remote Sensing (i.e., Spot or Thematic Mapper satellite data)	Planning - Water Resources
Goal: Dedicated Staff and Analysis Systems	
Recommended Action	Implementing Agency
o Develop a County-wide GIS that Allows Interactive Water Resource Data Access and Analysis	DIS
o Assign Ownership and Maintenance Responsibilities Among Agencies to Maintain Data Layers/Databases (see data design, Exhibit VIII-1)	Each Agency
o Train Staff as Needed	Each Agency
Goal: Ongoing Data and System Development	
Recommended Action	Implementing Agency
o Maintain Active Membership on the GIS Policy and Technical Advisory Committees	DIS
o Develop Data and System Development Cost-Sharing Program	DIS

VIII-4

FIGURE VIII-1
PRELIMINARY DATA DESIGN



SECTION IX



**ECONOMIC AND
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SECTION IX

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION PROGRAMS

It is important in considering the groundwater protection programs that might be most appropriate to assure groundwater protection now and into the future, that the following be recognized. If all the state and federal laws, rules, and regulations were implemented and enforced to a point of full compliance, the potential for groundwater overdraft or pollution would be very low. Note is made that full implementation often requires local government actions (e.g. solid waste laws).

For background information, Table IX-1 is a listing of pollutant sources along with the controlling state laws and regulations. Table IX-2 is a listing of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and guidances for groundwater protection. These listings are not intended to be all inclusive of the laws and their interrelationship, but rather to show the vast array of existing controls dealing with the various aspects for groundwater protection; and these do not include the authorities of local governments.

Taken together, the laws, rules, and ordinances create a very complex planning, management, and regulatory situation. The laws and regulations are often overlapping, both as to protection goals and jurisdictional authorities for implementation.

As a result of the various laws, there are now a number of programs at the local, state, and federal level that are directed at groundwater protection in the areas of both quantity and quality. The best program, or proper mix of programs, for a given area can vary significantly, depending on, among other things, the existing groundwater data base (e.g., hydrogeology, aquifer characteristics, existing uses, future demands, vulnerability to contamination, and potential sources of contamination); the local awareness of the importance of the groundwater resource, its limitations and its vulnerability; and, the commitment to management of the problem. Following is a description of several of the programs.

1. WELL HEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM

Section 1428 of the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) established a Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program intended to comprehensively address groundwater resource protection for public water systems. Each state must prepare a WHP Program and submit it to the EPA for review. Local government participation is crucial to effective WHP Programs.

At a minimum, the SDWA requires each state's WHP Program to:

- o Specify the roles of state and local governments and public water suppliers.

- o Delineate Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs) for each well or wellfield.
- o Identify sources of contaminants within each WHPA.
- o Develop management approaches to protect the water supply within WHPAs from these contaminants.
- o Develop contingency plans for each public water supply system in the event of well or wellfield contamination.
- o Locate new wells properly to minimize the potential of contamination.
- o Ensure public participation in WHP Program development.

The SDWA defines a WHPA as "the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or wellfield, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water well or wellfield."

EPA has identified three general goals as relevant to the process of selecting WHPA delineation criteria:

- o Provide a remedial action zone to protect wells from unexpected contaminant releases.
- o Provide an attenuation zone large enough to bring the concentrations of specific contaminants to acceptable levels before they reach the wellhead.
- o Provide a well or wellfield management zone in all or part of a well or wellfield's existing or potential recharge area.

The boundaries of WHPAs will be established through the use of a number of criteria, including distance of contaminant travel, time of contaminant travel, the extent of aquifer drawdown, flow system boundaries, and the capacity of the aquifer to assimilate or attenuate contaminants.

The Department of Health (DOH) is the agency designated by the Governor to develop the WHP Program for the State of Washington. Because of lack of Federal funds, program development has only recently been initiated (1990), and is scheduled to be completed in late 1992 or early 1993.

As part of the above program development, acceptable methods of delineating WHPAs will be established by the state. EPA has identified six methods of

delineation. These are, in increasing order of cost and sophistication: arbitrary and calculated fixed radii, simplified variable shape, analytical methods, hydrogeologic mapping, and numerical flow/transport models. It is hoped that the state program will have the flexibility to accommodate those public water systems with limited financial resources.

Following WHPA delineation, EPA anticipates the development of strategies for protection of the well or wellfield targeted to three general threats. The first is the direct introduction of contaminants to the area immediately contiguous to the well through improper casing, road runoff, spills, and accidents. A second basic threat is from microbial contaminants such as bacteria and viruses. The third major threat is the broad range of chemical contaminants, including inorganic and naturally occurring or synthetically derived organic chemicals.

The management strategies to control sources of pollution in a WHPA could, among other things, include the implementation (by local and/or state governments) of more stringent zoning ordinances, well construction and abandonment standards, facility design standards and prohibition of certain categories of land use. Additional preventive actions might include the purchase of property or development rights, groundwater monitoring, household hazardous waste collection, and public education.

Notwithstanding the fact that a state WHP Program has not been developed, the need to move ahead with wellhead protection has been recognized by local, state, and federal governmental entities. In Snohomish County, EPA is presently assisting the Seven Lakes Water Association in WHPA delineation. Funding for the development of WHP Programs by local governmental entities is available (up to 50 percent of project costs) through the Centennial Clean Water Fund, administered by the Department of Ecology (Ecology). Several entities (e.g., City of Tacoma, Clark Public Utilities, City of Olympia) have approved grant agreements with Ecology and are now starting the development of WHP Programs.

2. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

As part of its agency's State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) procedures (required under WAC 197-11-904), each county/city may, at its option, designate areas within its jurisdiction as "environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs)" (WAC 197-11-908).

The background for this authority arises first from SEPA (RCW 43.21C) which is intended to provide decision makers and the public with sufficient information to evaluate the environmental consequences of proposed land, air, or water-use activities, particularly when those activities involve an action by a governmental agency. Such an action could range from the issuance of a building permit to undertaking a major construction project such as a dam or highway. The

procedural provisions of SEPA attempt to outline a process for distinguishing between actions that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact and those that are not. In cases where significant adverse impacts are anticipated, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared.

Ecology was charged with responsibility to develop rules for the implementation of SEPA. The SEPA rules (chapter 197-11 WAC) were adopted with significant public input. The rules are intended to provide a uniform environmental review process in all political jurisdictions of the state, but there are some flexibilities at the local level. The designation of ESAs is one of these.

Under the SEPA rules, it has been determined that some classes or types of activities, because of their size or nature, are not likely to represent a significant environmental impact and should, under ordinary circumstances, be exempt from SEPA requirements. These categorical exemptions are listed in WAC 197-11-800 and they do include some activities (e.g., installation of impervious underground storage tanks, having a capacity of 10,000 gallons or less) that could potentially represent a significant adverse environmental impact in areas of unusual groundwater sensitivity.

Such areas, where some of the categorically exempt activities could have a significant adverse environmental impact, including but not limited to areas with unstable soils, steep slopes, unusual or unique plants or animals, wetlands, or areas which lie within floodplains can be designated as ESAs. In designating a portion of their jurisdictional area to be environmentally sensitive under SEPA, a county can eliminate many of the categorical exemptions found in WAC 197-11-800, thus causing an environmental review of the proposed activities.

Snohomish County has availed itself of this opportunity (see 23.12.120 Environmentally Sensitive Areas of Title 23). ESAs have been designated to be: 1. All lands designated by the Snohomish County Shoreline Management Program as being rural, conservancy, and natural environment; 2. All lands having twenty-five percent (25%) or greater slope, as designated on the Slopes Maps in the Comprehensive Planning Area Map Series on file with the County Department of Planning and Community Development, or, when such slopes have not been mapped for a comprehensive planning area, contained within landslide hazard areas designated on the Disaster Risk Map on file with the Department of Planning and Community Development; 3. All lands designated agriculture by the Snohomish County Agricultural Preservation Plan and all lands designated sensitive lands, watershed/site sensitive, or environmentally sensitive by adopted Snohomish County Comprehensive Plans.

The county has set aside eleven (11) categorical exemptions, as set forth in WAC 197-11-800, fully and two partially for proposed projects or activities in ESAs.

Additionally, under chapter 23.36, Substantive Authority, the authority to condition or deny permits based upon adverse environmental impacts is set forth in addition to a statement of environmental policies of Snohomish County and an adoption by reference of certain subsections of chapter 197-11 WAC, SEPA Rules.

3. SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS

The Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) Program was established under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974, and is administered by the EPA. The program allows individuals and organizations to petition the EPA to designate aquifers as the "sole or principal" source of drinking water for an area. As a result of such a petition, or on his/her own initiative, the EPA Administrator has the authority to make the determination that an aquifer is the "sole or principal" source of drinking water for an area which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health. The primary purpose of SSA designation is to provide EPA review of Federal financially assisted projects planned for an area to determine their potential for contaminating the aquifer in the area. Based on this review, no commitment of Federal financial assistance may be made for projects which the EPA Administrator determines may contaminate such an aquifer, although Federal funds may be used to modify projects to ensure that they will not contaminate the aquifer.

In order to qualify under the SSA Program, an aquifer must meet the following basic criteria:

- A. The aquifer is needed to supply 50 percent or more of the drinking water for the aquifer service area, and
- B. The volume of water which could be supplied by alternative sources is insufficient to replace the petitioned aquifer, should it become contaminated.

An alternative source of drinking water is defined as any surface or groundwater near the aquifer service area which is currently used, or has the potential to be used, as a drinking water source.

There are currently six SSAs in the State of Washington, two being in Snohomish County. The SSAs include: Camano Island (Island County), Cedar Valley (King County), Cross Valley and Newberg (Snohomish County), Spokane Valley/Rathdrum (Spokane County), and Whidbey Island (Island County).

EPA has been petitioned to designate two additional SSAs in the state: the Clover/Chambers Creek Basin (Pierce County), and Tulalip (Snohomish County).

Action toward designation of the Tulalip aquifer as a "Sole Source Aquifer" has been indefinitely suspended by EPA, pending resolution of potential alternative water supply options that are being considered for the area.

There are several potential benefits that result from an SSA designation (other than the primary purpose previously discussed), the most important being its public awareness value. SSA designation helps people realize that an aquifer is unique or valuable and is worthy of protection. The designation can serve as a rallying point around which support for groundwater protection and management efforts can coalesce. Due to the attention that a Sole Source designation draws to an aquifer, new land development projects that may potentially harm underlying groundwater may be more closely scrutinized by the public and government agencies.

SSA designation increases the attention an area might receive from state and Federal agencies. It is specifically referenced as a criterion to be considered in identifying groundwater management areas (see RCW 90.44.100 (2)(e)). Additionally, although formal SSA designation is apparently not a specific prerequisite, the legislature has declared that "...the protection of groundwater aquifers which are the sole drinking water source...shall be of uppermost priority" (see RCW 90.54.140).

SSA designation may also increase opportunities for funding under the Groundwater Activities and Facilities Category of the Centennial Clean Water Fund (administered by Ecology). Extra points in the priority rating system are awarded for proposed projects within an SSA area.

SSA designation can also impact future solid waste landfill siting. Under WAC 173-304-011(2)(b)(ii) of Ecology's Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling, chapter 173-304 WAC, "No landfill shall be located over a sole source aquifer..." However, this is not an absolute prohibition; there are variance procedures.

4. AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS (APAS)

Chapter 36.36 RCW was enacted by the Washington State Legislature in 1985 to "...allow the creation of aquifer protection areas to finance the protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of subterranean water..."

The authority to create APAs is given to the county legislative authority, but APAs can only be created through county ordinance after a public hearing and a simple majority voter approval by the registered voters residing within the proposed APA. An APA may not include territory located within a city or town or land within another county without approval of the appropriate governing body.

The voters, in approving creation of an APA, are also approving a maximum level of fees for water withdrawal, on-site sewage disposal, or both, and the types of activities to be financed by the fees.

RCW 36.36.040 provides that "Aquifer protection areas may impose fees to fund:

- "(1) The preparation of a comprehensive plan to protect, preserve, and rehabilitate subterranean water. This plan may be prepared as a portion of a county sewerage and/or water general plan pursuant to RCW 36.94.030;
- "(2) The construction of facilities for:
 - (a) The removal of water-borne pollution;
 - (b) Water quality improvement;
 - (c) Sanitary sewage collection, disposal, and treatment; and,
 - (d) Storm water or surface water drainage collection, disposal, and treatment;
- "(3) The proportionate reduction of special assessments imposed by a county, city, town, or special district in the aquifer protection area for any of the facilities described in subsection (2) of this section; and,
- "(4) The costs of monitoring and inspecting on-site sewage disposal systems or community sewage disposal systems for compliance with applicable standards and rules, and for enforcing compliance with these applicable standards and rules in aquifer protection areas created after June 9, 1988. (1988 c 258 * 1; 1985 c 425 * 4)."

Presently, the law does not specifically reference the use of fees for day to day management or regulatory programs or the construction of monitoring or water quality monitoring as being authorized expenditures. However, during the 1991 Regular Session of the Legislature, Substitute House Bill 1019, relating to aquifer protection areas, was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor with an effective date of July 28, 1991. This new law is an amendment to RCW 36.36.010 and 36.36.040 and expands purposes for which aquifer protection areas may impose fees to include the preparation of groundwater management programs; the construction of public water systems; and the costs of: (a) monitoring the quality and quantity of groundwater and data analyses; (b) implementation of the groundwater management program; (c) enforcing compliance with standards and rules relating to the quality and quantity of

groundwater; and (d) public evaluation relating to protecting, preserving, and enhancing groundwater.

In 1986, an APA was established in Spokane County in order to provide a locally derived dedicated funding source for groundwater protection activities. Water user fees of \$1.25 per month per residential equivalent and \$1.25 per month for a septic tank user generates in excess of \$2,000,000 annually, which is used mostly for sewer construction.

The concept of chapter 36.36 RCW is attractive because establishment of an APA shows local concern and financial commitment to protect an area's groundwater resources. It should enhance the opportunities for attaining state funding for needed planning and construction of water quality protection facilities.

However, there is some risk involved. A defeat of a ballot issue proposing creation of an APA could be a severe setback to groundwater protection activities in an area. Therefore, it is very important that the residents of an area be sufficiently educated concerning the need for such a measure and made aware of the "no action" consequences before such a proposal is pursued beyond the public hearing phase.

5. CRITICAL AREAS

Unlike the other groundwater protection programs, the classification, designation, and ultimate protection of critical areas is not optional for Snohomish County under the "Growth Management Act (GMA)" (Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 2929, as amended by Free Conference Committee, 1990). Critical areas include:

- (a) wetlands;
- (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water;
- (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas;
- (d) frequently flooded areas; and,
- (e) geologically hazardous areas.

This discussion is generally limited to a (b)-type critical area which essentially involves the recharge areas for aquifers used as a drinking water source.

The State Department of Community Development was required under Sec. 5 of the GMA to adopt guidelines through the rulemaking process for the

classification of agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands as well as critical areas. These guidelines are in proposed Chapter 365-190 WAC which are proposed for adoption on or shortly after February 5, 1991.

One goal in the guidelines is that for each critical area, the counties or cities planning under the GMA should define classification schemes and prepare development regulations that govern changes in land uses and new activities in order to protect areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, from contamination. These areas are where an aquifer that is a source of drinking water is vulnerable to contamination that would affect the certifiable potability of the water.

Under the GMA, preliminary classifications and designations of critical areas must be completed in 1991 with interim "protection" regulations enacted by September 1, 1991. Designation establishes, for planning purposes, the classification scheme and the general distribution, location, and extent of critical areas (e.g., aquifer recharge areas). The guidelines recognize that data and information may be inadequate to readily identify all aquifer recharge areas. In those areas, performance standards or definitions should be developed as criteria for designation, so more specific identification can be made during the processing of a permit or development authorization. Even where aquifer recharge area boundaries are not precisely defined, mapping to the extent possible for informational purposes is recommended.

Guidance relating specifically to aquifer recharge areas is set forth in proposed WAC 365-190-080(2) which reads as follows:

- "(2) Aquifer recharge areas. Potable water is an essential, life-sustaining element. Much of Washington's drinking water comes from groundwater supplies. Once groundwater is contaminated, it is difficult, costly, and sometimes impossible to clean up. Preventing contamination is necessary to avoid exorbitant costs, hardships, and potential physical harm to people.

The quality of groundwater in an aquifer is inextricably linked to its recharge area. Few studies have been done on aquifers and their recharge areas in Washington state. In the cases in which aquifers and their recharge areas have been studied, affected counties and cities should use this information as the base for classifying and designating these areas.

Where no specific studies have been done, counties and cities should use existing soil and surficial geologic information to determine where the recharge areas are. To determine the threat to groundwater quality, existing land use activities and their potential to lead to contamination should be evaluated.

Counties and cities shall classify recharge areas for aquifers according to the vulnerability of the aquifer. Vulnerability is the combined effect of hydrogeological susceptibility to contamination and the contamination loading potential. High vulnerability is indicated by land uses that contribute contamination that may degrade groundwater, and hydrogeologic conditions that facilitate degradation. Low vulnerability is indicated by land uses that do not contribute contaminants that will degrade groundwater, and by hydrogeologic conditions that do not facilitate degradation.

- (a) To characterize hydrogeologic susceptibility of the recharge area to contamination, counties and cities should consider the following physical characteristics:
 - (i) Depth to groundwater;
 - (ii) Aquifer properties such as hydraulic conductivity and gradients;
 - (iii) Soil (texture, permeability, and contaminant attenuation properties);
 - (iv) Characteristics of the Vadose Zone, including permeability and attenuation properties; and,
 - (v) Other relevant factors.
- (b) The following should be considered to evaluate the contaminant loading potential:
 - (i) General land use;
 - (ii) Waste disposal sites;
 - (iii) Agriculture activities;
 - (iv) Well logs and water quality test results; and,
 - (v) Other information about the potential for contamination.
- (c) Classification strategy for recharge areas should be to maintain the quality of the groundwater, with particular attention to recharge areas of high susceptibility. In recharge areas that are highly vulnerable, studies should be initiated to determine whether groundwater contamination

has occurred. Classification of these areas should include consideration of the degree to which the aquifer is used as a potable water source, feasibility of protective measures to preclude further degradation, practicability of treatment measures to maintain potability, and availability of alternative potable water sources.

- (d) Examples of areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water may include:
 - (i) Sole source aquifer recharge areas designated pursuant to the Federal safe drinking water act.
 - (ii) Areas established for special protection pursuant to a groundwater management program, chapters 90.44 and 90.54 RCW, and chapter 173-100 WAC.
 - (iii) Areas designated for wellhead protection pursuant to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
 - (iv) Other areas meeting the definition of "areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water" in these guidelines."

6. **GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREAS (GWMAS) AND PROGRAMS (GWMPs)**

RCW 90.44.400 through 90.44.440, enacted in 1985 by the Washington State Legislature, provides the statutory mechanism for local agencies and groundwater user groups to initiate and develop comprehensive GWMPs. The basic purpose of the law was to identify groundwater management procedures that are consistent with both local needs and state water resource policies and management objectives, including the protection of water quality, assurance of quantity, and efficient management of water resources to meet future needs. The law is administered by Ecology.

Ecology, through the filing of Chapter 173-100 WAC, has set the guidelines for identification and designation of GWMAs and the development of GWMPs. The program is somewhat complex and requires commitment from major user and public interest groups, local governmental entities, state agencies, and tribal interests to be successful. However, with the opportunity for up to 50 percent grant and/or loan assistance from the Centennial Clean Water Fund, numerous GWMP efforts are occurring throughout the state. It is an excellent program to first attain a much better understanding of an area's groundwater system, then to identify existing and potential problems (e.g., quantity or quality), and lastly to

develop the management program to correct problems and provide long-term protection for the groundwater resource.

Figures IX-1 and IX-2 are flow charts (taken from Ecology Guidelines - October, 1986) of the full GWMP process. Figure 1 identifies the steps leading to official designation of a GWMA by Ecology. Designation is a prerequisite for Centennial Clean Water Funding. Of particular importance is the need for local entity coordination, development of a factual report identifying proposed area boundaries and supporting and documenting the need for a GWMA, and the holding of a public meeting prior to requesting designation by Ecology. Some criteria considered by Ecology to be of high value in evaluating requests relate to:

- A. Geographic areas where groundwater quality is threatened or is susceptible to contamination. This includes contamination from land use activities and seawater intrusion.
- B. Aquifers that are declining due to restricted recharge or overuse. This includes aquifers which have the potential for overuse based on projected future demands.
- C. Aquifers that have been over-appropriated and for which adjudications of water rights have not been completed.
- D. Aquifers designated as "sole source aquifers" by the EPA.
- E. Aquifers identified as the primary source of a public water supply.
- F. Aquifers for which an approved coordinated water system plan has identified a need for a groundwater management program.

Figure IX-2 represents the steps to be taken in the actual development of a GWMP after the GWMA is designated by Ecology. The statutory requirements for an adequate GWMP are significant. As set forth in RCW 90.44.110(2), they are:

- (a) A description of the specific groundwater area or sub-areas, or separate depth zones within any such area or sub-area, and the relationship of this zone or area to the land use management responsibilities of county government;
- (b) A management program based on long-term monitoring and resource management objectives for the area or sub-area;
- (c) Identification of water resources and the allocation of the resources to meet state and local needs;

- (d) Projection of water supply needs for existing and future identified user groups and beneficial uses;
- (e) Identification of water resource management policies and/or practices that may impact the recharge of the designated area or policies that may affect the safe yield and quantity of water available for future appropriation.
- (f) Identification of land use and other activities that may impact the quality and efficient use of the groundwater, including domestic, industrial, solid, and other waste disposal, underground storage facilities, or storm water management practices;
- (g) The design of the program necessary to manage the resource to assure long-term benefits to the citizens of the state;
- (h) Identification of water quality objectives for the aquifer system which recognize existing and future uses of the aquifer and that are in accordance with Ecology and DOH drinking and surface water quality standards;
- (i) Long-term policies and construction practices necessary to protect existing water rights and subsequent facilities installed in accordance with the groundwater area or sub-area management programs and/or other water right procedures;
- (j) Annual withdrawal rates and safe yield guidelines which are directed by the long-term management programs that recognize annual variations in aquifer recharge;
- (k) A description of conditions and potential conflicts and identification of a program to resolve conflicts with existing water rights;
- (l) Alternative management programs to meet future needs and existing conditions, including water conservation plans; and,
- (m) A process for periodic review of the groundwater management program and monitoring of the implementation of the program.

As can be readily seen, it will take a concerted effort to adequately address the above-listed requirements, but the end product should represent a comprehensive groundwater management plan for a GWMA.

7. **GEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS (GSA)**

The creation of GSAs is not specifically provided for in state or Federal statutes, but it has been a useful interim management tool utilized in Thurston County for protection of the McAllister aquifer. This aquifer is the source of water for approximately 5,800 persons in the aquifer area and is the source for McAllister Springs, which supplies drinking water for almost 50,000 persons. The aquifer is quite susceptible to pollution and is experiencing a trend of increasing nitrate levels.

The Thurston County Board of Health, under its general authorities pursuant to RCW 70.05.060 and WAC 248.96.025, has adopted regulations concerning GSAs. Section 15, Geologically Sensitive Areas, of Article IV of the Thurston County Sanitary Code reads:

"In an area declared by the Board of Health to be 'geologically sensitive,' the health officer shall require such additional reasonable standards adopted by the Board of Health as are necessary to prevent health hazards and water pollution."

Section 30, McAllister Geologically Sensitive Area, of Article IV creates the area, defines its areal extent, and sets forth specific requirements relating to sewage disposal, agriculture, stormwater, and hazardous materials. The Board of County Commissioners of Thurston County, through Resolution No. 9534, put a temporary moratorium on acceptance of certain subdivision applications for the McAllister GSA.

Note is made that the McAllister GSA is included in an ongoing GWMP for the North Thurston County GWMA, and that the City of Olympia (operator of McAllister Springs water system) is just starting (1991) a WHP Program for the area. The point is that interim controls, such as creation of a GSA, may be appropriate during the course of long-term groundwater management planning.

TABLE IX-1

KEY STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS - BY POLLUTANT SOURCE

<u>POLLUTANT SOURCE</u>	<u>STATE LAW</u>	<u>STATE REGULATION</u>
Landfills and Dumps	RCW 70.95 Solid Waste Management RCW 70.105 Hazardous Waste Management RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control RCW 90.52 Pollution Disclosure	WAC 173-301 Minimum Functional Standards WAC 173-303 Dangerous Waste Regulations WAC 173-216 State Waste Discharge Permits WAC 173-220 NPDES Permits
Surface Impoundments	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control RCW 90.52 Pollution Disclosure	WAC 173-216 State Waste Discharge Permits WAC 173-220 NPDES Permits
Subsurface Sewage Disposal and Lakes Application	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control RCW 43.20 State Board of Health RCW 70.05, 70.08, 70.46 Local Boards of Health	WAC 173-240 Submission of Plans and Reports for Construction of Wastewater Facilities WAC 248-96 Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health - On Site Sewage Disposal Systems WAC 372-36 Columbia Basin Irrigation Area - Sewage and Waste
Underground Storage Tanks	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control RCW 70.105 Hazardous Waste Management	WAC 173-303 Dangerous Waste Regulations
Accidental Spills	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control	
Radioactive Waste	RCW 70.98 Nuclear Energy RCW 70.121 Mill Tailing - Lisc. and Perpetual Care	Title 402 WACs.
Agricultural Wastes	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control	WAC 173-220 NPDES Permits WAC 173-216 State Waste Discharge Permits WAC 173-240 Submission of Plans & Reports for Construction of Wastewater Facilities
Salt Water Intrusion	RCW 90.44 Regulation of Public Groundwaters RCW 90.54 Water Resources Act RCW 70.116 Public Water System Coord. Act	WAC 173-590 Reaeration of Water WAC 173-500 Water Resources Management Program WAC 248-56 Water System Coordination Act - Procedural Regulations
Petroleum Exploration/Development	RCW 78.52 Oil and Gas Conservation	
Injection Wells	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control RCW 43.21A Department of Ecology	WAC 173-218 Underground Injection Control Protram
Abandoned Wells, Monitoring Wells, Water Supply Wells	RCW 18.104 Water Well Construction	WAC 173-160 Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance
Highway Deicing	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control	
Artificial Recharge	RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control	
Mining Wastes		
Sludge Application	RCW 70.95 Solid Waste Management	WAC 173-301 Minimum Functional Standards

EPA REGULATIONS & GUIDANCE FOR GROUND-WATER PROTECTION

TABLE IX-2

Target	Applicable Law	Regulation or Guidance	Status	Ground-Water Protection
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) and Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)	Safe Drinking Water Act	Phase I - 8 Volatile Organic Chemicals Phase II - 38 Synthetic Organic Chemicals and Inorganic Chemicals	Phase I - Final 1987 Phase II - Proposed 1989	Public well vulnerability assessment of hydrogeology and contaminant migration.
Bacteria-Viruses	Safe Drinking Water Act	Filtration and Disinfection; Turbidity, Giardia Lamblia, Viruses, Legionella, and Heterotrophic Bacteria	Final 1989	Wellhead protection assists in meeting requirements to avoid filtration of public well water.
Total Coliform	Safe Drinking Water Act	Total Coliform, incl. fecal coliform and E. Coli (40 CFR 141)	Final 1989	Wellhead protection is one means to comply with MCL.
Sole Source Aquifer	Safe Drinking Water Act	Sole Source Aquifer Designation Petitioner Guidance	Final 1987	Identifies data necessary to designate a sole source aquifer.
Wellhead Protection Area Delineation	Safe Drinking Water Act	Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas	Final 1987	Describes methods to use in delineating Wellhead Protection Areas around public water supply wells.
Wellhead Protection Program	Safe Drinking Water Act	Guidance for Applicants for State Wellhead Protection Program Assistance Funds Under the Safe Drinking Water Act	Final 1987	Describes process for States to submit Wellhead Protection Programs for EPA approval.
Injection Wells	Safe Drinking Water Act	40 CFR Parts 124, 144, 145, 146, 147	Final	Specifies controls for injection wells.
Pesticides	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended (FIFRA) (7 USC 136)	Procedures for Registration of Pesticide	Final 1988	New registration procedures involved ground-water assessment.
Pesticides	FIFRA	Pesticide Registration Procedures; Pesticide Data Requirements (40 CFR parts 152, 153, 156, 158, 162)	Final 1988	Revises procedures for the registration of pesticide products under FIFRA.
Toxic Substances	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) (15 USC 2601)	Procedures for Evaluating Chemicals	Final 1976	TSCA section 4 can be used as testing authority for toxic substances if required.
Toxic Substances	Toxic Substance Control Act	Comprehensive Assessment Information Rule (40 CFR 704)	Final 1988	Can collect data on ground-water contamination if it is a problem.
Sludge	Clean Water Act	Technical Standards for the Use and Disposal of Sewage and Sludge (40 CFR 257-258)	Proposed in the Federal Register, 2/6/89	Sets standards for the concentration of constituents in sludge for monofilling.
Solid Waste	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria (40 CFR 257-258)	Proposed in the Federal Register, 8/30/88	Prohibits location of Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in sensitive environments; allows states to establish points of compliance based in part on ground-water resource evaluation.
Hazardous Waste	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	General Ground-Water Monitoring Requirements at Disposal Sites (40 CFR 264)	Final 1987	Specifies ground-water monitoring location and frequency.
Hazardous Waste	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Technical Enforcement Guidance Document	Final 1988	Describes in detail monitoring well placement, construction and sampling procedures.
Hazardous Waste	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Statistical Analysis of Ground-Water Monitoring Data	Final 1989	Describes how to evaluate RCRA ground-water monitoring data.
Hazardous Waste	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Alternate Concentration Limit Guidance	Final 1987	Describes how to establish ground-water protection standards.

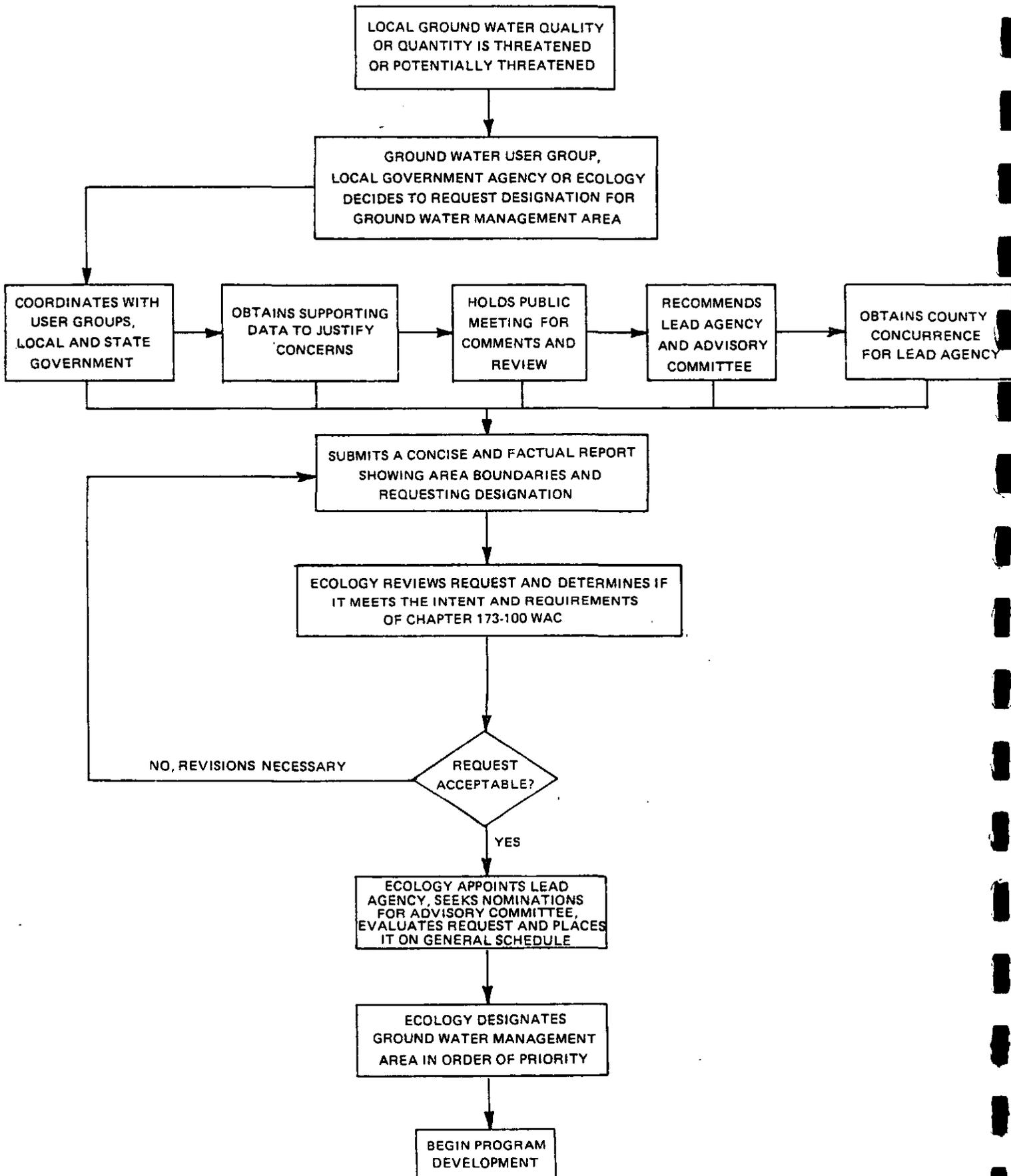
EPA REGULATIONS & GUIDANCE FOR GROUND-WATER PROTECTION

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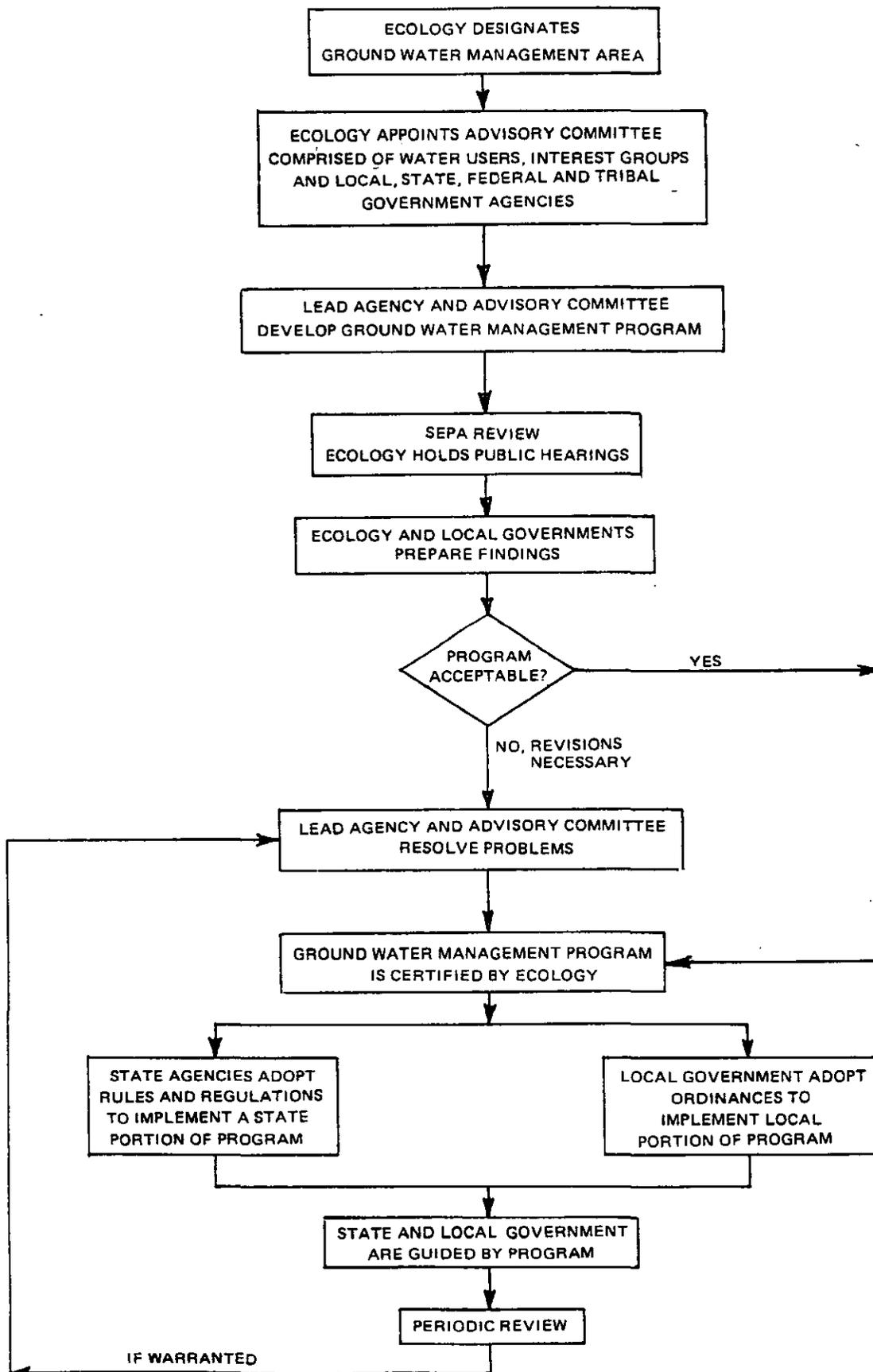
Target	Applicable Law	Regulation or Guidance	Status	Ground-Water Protection
Petroleum and Hazardous Substances	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Regulations for Underground Storage Tanks; Technical Requirements and State Program Approval; Final Rules (40 CFR 280-281)	Final 1988	Sets standards for leak detection, leak prevention and corrective action.
Petroleum	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Regulations for Underground Storage Tanks Containing Petroleum; Financial Responsibility Requirements and State Program Approval Objective; Final Rule (40 CFR 280-281)	Final 1988	Establishes requirements for demonstrating financial responsibility for corrective action and third party compensation.
Radioactive Materials	Atomic Energy Act	Regulations for Uranium / Thorium Mill Tailings Active Sites (40 CFR 192)	Final 1983	Provides concentration limits for disposal and cleanups.
General Contaminants	Clean Water Act	Clean Water Act Section 404 Program Definition and Permit Exemptions; Section 404 State Program Regulation (40 CFR Parts 232-233)	Final 1988	Procedures and criteria used in approving, reviewing and withdrawing approval of state 404 programs.
Hazardous Substances	CERCLA	Guidance on Remedial Actions for Contaminated Ground-Water at Superfund Sites (40 CFR 300, Subpart F)	Interim Final 1988	Describes Remedial Action Process for ground water.
Hazardous Substances	CERCLA	Hazard Ranking System (HRS) for Uncontrolled Hazardous Substance Release (40 CFR 300, Subpart F); Appendix A of National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan	Proposed 1988	Includes ground-water pathway in preliminary screening and ranking of Superfund sites.
Hazardous Substances	CERCLA	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300)	Proposed 1989	Establishes process for Superfund Site cleanup.
Hazardous Substances	CERCLA	Corrective Action for Releases to Ground Water from Regulated Waste Units (40 CFR 264, 270)	draft Proposal 1989	Establishes procedures for correcting ground-water contamination at active waste management sites.

FIGURE IX-1

REQUEST FOR GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT AREA DESIGNATION



**FIGURE IX-2
GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**



SECTION X



**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

SECTION X

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION STRATEGIES

1. AQUIFER STRATEGIES

This discussion is directed toward recommending the program or combination of programs, reviewed in the previous section, which would offer Snohomish County the best opportunity to achieve comprehensive management and protection of its extremely important groundwater resources.

Table X-1 presents a matrix relating the applicability of the programs to various criteria (e.g. whether all or only a portion of an aquifer system is benefited by the program). This provides a general overview that tends to support the comprehensiveness of the Ground Water Management Program (GWMP) planning as set forth in RCW 90.44.400 through 90.44.440. The matrix does not, however, show a clear difference between some of the programs. These differences along with a showing of some of the inter-relationships, are discussed below.

The Wellhead Protection Program (WHP) is well or well field specific. Although one program might be designed to cover numerous wells, the program is more adaptable for implementation by a single utility or municipality than on a regional or county-wide basis. The protection mechanisms for the wellhead protection area will, of course, often require the cooperation of other governmental entities. Development of WHPs may even become a requirement after the Department of Health (DOH) completes its development of a state-wide program. A WHP can proceed simultaneously with, and complement, a GWMP covering a larger area. Grant funding is available from the Department of Ecology (Ecology) through the Centennial Clean Water Fund. The WHP does not meet full management requirements because it does not comprehensively address water quantity.

Designating Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) will provide an added protection element for a specific area through the requirement of environmental review on some proposed projects or developments that would otherwise be exempt from full compliance with SEPA. It is a good tool to be used in conjunction with other programs. It should be noted that Snohomish County has adopted a formal "County Policy for Protection of Groundwater Resources" (see Figure X-1). This policy incorporates SEPA review consideration of projects that could potentially have adverse impacts on groundwater quality and quantity. This policy could be given added significance by focusing on critical aquifer recharge areas.

The Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) program, like the ESAs, is not comprehensive. It assures Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review of new projects that have some federal funding and increases public awareness of an aquifer system, but does not impose any new requirements which might be needed for all new projects. If SSA designation appears appropriate for a specific aquifer system, the process can proceed along with other management programs, but it is not a substitute for comprehensive planning. Based on existing information, initiating a petition for additional SSAs on any of the principal aquifers in Snohomish County does not appear warranted at this time.

Establishing Aquifer Protections Areas (APAs) is primarily a local funding mechanism for groundwater protection. Although the use of funds is restricted to water quality related planning and activities, the APA process should be considered for specific aquifer areas, if local public support is strongly behind the program. APA designation requires an election, therefore, a high level of preliminary work is needed before moving into this program.

The Critical Areas (areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water) program is mandatory under the Growth Management Act (GMA) for Snohomish County (and its cities). Therefore it need not be compared with other programs, except to point out that APAs will often overlay WPAs. Additionally, critical area designation relates only to water quality, so it is not a substitute for comprehensive groundwater management.

The GWMP, as contemplated under RCW 90.44.400 through 90.44.440, is comprehensive and qualifies for funding from Ecology under the Centennial Clean Water Fund. This groundwater characterization study has provided a good overview of groundwater conditions in Snohomish County, but it has been based only on existing studies and information. A GWMP would allow a mechanism for the collection and evaluation of new data relating both to the quality and quantity aspects of the groundwater systems. GWMPs can be conducted in phases and the Ground Water Management Areas' (GWMAs) boundaries can be adjusted and subareas designated during the planning process. In the case of Snohomish County, it appears that designation of the entire County as a probable GWMA would provide maximum flexibility and be appropriate for planning purposes. However, because of the magnitude of the area, a phased program should be considered if this course of action is undertaken.

Thurston County's example of designating a critical aquifer area as a Geologically Sensitive Area (GSA) and enactment of land-use protection controls, is an option that does not fit well into the needs of Snohomish County. First, it relates only to water quality and second, the potential problems it addresses will in large part be taken care of through the designation of aquifer recharge areas and adoption of interim regulations under the GMA.

2. GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT (GMA) STRATEGIES

A. Background

This discussion is directed toward achieving a meaningful and effective compliance with the requirements of the GMA and Chapter 365-190 WAC (proposed) as they relate specifically to "areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water" (aquifer recharge areas). However, as indicated in Section IX-5, Critical Areas, the classification and designation of aquifer recharge areas, along with the adoption of interim development regulations, on or before September 1, 1991, to protect the aquifer recharge areas is only one element in the compliance process. The findings in this groundwater characterization study must be integrated and correlated with the classification and designation of other critical areas (e.g., wetlands) and the resource lands (agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands which have long-term commercial significance).

Aquifer recharge areas will often overlap or completely overlay portions of other critical areas or resource lands and all areas within the county already have some type of land use or development controls. In these cases, the development regulations will have to address the relationships between the two or more designations.

At the risk of oversimplification, a brief overview of the requirements of ESHB No. 2929 (GMA) and Chapter 365-190 WAC is appropriate to show where the aquifer recharge areas issue fits into a rather complex planning process. The requirements, as they relate to resource lands and critical areas, are:

- (1) Snohomish County (and its cities) must adopt comprehensive land use plans on or before July 1, 1993.
- (2) To assure some degree of reasonable control over development during preparation of the comprehensive plans, it is necessary, on or before September 1, 1991, to:
 - o Inventory or map the resource lands (i.e., agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands) and
 - o Classify and designate critical areas (i.e., wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas). Precise mapping is not required at this time; rather, performance standards or selection criteria are preferred (see WAC 365-190-040 (2)(d)).

- o Enact interim development regulations to provide for conservation of resource lands for protection of critical areas.
- (3) Within 1 year of the adoption of the comprehensive plan, new development regulations that are consistent with and implement the comprehensive plan will have to be enacted (these would be an update of the interim development regulations).
- (4) The GMA contemplates significant public participation and governmental agency coordination in the comprehensive planning process.

Based on the above, and in particular on the September 1, 1991 date for adoption of interim development regulations, it is obvious that Snohomish County (and cities) are faced with designating areas based on an existing information base that is rather limited. However, through this groundwater characterization study, those areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water (aquifer recharge areas) have been preliminary identified and classified by high, moderate, and low vulnerability to contamination. The areas and their vulnerability classification are shown on Figure V-2. For consistency with the GMA requirements which only reference high and low vulnerability, the low and moderate classifications can be combined as a low vulnerability class.

Primarily because of the short time frame to formulate the interim development regulations, Snohomish County (and cities) will have to prioritize and focus their attention on only the most critical issues relating to aquifer recharge area protection in developing the interim regulations. These issues can be refined and the other, less critical, issues fully addressed during development of the comprehensive land-use plan and perhaps a parallel GWMP planning effort.

Although not directly in response to GMA requirements, the actions taken by Thurston County (see discussion of GSAs beginning on page IX-13) would be comparable to interim development guidelines. As an example of specific actions that might be considered for an aquifer recharge area of high vulnerability, Section 30: McAllister Geologically Sensitive Area of Article IV of the Thurston County Sanitary Code, is included as Appendix E of this report. Appendix F, which is Ordinance No. 24083 adding a new chapter to Title 13 of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma, entitled "South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District" is included as an additional example of controls that were put in place during the development of longer term groundwater management programs.

As an initial guide for developing interim regulations, Table X-2 is a listing of various activities and/or pollution sources that should be evaluated to determine whether controls more stringent than those now in place are needed to assure aquifer recharge area protection during the comprehensive planning process. It is emphasized that time and the need for public participation precludes an in-depth evaluation of each and every potential source of contamination, but some measures and meaningful actions are necessary and should be achievable.

The references to Appendices E and F following some of the listed activities in Table X-2 are included to show specific examples of the type of actions that have been taken by other local government jurisdictions. They are aquifer-specific, but should be of some value for comparative purposes in Snohomish County.

In reviewing the requirements of the GMA (ESHB No. 2929) along with the geographical location of the critical aquifer recharge areas and the activities/pollution sources, some observations and a suggested course of action for the development of interim regulations for aquifer recharge areas can be made.

B. Recommended Strategy

Upon reviewing the requirements of the GMA, the geographical location of the areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers, and the activities/pollution sources which may exist, the recommended course of action for development of interim regulations for aquifer recharge areas is as follows:

- (1) Designate the areas delineated in Figure IV-6 as critical aquifer recharge areas. These areas have a high recharge potential and/or meet the criteria for designation as Sole Source Aquifers.
- (2) Designate all critical aquifer recharge areas as ESAs under the provisions of WAC 197-11-908 (SEPA Rules). Categorical exemptions that relate to the activities listed in Table X-2 should be selected and identified as not applying to critical aquifer recharge areas.
- (3) Amend Section 2 of the "County Policy for Protection of Groundwater Resources" (Motion No. 90-249, adopted August 22, 1990) to emphasize protection of critical aquifer recharge areas. Incorporate Figure IV-6 into said policy for general definition of said recharge areas.

- (4) Through SEPA review and related County authorization activities:
 - o Require that hydrogeologic data acquired through new development activities in critical aquifer recharge areas be submitted to the County (e.g., well logs, pump tests, water level measurements, abandonment of wells, and water quality testing).
 - o Require a long-term water quality monitoring program for those land uses which could result in point releases of common contaminants recognized to be highly mobile in aquifer systems. A list of such contaminants appears in Table X-3.
- (5) Implement the data management program described in Section VIII. Enter hydrogeologic data into the program by critical aquifer recharge area.
- (6) Immediately initiate the study process of Chapter 90.44 RCW leading to development of a Ground Water Management Program for Snohomish County. Include tasks in the scope of work which (a) further refine the boundaries of the critical aquifer recharge areas, (b) determine the extent to which the aquifer is used as a potable water source, (c) establish existing water quality and trends in change, (d) identify existing contamination sources, and (e) recommend management/protection measures to preclude further contamination.
- (7) Establish and implement regulations for critical aquifer recharge area protection programs as results become available from the Ground Water Management Plan.

The above strategy should be adopted in response to the September 1, 1991, "interim" program requirement of the Growth Management Act. The ESA program under SEPA will be an extension of the current County program and provide the "interim" protection required. Given the preliminary definition of the critical aquifer recharge areas and the limitations of existing data, a more expansive program is not appropriate or feasible at this time. Since Snohomish County has been designated a groundwater management planning area by the Department of Ecology and the County is proceeding to implement the necessary study activities, the more comprehensive plan for protection of aquifer recharge areas should result from the planning and public participation process.

TABLE X-1
Criteria For Selection of
Aquifer Protection Programs

Protection Programs	Aquifer Coverage		Management of		Responsible Government			Land Use Impl.	Comp. Mgmt. Plan	Revenue Base	Grant \$ Avail.
	All	Part	Quant.	Qual.	Fed.	St.	Loc.				
1. Wellhead Protection	X	X		X			X	X	X		X
2. Environmentally Sensitive Areas		X	X	X			X	X			
3. Sole Source	X			X	X						
4. Aquifer Protection Areas	X			X			X			X	
5. Critical Areas	X	X		X			X	X			
6. Groundwater Mgmt. Areas	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X
7. Geologically Sensitive Areas		X		X			X				

**TABLE X-2
AQUIFER RECHARGE AREA PROTECTION**

**ACTIVITIES/POLLUTION SOURCES FOR CONSIDERATION IN INTERIM
REGULATIONS**

ACTIVITIES/POLLUTION SOURCES	REFERENCES
1. On-site Sewage Disposal	App. E Subsection 30.3 (a)(b)(c)
2. Building Sites in Unsewered Areas	App. E Subsection 30.3 (d)
3. Agricultural Practices	App. E Subsection 30.4
4. Stormwater Disposal	App. E Subsection 30.5 (e)
5. Pesticides	App. E Subsection 30.5 (a)(c)(d)
6. Lawn and Garden Maintenance	App. E Subsection 30.6
7. Hazardous Materials	App. E Subsection 30.5 and App. F
8. Underground Storage Tanks	*
9. Above-ground Storage Tanks	*
10. Solid Waste Sites	**
11. Abandoned Wells	**
12. Sludge Disposal	**
13. Wastewater Land Application	**
14. Sand and Gravel (mining)	**
15. Transportation Spills	**
Appendix E Section 30: McAllister Geologically Sensitive Area, Article IV, of Thurston County Sanitary Code	
Appendix F ORDINANCE NO. 24083 adding a new chapter to Title 13 of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma	

* These are covered (as relates to hazardous waste) in App. F

** These activities/pollution sources are being evaluated in numerous ongoing Groundwater Management Programs throughout the state. Recommendations for more stringent controls are variable from one area to another, but one commonality for all the activities is a need for better implementation and enforcement of existing authorities.

TABLE X-3

COMMON AND HIGHLY MOBILE CONTAMINANTS

Conventional

Nitrate
Sulfate
Chloride

Organic-Petroleum

Gasoline
BTEX
• Benzene
• Toluene
• Ethylbenzene
• Xylene
Total xylenes

Metals (dissolved)

Lead
Arsenic
Chromium

Organic Solvents

Trichloroethene
Tetrachloroethene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Dichloroethane
Vinyl chloride
Methylene chloride
Acetone
Benzene
Chloroform
Methyl ethyl ketone

Pesticides

Chlordane
Penta chlorophenol
2,4-D
Phenanthrene
Etheldibromide

FIGURE X-1

COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington

MOTION No. 90 - 249
COUNTY POLICY FOR PROTECTION OF
GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

WHEREAS, Snohomish County contains a valuable and vulnerable groundwater resource which is an important natural resource to be protected from indiscriminate loss; and

WHEREAS, the county has experienced a number of instances where groundwater has become contaminated and required expensive remediation; and

WHEREAS, the protection of the groundwater resource is important because a significant portion of the county's population depends upon groundwater as its principle drinking water source and groundwater plays a vital role in sustaining wetlands, in-stream flows and other ecological values; and

WHEREAS, Snohomish County has numerous regulations now in place, including, but not limited to, its authority under the State Environmental Policy Act, which should be used to protect the county's groundwater resource from being degraded and polluted to avoid significant adverse environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Division is currently involved in developing a coordinated water system plan for a portion of the north and east county and simultaneously involved in a groundwater protection initiative with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on a county-wide basis; and

WHEREAS, the Council desires to protect groundwater from further degradation in the interim until the groundwater protection initiative and coordinated water system plan are finalized; and

WHEREAS, development projects and county-initiated actions should be carefully scrutinized by the county using existing regulatory authority and adopted policies to the maximum extent possible; and

WHEREAS, section 36.70.330(1) RCW mandates that comprehensive plans include a land use element providing for the protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater;

NOW, THEREFORE, ON MOTION:

Motion No. 90 - 249

Section 1. It shall be the general policy of Snohomish County to work with the State of Washington, federal agencies, tribal governments, municipal and regional governments, and the Snohomish Health District to preserve, protect, and clean up Snohomish County's groundwater resource for current and future beneficial uses. A fundamental premise of Snohomish County's groundwater protection policy is that groundwater will be managed as a resource and emphasis will be given to prevention of contamination. It shall be the county's policy to pursue groundwater protection in a two phase approach as outlined under the implementation strategy, Exhibit I attached. Definition of terms is found in Exhibit II.

Section 2. The Snohomish County Council adopts the following specific policies which apply to all developments, regardless of size:

(1) Proposed projects for which Snohomish County is the lead agency under SEPA will be evaluated for their potential adverse impacts on groundwater quality and quantity. If significant potential adverse impacts are identified, the applicant will be required to provide documentation which fully addresses these potential adverse impacts and alternatives for their avoidance and prevention. The applicant shall provide a detailed proposed mitigation plan for any unavoidable or unpreventable potential adverse impacts. The mitigation plan may include monitoring, process control and remediation as appropriate. The mitigation plan is subject to county approval and must be implemented as a condition of project approval.

(2) Updates or amendments to comprehensive land use plans will specifically provide for protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater, pursuant to the requirements of section 36.70.330(1) RCW. Such updates or amendments may be initiated by the county in instances where planned land uses or residential densities have either resulted in or may reasonably be assumed to result in, adverse impacts to the groundwater resources. Technical assistance in implementing this policy may be requested from the Washington State Department of Ecology pursuant to section 90.54.130 RCW.

(3) Changes in comprehensive plan land use designations to permit higher densities or more water consumptive uses shall only be allowed in areas where there is evidence of an adequate supply and quality of groundwater for domestic use and where such changes will not result in overtaxing or mining of aquifers or significant degradation of the water quality of the aquifers.

(4) County land use and development decisions shall include consideration of groundwater protection needs for areas within

Motion No. 90 - 249

hydrologically-delineated wellhead protection zones and sole source aquifers.

(5) The Community Development Division shall notify applicants for uses or structures incorporating underground storage tanks subject to Washington State Department of Ecology approval of the requirement for Department of Ecology review and approval. The Community Development Division shall also notify the Department of Ecology of such applications.

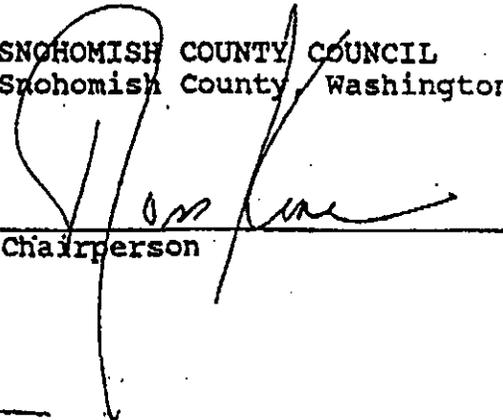
(6) The county will consider the development of special measures to protect sole source aquifers pursuant to section 90.54.140 RCW.

(7) The county shall support changes in the state's on-site sewage disposal system regulations (i.e., WAC 248-96) which will improve protection of the groundwater resource from contamination; including an increase in the minimum vertical separation requirement for subsurface soil absorption systems from the present standard (12 inches) to the proposed standard (36 inches for conventional systems or 24 inches for systems which incorporate pressure distribution).

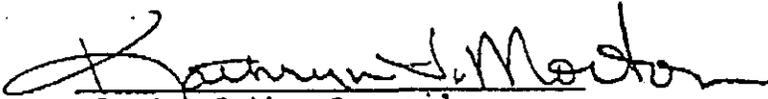
These policies shall be in effect until such time as they are amended by the County Council.

DATED: August 22, 1990

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington


Chairperson

ATTEST:


Clerk of the Council

Approved as to Form:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Motion No. 90 - 249

0-11

EXHIBIT I
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The groundwater policy shall be implemented in concert with the municipal and regional governments, Snohomish Health District, State of Washington, tribal governments and federal agencies by organizing these combined authorities and resources through interlocal agreements and memoranda of understanding along three parallel but interrelated themes as follows:

1. Managing the groundwater resource by establishing standards and water quality requirements recognizing the interaction between surface water and groundwater.
2. Prevention of degradation by encouraging water purveyors to develop wellhead protection areas recognizing that it is more cost effective to prevent contamination than to remediate a contaminated aquifer or treat at the wellhead.
3. Remediation of contamination will be coordinated among the federal, state and local jurisdictions to maximize resource allocation for groundwater cleanup efforts.

Short Term Phase

1. The Council hereby directs the County Executive to require all departments having programs which potentially impact groundwater to:

- a. begin to evaluate its groundwater protection efforts and accomplishments within 30 days from enactment of this motion. A survey questionnaire form will be provided to assist the departments.
- b. assign a management/supervisory level departmental representative to sit on a Groundwater Management Committee within 30 days of enactment, the purpose of which will be described under the "Long Term Phase".

2. The County Executive shall request the Snohomish Health District to participate on the Groundwater Management Committee.

3. The County Executive shall request the Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Department of Ecology to participate on the Groundwater Management Committee.

4. The County Executive shall submit a grant application for Centennial Clean Water Grant funds to conduct a countywide groundwater characterization study. Acceptance of a grant contract for this proposed study will be considered by the Council at such time as a grant offer is made to the county by the Department of Ecology.

Long Term Phases

This phase will take approximately two years to complete with initial development regulations adopted by September 1, 1991 and will entail a detailed review and evaluation of the existing Snohomish County Code, ordinances and plans with recommendations to the Council concerning adoption of groundwater protection language into the Snohomish County Code, county plans, and day to day operations. Also, broad groundwater protection needs and programmatic goals will be identified.

The vehicle for this phase will be the Groundwater Management Committee. It is envisioned that this committee will be supported by a separate Technical Committee to be established by the Groundwater Management Committee.

The Groundwater Management Committee's charter shall be to:

1. Based on the survey results, evaluate in detail all existing codes, policies, ordinances, and plans to determine the level of groundwater protection. The Groundwater Committee shall recommend to the Council appropriate language changes.
2. Identify and evaluate administrative and legal mechanisms for encouraging the establishment of wellhead protection areas around public water wells. This will be done with close coordination with the Health District and the Washington State Department of Health.
3. Identify available or potential federal, state, or local resources to fund the county's groundwater protection effort. Funding needs of other agencies participating in this groundwater protection effort will be identified during the application phase.
4. Oversee development of a groundwater characterization study for the entire county using existing local, state, EPA, and U.S. Geological Survey data. Request technical and financial assistance from the State Department of Ecology to assist in this effort.
5. Identify vulnerable groundwater based on the groundwater characterization study. Concerns to be addressed shall include potential for pollution and salt water intrusion. Study results will be considered

by the committee to formulate specific management strategies for recommendation to the Council.

6. In concert with the Health District, encourage efforts to develop or enhance groundwater resource management, information, including resource assessments, mapping, monitoring, data/information management, public education, etc.

7. Identify groundwater contamination problems and coordinate with the state, EPA and Health District for the remediation of contaminated groundwater.

8. Evaluate the state groundwater quality standards. If these standards are determined to be sufficient, recommend that they be adopted with county enforcement provisions. If it is determined that these standards are inadequate, develop and recommend county generated groundwater quality standards with enforcement provisions. Close coordination with the Health District shall occur. This will provide for a consistent approach to groundwater quality protection throughout the county.

9. Develop and recommend standards and criteria which will be used to review all development proposals and county initiated actions to determine whether these activities are likely to affect groundwater quality.

10. Develop and recommend programmatic cross linkage for any amended codes, ordinances, and plans to include groundwater protection and water quality standards into various county decisions and actions.

11. Recommend procedures for monitoring and evaluating progress of the county's groundwater protection efforts.

12. Serve as a technical advisory body to the County Council.

13. Develop an information and education program to conduct outreach to the public sensitizing their awareness of the value and vulnerability of groundwater.

14. Determine the appropriateness of establishing a citizens advisory group concerning the county's groundwater protection program.

15. Identify agency roles and responsibilities for the county, Health District, municipalities, Indian tribes, etc.

EXHIBIT II.

DEFINITIONS

AQUIFER - water bearing formations, bedrock, sand or gravel that yield usable supplies of water to wells.

CHARACTERIZATION - a hydrogeologic study delineating groundwater boundaries and divides, flow direction, recharge and discharge points.

COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN - a local water utility plan to be used to guide future water utility expansion and water use in a designated area as authorized by County Council motions 88-208 and 89-172. The legal basis is the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977, Chapter 70.116 RCW.

GROUNDWATER - the portion of water contained in interconnected pores or fractures located beneath the surface of the earth.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT - the management and coordination of groundwater regulations, strategies, policies and technical information for the protection and use of groundwater resources.

HYDROGEOLOGY - the study of groundwater -- its origin, occurrence, movement and quality.

REMEDICATION - the cleanup and restoring of groundwater to some acceptable level. Frequently, groundwater cannot technically be restored to its previous beneficial level or use.

REQUIREMENTS (WATER QUALITY) - a set of predetermined distances (set-backs), design criteria and materials, groundwater protection measures such as disallowing the use of drywells, etc.

SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER - an EPA designated area which provides 50 percent or more of its drinking water from a definite aquifer; and contamination of the aquifer would pose a significant hazard to public health; and there are no economically feasible alternative sources of drinking water.

STANDARDS (GROUNDWATER) - health based numbers such as the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) as established by EPA regulations and/or State of Washington regulations.

SURFACE WATER - those waters that flow over the land surface and frequently interact with groundwater.

VULNERABILITY - the degree to which groundwater may become contaminated depending on the local hydrogeologic characteristics.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA - the surface and subsurface area surrounding a well or wellfield that supplies a public water system through which contaminants are likely to pass and eventually reach the water well or wellfield.

SECTION XI



**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

SECTION XI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The characterization of groundwater in Snohomish County, based on existing information and past studies, has required a considerable use of estimates, assumptions, and professional judgment. However, a good preliminary overview of the County's aquifer systems is now in place. Some of the major conclusions that can be drawn from the study are that:

- There is an abundance of scattered information relating to the groundwater and hydrogeology in Snohomish County, but there are major deficiencies in data uniformity, accessibility, and management. There is also a lack of information in several areas of need (e.g., water level and water quality trends).
- On a county-wide basis, groundwater appears to be available for future development in a total amount of between 52 and 72 MGD, average day use. Recognizing that there are natural water quality problems (e.g. arsenic) and high vulnerability to contamination risks associated with some aquifers, the effective amount of available groundwater is somewhat less.
- There appear to be no areas of major overdraft or man-induced aquifer pollution. However, due to essentially no monitoring of water levels and water quality parameters, it is not possible to make a definitive assessment.
- There is a general lack of information on water rights and the use of groundwater from the principal aquifers, and a very limited knowledge of detailed aquifer characteristics.
- There appears to be no comprehensive management of groundwater in Snohomish County on the local, State, or federal level.
- The aquifer recharge areas and their vulnerability to pollution as identified in this study should be adequate for initial designation under the Growth Management Act.
- A number of groundwater management and protection programs exist at the local, State, and federal levels. These programs vary in the range of activities addressed, geographical area covered, and degree of management/protection achieved.

Based on the above general conclusions, recommendations for needed actions are as follows:

- Groundwater flow patterns need to be defined for each of the principal aquifer systems. This should include the development of a groundwater monitoring network throughout the County which would begin to answer questions such as:
 - 1) Areas of groundwater recharge and discharge (vertical flow directions).
 - 2) Horizontal flow directions within each aquifer system (shallow, intermediate, and deep).
 - 3) Seasonal fluctuations in groundwater flow conditions.
 - 4) Surface water-groundwater interactions.
- Little information is available on the deep aquifer systems. Information on areal extent, thickness, and groundwater conditions needs to be developed on these systems. Initial efforts should focus on improving the existing data base by:
 - 1) Collecting existing well logs for wells completed in the deep systems.
 - 2) Preparing maps, using existing data, which show areal extent and thickness of deeper aquifers.
 - 3) Developing strategies to address information gaps (e.g., new wells).
- Boundaries of the principal aquifer systems in Snohomish County need to be more accurately delineated to reflect hydrologic and geologic conditions.
- A better understanding of existing water rights and existing water use by individual aquifer systems needs to be developed. This will require coordinated effort by the County, the Department of Ecology (Ecology), the Department of Health (DOH), and the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS).
- Some specific county-wide groundwater quality issues need to be addressed through additional studies and a monitoring program. Some issues are:
 - 1) The nature and extent of nitrate contamination.
 - 2) Further delineation of the "arsenic" problem.
 - 3) The current and potential vulnerability for sea water intrusion.
 - 4) Monitoring requirements for early detection of water quality pollution problems.

- A data management program should be developed that, to the extent possible, will accept data from the USGS, Ecology, DOH, and utilities. Establishing a Data Management Center should be strongly considered.
- In order to address the technical groundwater data deficiencies relating to both quantity and quality, and to assure proper future management of the groundwater resource, a Ground Water Management Program (RCW 90.44.400 - 90.44.440) (GWMP) should be initiated as soon as possible. It should be done in phases to comprehensively define the aquifer systems, their characteristics, and problems, before identifying necessary corrective actions and/or regulatory controls.
- For those aquifer recharge areas or aquifer systems with high vulnerability to pollution, the initiation of Wellhead Protection Programs should be considered as parallel actions with the above-recommended GWMP. Individual utilities or entities utilizing wells in such areas for public water supply purposes should be encouraged and supported to be lead agencies in these programs.
- The critical aquifer recharge areas identified in this assessment should be adopted by the County as "Critical Areas" in response to the requirements of the Growth Management Act. The interim protection regulations should focus on targeted SEPA review of proposed projects within said areas by their designation as Environmentally Sensitive Areas and by amendment of the current "County Policy for Protection of Groundwater Resources. More specific protection measures and regulations should be developed as a product of the planned GWMP activities.
- For the longer term, it is recommended that:
 - 1) The Aquifer Vulnerability rating system be confirmed as more specific data becomes available and expanded to include additional rating criteria, as appropriate.
 - 2) Critical aquifer recharge areas be further evaluated as additional data becomes available. High risk land use areas (e.g., industrial and commercial zoning) outside, but in proximity to, such recharge areas, should be evaluated on a more intense scale to determine what degree of recharge potential exists and whether any of these areas meet the Critical Area criteria.

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**ECONOMIC AND
ENGINEERING
SERVICES, INC.**

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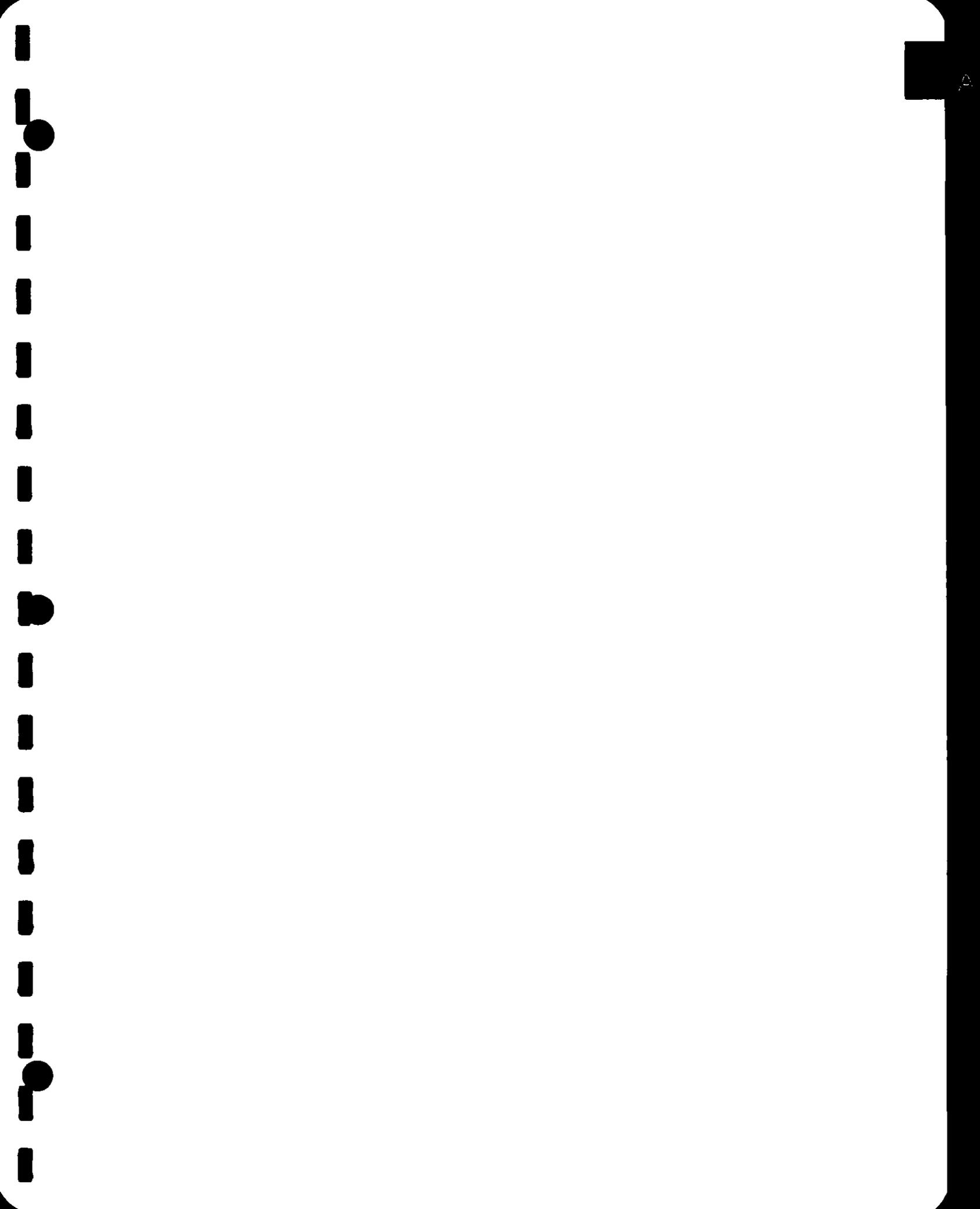
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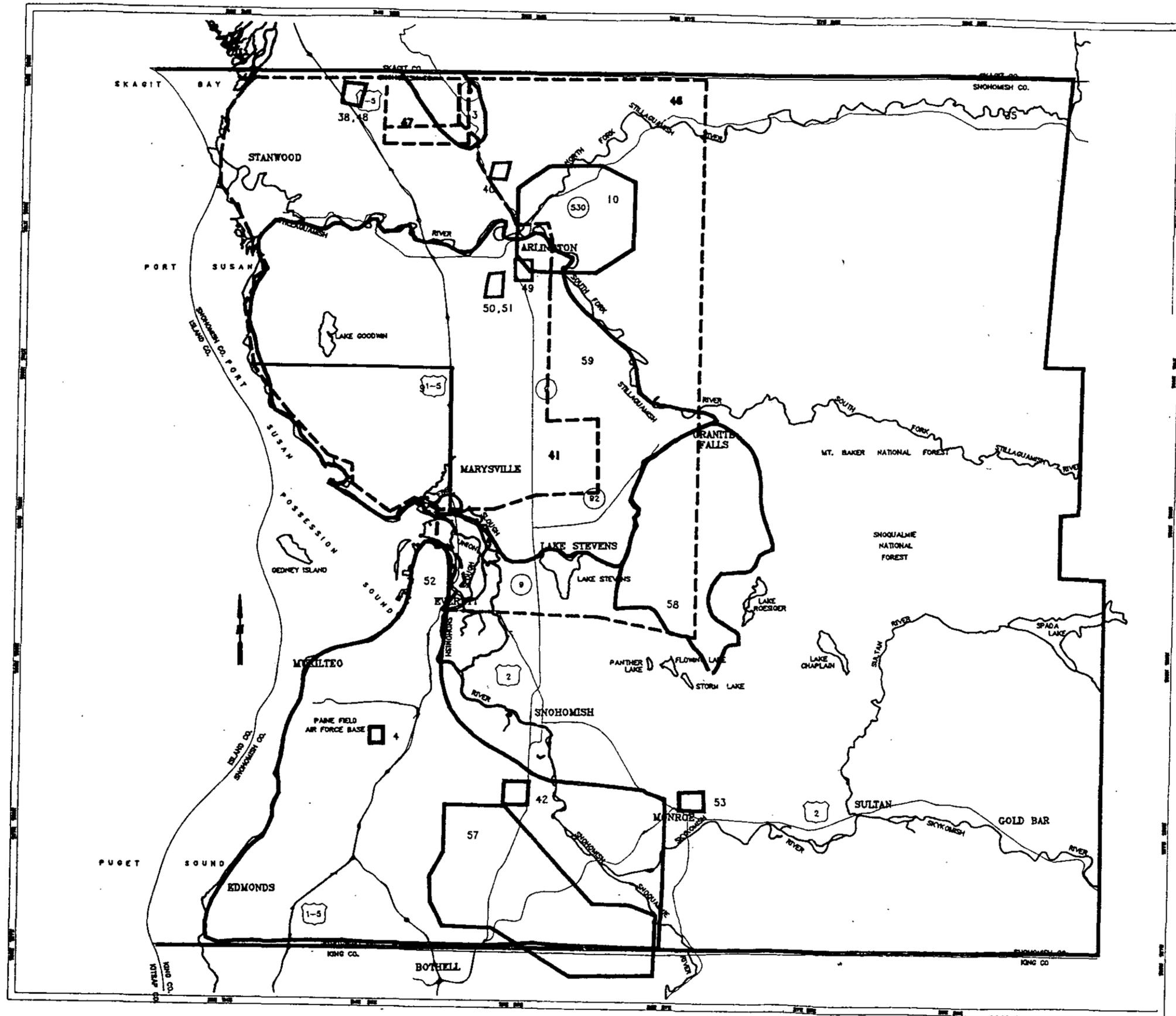
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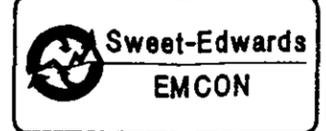
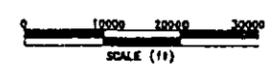
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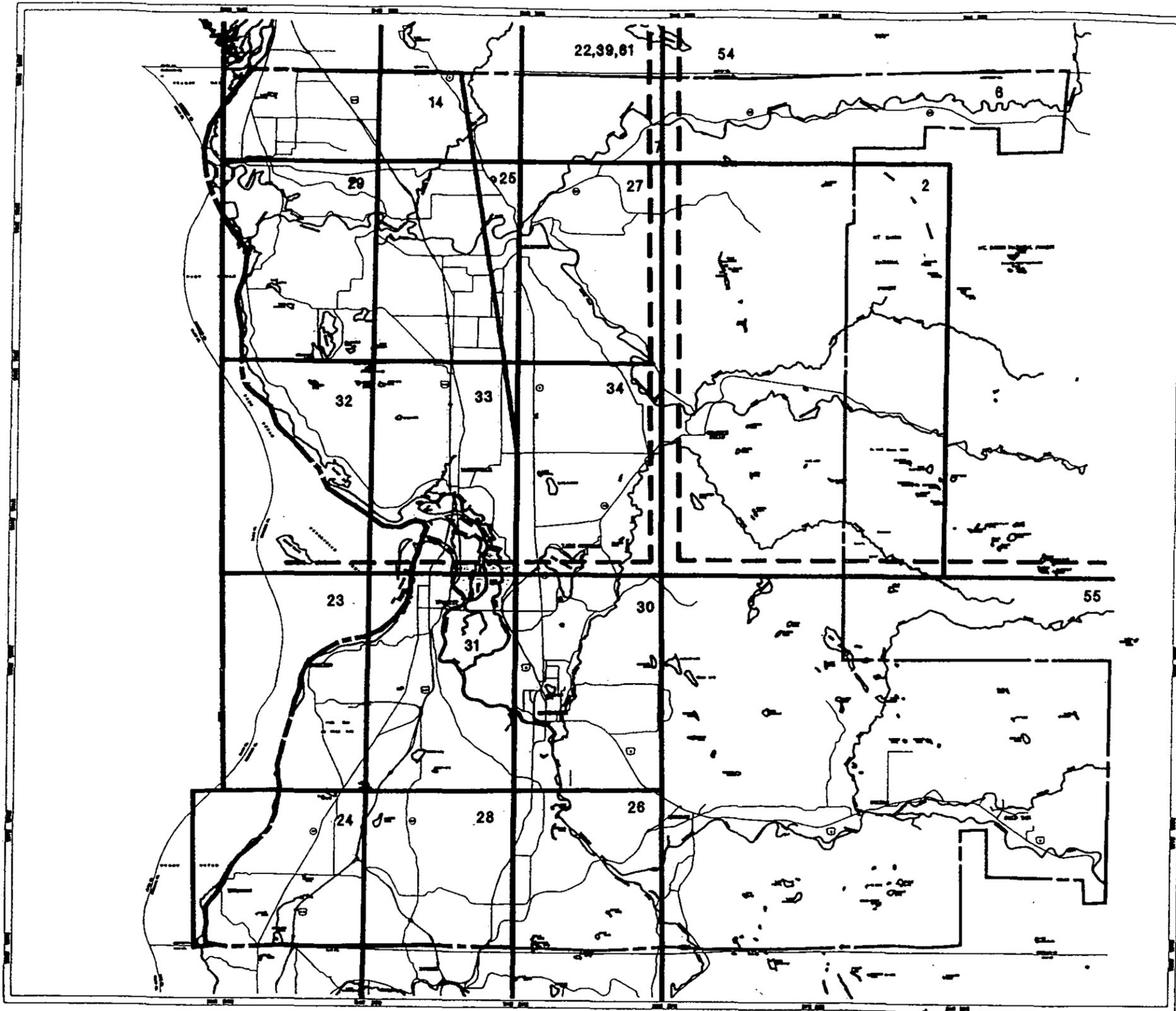




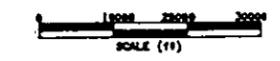
NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO
'REFERENCES' IN REPORT



APPENDIX A
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
INDEX OF GROUND WATER
AND WATER SUPPLY STUDIES

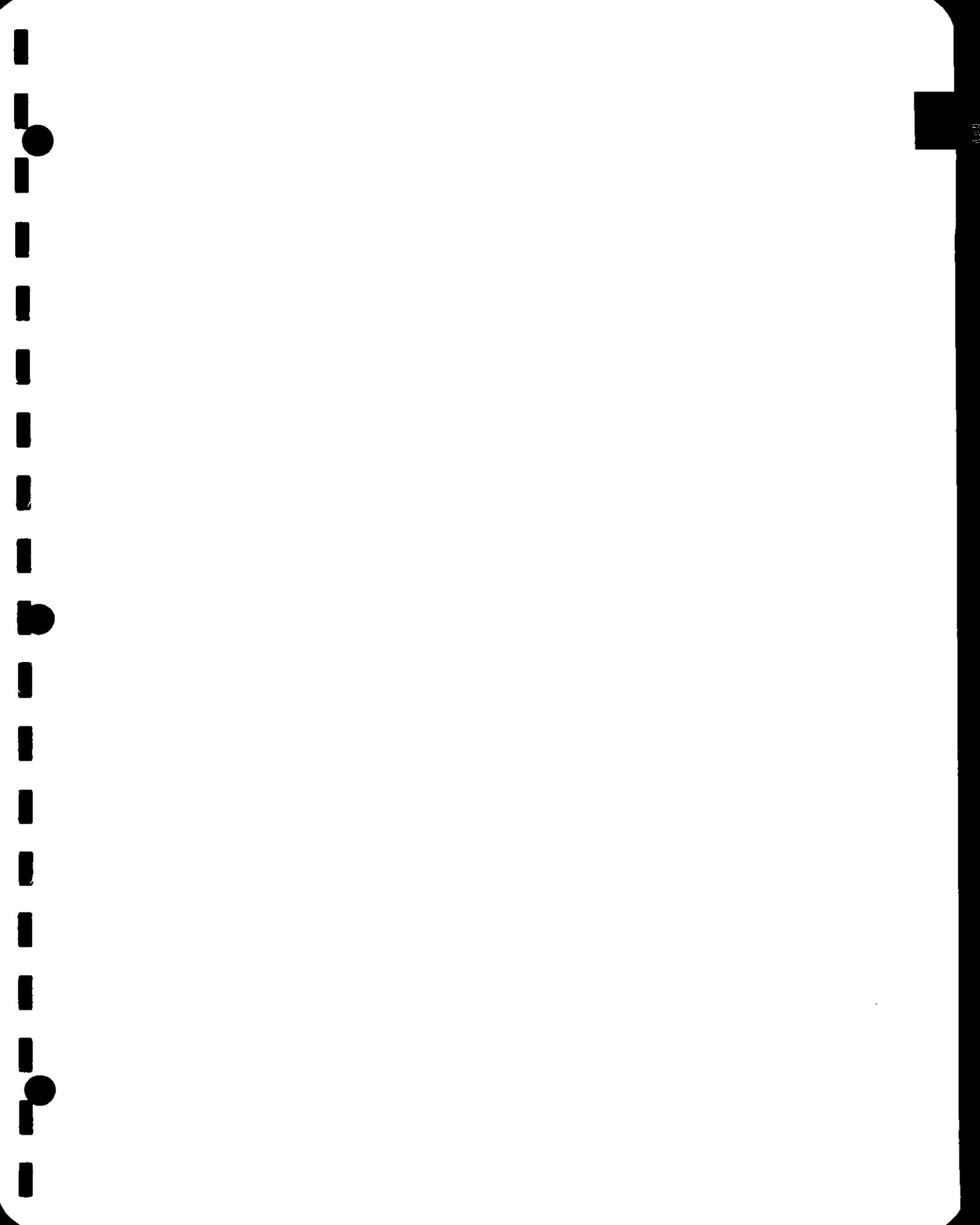


——— GEOLOGIC MAPS PREPARED BY USGS
 - - - - - SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
 NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO
 'REFERENCES' IN REPORT



DATE 7-91
 DWN. _____
 APPR. SS
 REVIS. _____
 PROJECT NO. _____

APPENDIX A
 SNOHOMISH COUNTY
 INDEX OF GEOLOGIC
 AND SOIL MAPS



WATER WELL REPORT

Application No. 29/05-26 B

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Lenard B. Allen Address 2326 Cavalero Rd., Everett, Wa.

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 26 T. 29 N. R. 5 E. W.M.

7/8 mi and distance from section or subdivision corner Ben of N.E. Cor. NW 1/4, So 176' to true pt. of bear, So. 153' W. 300' at

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top soil	0	1'
Clay	1	24'
Silt	24	32'
Clay	32	98'
Silt	98	114'
Fine sand	114	128'
Clay	128	130'
Elev = 240		
(3)		

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one)
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 130 ft. Depth of completed well 130 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6" Diam. from 0 ft. to 124'6" ft.
Threaded 5" Diam. from 124'6" ft. to 130 ft.
Welded " Diam. from " ft. to " ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name COOK
Type Stainless steel Model No _____
Diam. 5 Slot size 12 from 124'6" ft. to 130 ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal Bentonite slurry
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level....
Static level 57 ft. below top of well Date 9/13/74
Testian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
as a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
ield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Discovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Date of test _____
Flow rate _____ gal./min. with 53 ft. drawdown after 2 hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

Work started 9/2 1974 Completed 9/13 1974

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME J & S Drilling Co., Inc.
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address P.O. Box 1065, Everett, Wa
98206

[Signed] A H Bakeng
(Well Driller)

License No. 0024 Date 12/12 1974

WATER WELL REPORT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. _____

Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Lloyd A. Downes Address 1911 87th Ave SE Snohomish WA

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish NW 1/4 - NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 36 T 29 N., R 5E W.M.

_____ bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one)....
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 8 inches.
Drilled 242 ft. Depth of completed well 242 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 8 " Diam. from + 1 ft. to 237 ft.
Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name Johnson
Type Stainless Model No. _____
Diam. 8 Slot size 25 from 237 ft. to 242 ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 20 + ft.
Material used in seal Bentonite
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? NORMAL Depth of strata 187-191
Method of sealing strata off Cased-off

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level.... _____ ft.
Static level 90 ft. below top of well Date _____
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? driller
Yield: 30 gal./min. with 140 ft. drawdown after 5 hrs.
" 25 " " 136 stabilized at 1 hr

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
18 min	125				
45 min	static				

Date of test 9 Sept 1983
Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Gravelly till	surface	0
Clay, sandy, yellow	8	24
Clay, blue	24	35
Glacial till	35	168
Clay, some gravel	168	187
Sand and gravel, fine, some water but very limited	187	191
Clay, blue	191	238
Sand and gravel, medium coarse water bearing	238	242
Clay, blue	242	
and beyond		
Four feet of aquifer is much less than desired but at this depth must be accepted.		

Elev 200'

RECEIVED

SEP 29 1983

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
NORTHWEST REGION

Work started 12 August 83 Completed 9 Sept, 1983

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME Fields Well Drilling
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)
Address 8811 196th SE Snohomish WA 98290
[Signed] [Signature] (Well Driller)
License No. 0584 Date 26 Sept, 1983

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

29/05-36 H

Application No.

Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Parker Williams Address

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish - NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 36 T29 N. R5E W.M.
 ing and distance (from section or subdivision corner)

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one)
 New well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
 Drilled 146 ft. Depth of completed well 146 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6" Diam. from +2 ft. to -146 ft.
 Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used.....
 SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name.....
 Type _____ Model No _____
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
 Material used in seal clean bentonite
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name N/A
 Type: _____ H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level 300 ft.
 Static level 100 ft. below top of well Date 8-10-87
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level Figgins
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Figgins
 Yield: 5 gal./min. with 36 ft. drawdown after 4 1/2 hrs.
 " 7 " " 38 " " 1 1/2 "

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
2:00	136'	2:10	100'	3:15	100'
3:00	136'	3:05	116'	3:10	100'
4:00	136'	4:05	120'	4:10	102'

 Date of test 8-8-87
 Bailor test: 7 gal./min. with 32 ft. drawdown after 1 hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water 46 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
2' casing above ground	+2	-0-
granite boulders/clay	0	10
large gravel & clay	10	16
grey hard sand	16	32
grey chunky gravel	32	38
large hard ph	38	40
brown clay (soft)	40	57
grey hard sand	57	82
blk sand & gravel	82	84
grey hard sand (coarse)	84	87
grey chunky sand	87	114
blk heavy sand & gravel	114	147
blk. coarse gravel	147	146'

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1987

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
NORTHWEST REGION

Work started 8-1 1987 Completed 8-10 1987

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME Figgins Drilling
 (Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address 2109 1234 Ave N.E. #5
Lake Stevens, WA 9825

[Signed] William C. Figgins
 (Well Driller)

License No. 1514 Date _____, 19____

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Start Card No. 012115

Water Right Permit No. _____

(1) OWNER: Name GEORGE GALLE Address 5203 Panther Lk. Rd. Snohomish 9827

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish NW X SW X Sec 4 T 28 N, R 6E W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) 6312-135th Ave. SE

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 Abandoned New well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
 Drilled 320 feet. Depth of completed well 320 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6 " Diam. from +1 ft. to 320 ft.
 Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Liner installed " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used _____
 SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No. _____
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
 Material used in seal Bentonite
 Did any strata contain unuseable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name NA
 Type: _____ H.P.

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft.
 Static level 120 ft. below top of well Date _____
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
 Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

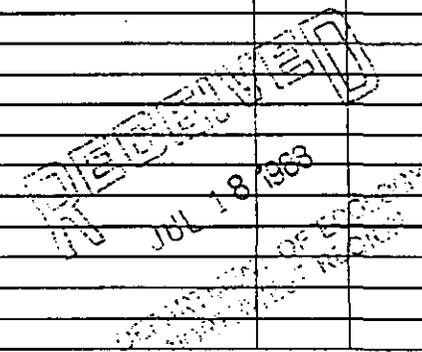
Date of test _____
 Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Airtest _____ gal./min. with stem set at _____ ft. for _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Damp brn sand	0	16
Damp grey silt and gravel	16	68
Grey silty clay	68	97
Silty gravel little water	97	100
Grey silty clay	100	157
Brn sand/gravel lil' water	157	163
Small angular gravel/sand	163	241
Grey clay	241	290
Hard Grey Clay	290	320

200'



Work started 5/23/88, 19. Completed 5/27/88, 19.

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION:

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

NAME OELKE DRILLING, INC. (PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address 4312-166th Ave. E. Sumner, WA 98390

(Signed) Dave Johnson License No. 1526
 (WELL DRILLER)

Contractor's Registration No. OELKEDI1360C Date June 27, 19 88

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

1

File Original and First Copy with Department of Ecology
Second Copy - Owner's Copy
Third Copy - Driller's Copy

WATER WELL REPORT

Application No. _____

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Bill Nichol Address 11212 Chain St. Bl. Duaneville

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Inchewash SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 11 T. 28 N. R. 16 E. W.M.

Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one)....
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 165 ft. Depth of completed well 165 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6" Diam. from 0 ft. to 165 ft.
Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No. _____
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal bitumastic clay
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level.... _____ ft.
Static level 127 ft. below top of well Date 11-6-78
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? J. Koesig
Yield: gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
" 8 " 15 " 2 "
" " " " " " "

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
Time Water Level | Time Water Level | Time Water Level
_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|

Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
topsoil	0	5
till	5	63
clay brown	63	67
till	67	110
clay blue	110	155
sand + gravel with casing	155	165
520'		

Work started 11-2-78, 19____ Completed 11-6-78, 19____

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME J. Koesig Drilling Co. Inc
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address PO Box 1065, Everett Wa

[Signed] Wayne Battell
(Well Driller)

License No. 621 Date _____, 19____

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Water Right Permit No. _____

Start Card No. 014057

30/06E/20-E

(1) OWNER: Name JEFF EDWARDS Address 11721 84th ST NE LK STEVEN

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County SNO SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 20 T. 30 N. R. 6 W.M.

(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address): _____

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other
 DeWater

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 Abandoned New well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
 Drilled 100 feet. Depth of completed well 100 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6 " Diam. from +3 ft. to 100 ft.
 Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Liner installed " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used _____
 SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No. _____
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
 Material used in seal BENTONITE
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name GRUNDFOS
 Type: SUB H.P. 1/2

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____ ft.
 Static level 67 ft. below top of well Date 1-22-90
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? _____
 Yield: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)
 Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level

Date of test _____
 Bailer test 25 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Airtest _____ gal./min. with stem set at _____ ft. for _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG or ABANDONMENT PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of information.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
TOPSOIL	0	3
TAN HARD PAN	3	26
RUSTY SAND & GRAVEL	26	80
RUSTY SAND & GRAVEL w/WATER	80	95
SAND & GRAVEL w/CLAY	95	100
WATER		

400

RECEIVED

JAN 29 1990

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
NORTHWEST REGION

Work started 1-22-90, 19. Completed 1-22, 1990

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION:

I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

NAME CANADO WELL DRILLING
 (PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION) (TYPE OR PRINT)

Address PO BOX 432 - STANWOOD, WA

(Signed) Joseph Muro License No. 0611
 (WELL DRILLER)

Contractor's Registration No. CANAWD146R2 date 1-22, 1990

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. 13 29/06-10

Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Sum Ridge Land Co Address 17324 Bolhel way NE
 (2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish - NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec 10 T. 29 N. R. 6 W.M.
 bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) 2
 New well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
 Drilled 225 ft. Depth of completed well 225 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6" Diam. from 0 ft. to 220 ft.
 Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used _____
 SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name Lock
 Type cast slot Model No. _____
 Diam. 6 Slot size 1/8 from 220 ft. to 225 ft.
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
 Material used in seal Bentonite
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type: _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____
 Static level 180 ft. below top of well Date Aug 12
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Brown
 Yield: gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian - 15 GPM

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
 Fall test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water _____ Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top soil	0	3
Brown clay + gravel	3	10
Gray clay + gravel	10	30
Thick heavy clay	30	98
Sandy clay	98	100
Thick heavy clay	100	155
Sandy clay	155	165
Thick brown clay	165	170
Gray clay	170	219
Sand (water)	219	225
clay	225	

Work started Aug 11 19 87 Completed Aug 12 19 87
 (Note: 18 1887 is written in the log area)

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME Andresson Drilling Co.
 (Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address 7402-204th NE Aed

[Signed] Paul Andresson
 (Well Driller)

License No. 1367 Date Aug 30 19 87

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

(16)

29/06/1115

Application No. _____
Permit No. _____

(1) OWNER: Name Mark Witte Address 2224 Newburg Rd., Snohomish 98290

LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish - SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 11 T. 29N. R. 6E. W.M.
bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Depth of completed well 386 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6 " Diam. from +1 to 300 ft.
Threaded PVC 120 Diam. from 266 ft. to 386 ft.
Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used SAW
SIZE of perforations 1/8 in. by 3 in.
20 perforations from 366 ft. to 386 ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____ Model No. _____
Type _____ Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal _____
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name N/A
Type: _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
Static level 335 ft. below top of well Date 2/11/86
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap. valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Driller
Yield: 32 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water 47 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:
Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Brn topsoil	0	4
Brn till	4	9
Gray till	9	115
Gray/green silt	115	145
Gray green silt w/ some grav	145	150
Gray silt w/grav	150	180
Gray silt w/gray damp	180	182
Gray silt w/grav	182	215
Gray sand, some small grav	215	235
Sticky gray silt	235	270
Gray dry sand	270	290
Gray clay w/wood chips, small		
white gray	290	315
Brn to gray clay	315	330
Green to gray clay	330	345
Gray clay	345	370
Brn clay wood chips, small		
white rock	370	386
Gray clay	380	395
Brn clay	395	397
Gray clay	397	400

A 40
DEPT. OF ECOLOGY
MAR 10 1986

Work started 2/6 1986 Completed 2/11 1986

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME OELKE DRILLING CO.
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address 10807-32nd St E, Puyallup 98372

[Signed] L. L. McKinnon
(Well Driller)

License No. 0837 Date 3/10 1986

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

29/06-25E

Application No. _____
 Permit No. _____

OWNER: Name Don Ensign Address 2832-183rd NE, Snohomish 98290
LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 25 T29 N. R. 6E W.M.
 and distance from section or subdivision corner

PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other

TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 New well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

DIMENSIONS: 300' Diameter of well _____ inches.
 Drilled 283' 8" ft. Depth of completed well 233' 8" ft.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6" Diam. from +1 ft. to 117 ft.
 Threaded 4 1/2" Diam. from 73' 8" ft. to 233' 8" ft.
 Welded _____" Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No SAW
 Type of perforator used 178
 Size of perforations _____ by _____
178 perforations from 73' 8" ft. to 233' 8" ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No. _____
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
 Material used in seal bentonite
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

PUMP: Manufacturer's Name N/A
 Type: _____ HP

WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
 Static level: 198 ft. below top of well Date 9/3/87
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
 Is a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Driller
 Yield: 4 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

 Date of test _____
 Flow rate test: _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Artesian pressure _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water 50 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No
Iron: 1.4ppm

(10) WELL LOG:
 Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Brn topsoil	0	2
Brn till	2	14
Gray silty sand & gravel	14	35
Brn silt	35	42
Gray silt	42	53
Damp gray silt & gravel	53	65
Beige silt	65	70
Blue gray silt	70	87
Beige to gray silt	87	105
Gray clay	105	130
Gray clay, small white rocks		
wood chips, water-1gpm	130	135
Blue gray clay	135	165
Lt. brn clay	165	170
Gray clay	170	220
Brn clay, black wood chips	220	235
Blue gray clay	235	250
Blue gray clay, wood chips		
water, 3gpm	250	258
Gray clay	258	285
brn clay, wood chips	285	290
Brn clay	290	300
Gray clay		

520'
RECEIVED
 NOV 5 1987
 DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
 NORTHWEST REGION

Work started 6/20 19 87 Completed 9/3 19 87

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:
 This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME Oelke Drilling, Inc.
 (Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)
 Address 4312-166th Ave E., Puyallup 98372
 [Signed] [Signature]
 (Well Driller)
 License No. 0837 Date 10/27 19 87

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. _____

Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Gary Neisinger Address 17930 131st Place SE, Snohomish 98296

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 26 T. 29 N. R. 6 E. W.M.
ing and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 97 1/2 ft. Depth of completed well 97 1/2 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6 " Diam. from +1 ft. to 97 1/2 ft.
Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No. _____
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal bentonite
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name N/A
Type: _____ HP

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level _____
Static level 81 ft. below top of well Date 6/25/87
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
with air Driller
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom?
Yield: 1.6 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
Pump test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water 54 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

Iron; 1.3ppm

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY)

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Brn topsoil	0	2
Gravel	2	5
Brn till	5	9
Blue/gray till	9	12
Brn till	12	18
Gray til	18	20
Brn till	20	21
Gray till	21	35
Fine gray silty sand/gravel	35	47
Damp gray till	47	55
Gray till	55	70
Gray silty sand w/ gray/dry	70	92
Gray silty grav/w/water	92	98
Gray clay	98	100

550'
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1987

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
NORTHWEST REGION

Work started 4/21 87 Completed 6/25 87

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME Oelke Drilling, Inc.
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address 4312 166th Ave E, Puyallup 98290

[Signed] [Signature]
(Well Driller)

License No. 0837 Date 10/27 1987

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. 29/06-26 K
Permit No. 7

(1) OWNER: Name Pat Melvin Address 728 Mill St. - Snohomish 98290

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish UW SE 1/4 Sec 26 T29 N. R6E W.M.
50' NE. of House

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 202 ft. Depth of completed well 202 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6 " Diam. from 0 ft. to 202 ft.
Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No _____
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal pudding clay
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
Static level 113 ft. below top of well Date 1/24/80
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
with air Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Driller
Yield: 30 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
faller test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water 49 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No
IRON 2.0

(10) WELL LOG: Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Bm. Top Soil	0	3
Bm. Silty Gravel	3	6
Gray Silty Gravel	6	15
Gray silt	15	30
Multicolored sticky clay	30	118
Gray silty clay	118	178
Hard gray silt w/ coarse sand layer + wood.	178	202

500'

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1980
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

Work started 1/22 1980 Completed 1/24 1980

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:
This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NAME DELKE DRILLING CO.
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)
Address 701-41 Ave NE, Puyallup 98371
[Signed] Steve Delke
(Well Driller)
License No. 0379 Date 2/29 1980

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

29/06-26 ¹/_R
Application No. _____
Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name MARSHA Skewis - Fred Bied Address P.O. # 612, Snohomish, 98290
 (2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish E 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec 26 T 29 N. R 6E W.M.
 ring and distance from section or subdivision corner

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one)....
 New well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
 Drilled 240 ft. Depth of completed well 240 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6 " Diam. from 0 ft. to 240 ft.
 Threaded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used _____
 SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No. _____
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
 Material used in seal puddling clay
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type: _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
 Static level 166 ft. below top of well Date 10/25/78
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
with air
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Driller
 Yield: 9.5 gal./min. with 240 ft. drawdown after 1 hrs.
 " " " " " "
 " " " " " "

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
<u>24 min</u>	<u>166.5</u>				

 Date of test _____
 Baller test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water 51 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No
100N 3.4

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
<u>Silty Brown top Soil</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Brown silty gravel</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Soft till</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Gray silt</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Gray med. sand</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Gray silty sand-gravel</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>Brown silty clay</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>tan to yellow sticky clay</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>120</u>
<u>Gray silt w/ some gravel</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>127</u>
<u>Gray clay w/ some wood</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>206</u>
<u>Coarse sand, wood, w/ silt</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>221</u>
<u>coarse to med. sand, wood, water</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>240</u>

RECEIVED

JAN 12 1979

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT

Work started 10/23 19 78 Completed 10/25 19 78

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:
 This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME OELKE DRILLING Co.
 (Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)
 Address 701-41st Ave. N.E., Puyallup 98371
 [Signed] Regal Oelke
 (Well Driller)
 License No. 0379 Date 10/30 19 78

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Application No. _____

Permit No. _____

(1) OWNER: Name Ed Peterson Address Blair-Merc Rd, Monroe, La. 708290

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish - NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 17 T28 N. R7E W.M.

Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner 120' S. of house

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 261 ft. Depth of completed well 261 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6" Diam. from 0 ft. to 182.5 ft.
Threaded AC 4" Diam. from 181 ft. to 261 ft.
Welded AC 4" Diam. from 181 ft. to 261 ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used hack saw
SIZE of perforations .025 in. by 3 in.
80 perforations from 181 ft. to 261 ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name _____
Type _____ Model No. _____
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal puddling clay
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ HP _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
Static level 42.5 ft. below top of well Date 2/28/79
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Driller
Yield: 10 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level
<u>15 min</u>	<u>42.5</u>				

Date of test _____
Baller test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water 49 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
<u>Brown silty sand & gravel</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Gray till</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Gray silt</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Gray silty gravel</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>Clean sand w/ some gravel</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>182.5</u>
<u>Broken black rock</u>	<u>182.5</u>	<u>205</u>
<u>Solid Black Bed Rock</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>230</u>
<u>Fractured Gray Bedrock</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>261</u>

RECEIVED

MAR 12 1979

SNOHOMISH COUNTY
SOIL & WATER DIVISION

Work started 2-19 1979. Completed 2-28 1979.

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME CELKE DRILLING Co.
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

Address 701-41 Ave. N.E. Puyallup, WA 98371

[Signed] Reggie Celke
(Well Driller)

License No. 0379 Date 3-5 1979

IRON 1.3

WATER WELL REPORT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Start Card No. 032831
Water Right Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name **BLKINS, RUSSELL** Address **P.O BOX 168 SULTAN, WA 98294-**

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County **SNOHOMISH** - NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 20 T 28 N., R 7 W
(2a) STREET ADDRESS OF WELL (or nearest address) **10304 WAGNER RD.**

(3) PROPOSED USE: **DOMESTIC** (10) WELL LOG

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's Number of well
NEW WELL (if more than one)
Method: **ROTARY**

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well **6** inches
Drilled **300** ft. Depth of completed well **300** ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: **6** " Dia. from **+3** ft. to **106** ft.
WELDED/LINER IN **4.5** " Dia. from **100** ft. to **300** ft.
" Dia. from ft. to ft.

Perforations: **YES**
Type of perforator used **ROTARY STAR**
SIZE of perforations **1/8** in. by **1** in.
24 perforations from **55** ft. to **75** ft.
perforations from ft. to ft.
perforations from ft. to ft.

Screens: **NO**
Manufacturer's Name
Type Model No.
Diam. slot size from ft. to ft.
Diam. slot size from ft. to ft.

Gravel packed: **NO** Size of gravel
Gravel placed from ft. to ft.

Surface seal: **YES** To what depth? **18** ft.
Material used in seal **BENTONITE CLAY**
Did any strata contain unusable water? **NO**
Type of water? Depth of strata ft.
Method of sealing strata off **N/A**

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name
Type **N/A** H.P.

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation
Static level **66** ft. above mean sea level ... ft.
Artesian Pressure lbs. per square inch Date **05/23/90**
Artesian water controlled by **N/A**

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level.
Was a pump test made: **NO** If yes, by whom?
Yield: gal./min with ft. drawdown after hrs.

Recovery data
Time Water Level Time Water Level Time Water Level
Date of test / /
Ballor test gal./min. ft. drawdown after hrs.
Air test 2-3 gal./min. w/ stem set at **106** ft. for **1** hrs.
Artesian flow s.p.a. Date
Temperature of water Was a chemical analysis made? **NO**

(10) WELL LOG

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change in formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
BROWN STICKY SILT	0	4
BROWN TILL	4	8
GRAY TILL	8	54
BROWN TILL	54	57
DAMP BROWN SILTY SAND & GRAVEL	57	65
BOULDERS GRAY SILT	57	65
SOME GRAVEL WATER BEARING	65	90
GRAY WEATHERED ROCK	65	90
GRAY TO BROWN BEDROCK	90	106
	106	300

RECEIVED
MAY 30 1990
DEPT. OF ECOLOGY

530

Work started 05/21/90 Completed 05/23/90

WELL CONSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION:
I constructed and/or accept responsibility for construction of this well, and its compliance with all Washington well construction standards. Materials used and the information reported above are true to my best knowledge and belief.

NAME **ORLKE DRILLING, INC.**
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)

ADDRESS **4312 166 AV E SUMNER, WA**

(SIGNED) *[Signature]* License No. **0837**

Contractor's Registration No. **ORLKE DI 136QC** Date **07/29/90**

WATER WELL REPORT

(16) 28/7-28A
Application No. _____

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Permit No.

(1) OWNER: Name Robert W. Tarpley Address 12015- Bollenbough, Monroe 98272
 (2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish NE 1/4 Sec. 28 T. 28 N. R. 7 W.M.
 bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner 175' N. of house

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
 Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
 New well Method: Dug Bored
 Deepened Cable Driven
 Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
 Drilled 260 ft. Depth of completed well 246 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
 Casing installed: 6" Diam. from 0 ft. to 176 ft.
 Threaded 4" PVC" Diam. from 166 ft. to 246 ft.
 Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
 Type of perforator used _____
 SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 _____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
 Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type _____ Model No. _____
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
 Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? _____ ft.
 Material used in seal previously installed
 Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
 Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
 Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
 Type: N/A H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation above mean sea level... _____ ft.
 Static level 79 ft. below top of well Date 10/6/82
 Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
 Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap, valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
with air
 Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? Driller
 Yield: 11 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

 Date of test _____
 Bailor test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
 Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
 Temperature of water 50 Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No
Iron 3.0

(10) WELL LOG:

Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Brn. moist sandy gravel	53	70
Brn gray sand some gravel	70	95
Dry gray silt	95	105
Wet gray fine sand and silt	105	115
Very fine gray wet sand	115	155
Wet gray sand	155	160
Gray sticky silty clay	160	197
Granite boulder	197	200
Fract. Black bedrock	200	230
Hard, fract. conglom. bedrock	230	260

300
 MAR 24 1983
 DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
 WEST REGION

Work started 10/1/82 19____ Completed 10/6/82 19____

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:

This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME OELKE DRILLING CO. (Type or print)
 (Person, firm, or corporation)
 Address 701-41st Ave. N.E., Puyallup 98371
 [Signed] Regan Oelke (Well Driller)
 License No. 0379 Date 1/14/83 19____

WATER WELL REPORT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

17

28/07-28

Application No. _____

Permit No. _____

(1) OWNER: Name Howard Rogers Address 11625 Ingraham Rd. Snohomish 980

(2) LOCATION OF WELL: County Snohomish SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec 28 T28 N. R 7E W.M.
Bearing and distance from section or subdivision corner 75' N. House

(3) PROPOSED USE: Domestic Industrial Municipal
Irrigation Test Well Other

(4) TYPE OF WORK: Owner's number of well (if more than one) _____
New well Method: Dug Bored
Deepened Cable Driven
Reconditioned Rotary Jetted

(5) DIMENSIONS: Diameter of well 6 inches.
Drilled 260 ft. Depth of completed well 96 ft.

(6) CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Casing installed: 6" Diam. from 0 ft. to 60 ft.
Threaded 5" Diam. from 60 ft. to 96 ft.
Welded " Diam. from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Perforations: Yes No
Type of perforator used _____
SIZE of perforations _____ in. by _____ in.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.
_____ perforations from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Screens: Yes No
Manufacturer's Name: Hydrophilics
Type: PUC Model No _____
Diam. 5 Slot size 0.20 from 56 ft. to 96 ft.
Diam. _____ Slot size _____ from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Gravel packed: Yes No Size of gravel: _____
Gravel placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Surface seal: Yes No To what depth? 18 ft.
Material used in seal: padding clay
Did any strata contain unusable water? Yes No
Type of water? _____ Depth of strata _____
Method of sealing strata off _____

(7) PUMP: Manufacturer's Name _____
Type: _____ H.P. _____

(8) WATER LEVELS: Land-surface elevation _____ ft.
Static level 55 ft. below top of well Date 6/18/79
Artesian pressure _____ lbs. per square inch Date _____
Artesian water is controlled by _____ (Cap. valve, etc.)

(9) WELL TESTS: Drawdown is amount water level is lowered below static level
with air
Was a pump test made? Yes No If yes, by whom? DRILLER
Yield: 12 gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.

Recovery data (time taken as zero when pump turned off) (water level measured from well top to water level)

Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level	Time	Water Level

Date of test _____
Bailer test _____ gal./min. with _____ ft. drawdown after _____ hrs.
Artesian flow _____ g.p.m. Date _____
Temperature of water 56. Was a chemical analysis made? Yes No

(10) WELL LOG:
Formation: Describe by color, character, size of material and structure, and show thickness of aquifers and the kind and nature of the material in each stratum penetrated, with at least one entry for each change of formation.

MATERIAL	FROM	TO
Top Soil	0	2
Rocky silty gravel	2	23
Brown silty clay	23	29
Brown silty gravel	29	35
Clean brown sand w/ gravel	35	42
Brown silty gravel	42	47
Clean light brown sand	47	61
Brown sandy gravel	61	79
Brown wet silty sand (wet)	79	98
Gray moist silty sand	98	124
Gray wet very fine to med sand	124	175
Silty clay w/ some fine sand lenses ^{sticky}	175	205
Silty gravel w/ fine sand	205	220
Tight gravel - broken rock	220	260

760

Work started 6/13 1979 Completed 6/18 1979

WELL DRILLER'S STATEMENT:
This well was drilled under my jurisdiction and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME DELKE DRILLING CO.
(Person, firm, or corporation) (Type or print)
Address 701 - 41st Ave NE Puyallup 98371
[Signed] Roger Delke
(Well Driller)
License No. 0379 Date 3/27 1980

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF		
# OF R PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	PRO-USE	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 03													
TOWNSHIP - 32 RANGE - 04 E													
TOWNSHIP - 32 RANGE - 04 E													
G1-21414C	05				04/03/974			SNOH 09/15/975	NORGAARD ELMER	WELL			
1	SW4SW4SE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			10.0 G					R
G1*10004C	06	10004	09447	06709	02/03/969			SNOH 12/15/969	DAVIDSON H INC	WELL			RHT
1	TR121 LK	KETCHUM REC TR	DIV6	DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				150.0 G					
G1-22415C	06				01/24/975			SNOH 09/15/976	WILDERNESS RIDGE C	WELL			R
1	NW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			125.0 G					
G1-24414C	06				11/23/983			SNOH 08/15/984	HAIGHT R W ETUX	WELL			
1	LOT 5 LK	KETCHUM REC TR #1		DOMESTIC SINGLE				5.0 G					
G1-00153C	07	12358			12/21/971			SNOH 08/28/972	FURIAK MICHAEL	WELL			R
1	L 71 PL	LK KETCHUM RECK TR		DOMESTIC SINGLE				5.0 G					
G1-22891C	07				06/07/977			SNOH 04/28/978	WALLIN COMM WELL A	WELL			RE
1	SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			30.0 G					
G1-23152C	08				06/29/978			SNOH 01/15/979	ERICKSON ELMER	WELL			RE
1	SW4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			35.0 G					
G1*03616C	18	03616	03369	02919	05/13/954	E		SNOH 07/30/954	FOLDEN P T	WELL			
1	W2 GL1				DOMESTIC SINGLE			20.0 G 3					EA
					STOCK WATERING			20.0 G 3					EA
					IRRIGATION			20.0 G 3			.5		EA 18

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF		
# OF R PTS	P LOC.	OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST Q1	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S PRO- M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 05													
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 06 E													
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 06 E													
G1*02086C	02	02086	01888	01569	08/20/951			SNOH 10/19/951	LEAQUEE A R	WELL			
1	SE4NW4				IRRIGATION			45.0 G			12.0	6.0	E IS
G1-22730C	02				08/19/976			SNOH 01/30/981	CORRIGAN THOMAS F	WELL			
1	GL-4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			40.0 G 2			1.0		
G1-24834A	08				05/13/986			SNOH / /	NORTHLAND DEVEL CO	WELL			
1	NE4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			152.0 G					
G1*09299C	11	09299	00840	07222	03/13/968			SNOH 12/04/968	BIENDL J	WELL			HTM
1	SE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			35.0 G			8.0		
G1*09300C	11	09300	08851	07223	03/13/968			SNOH 12/06/968	BIENDL J	WELL			HTM
1	COMM BCH TR				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			35.0 G			8.0		
G1*09301C	11	09301	08842	07224	03/13/968			SNOH 12/04/968	BIENDL J	WELL			HTM
1	SE4 SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			35.0 G			8.0		
G1*09636C	11	09636	08963	07225	08/06/968			SNOH 02/26/969	BLUE SPRUCE GROVE	INFILTRATION TR			HTM
1	GL5				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			130.0 G			170.0		
G1-23680C	11				09/16/980			SNOH 06/30/981	CEDAR LN WTR ASSOC	WELL			M
1	NW4SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			150.0 G			142.0		
G1*10442P	12	10442	10174		02/10/970			SNOH 03/01/971	RIVERSCENE	WELL			
1	L39 BL2 RIVERSCENE				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			200.0 G 2			81.0		THR
					COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			200.0 G 2			4.0		THR
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 07 E													
G1*09361C	06	09361	08733	06487	04/04/968			SNOH 10/18/968	MOUNTAIN LOOP INC	WELL			RHTM
1	L75 MT LOOP VIEW TR				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			100.0 G			4.5		
G1-20447C	06				02/09/973			SNOH 01/03/974	PITTMAN EVA MAE	WELL			
1	L 96 PL CANYON FALLS PARK 2				DOMESTIC SINGLE			3.0 G			.45		
G1-24026C	06				01/26/982			SNOH 09/15/982	ANDERKA GORDON	WELL			R
1	NE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			50.0 G			43.5		
G1-24377C	06				09/26/983			SNOH 01/15/985	CANDY CANE PARK	WELL			
1	LOT 75 MTN LOOP VIEW TRACTS				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			70.0 G			43.5		
G1-25288A	06				08/17/988			SNOH / /	CANYON CREEK UNING	WELL			
1	NE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			40.0 G					
G1-22575P	07				08/22/975			SNOH 06/15/976	HURLEY ELIZABETH I	WELL			
1	SW4 SE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			80.0 G 3			1.0		RE
					STOCK WATERING			80.0 G 3			.5		RE
					IRRIGATION			80.0 G 3			12.0	6.0	IS
G1-21172C	08				01/15/974			SNOH 03/31/976	RIVER TERR WTR & P	WELL			R
1	L 18 RIVR TERRACE IN SW4 NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			65.0 G			63.0		
G1-23290C	08				01/22/979			SNOH 09/30/980	GRANCO INC	WELL			
1	SE4SW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			90.0 G 2			.1		RK
					ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			90.0 G 2			2.0		RK
													00000000
													00000000
G1*02107C	18	02107	02062	01188	08/29/951	E		SNOH 03/04/952	STROUD P	INFILTRATION TR			
1	GL-1				IRRIGATION			160.0 G			136.0	68.0	E IS
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 04 E													
G1*002428	02	00242		00168	01/00/891			SNOH / /	GREAT NORTHERN RY	WELL			
1	SE4SE4				RAILWAY			100.0 G			25.0		
G1*02561C	02	02561	02498	01741	05/27/952			SNOH 12/19/952	WALEN N R	WELL			
1	GL11				FIRE PROTECTION			125.0 G 2			50.0	2	
					IRRIGATION			125.0 G 2			50.0	2	25.0
													IS
G1-21375C	03				03/26/974			SNOH 08/29/975	MOORE ALEX	WELL			
1	SE4SE4				STOCK WATERING			20.0 G			10.6		

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	ANNUAL Q A	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	PRO- VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 05																
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 04 E																
G1*03136C 2	04	03136	02967	02238	03/31/953	E	SNOH	08/07/953	GRUWELL W	84.0 G	22.0	11.0		E	IS	
W2 SE4 NE4 IRRIGATION																
G1*05492C 1	04	05492	05153	03743	02/02/960		SNOH	04/21/960	HOVIG A	85.0 G 2 85.0 G 2	45.6 2 45.6 2	20.0		A	IS	
SW4 SW4 SE4 DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION																
G1-25301C 1	05				09/06/988		SNOH	04/16/990	W T WITHERS	20.0 G	4.0			IRM		
SW4SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-25302C 1	05				09/06/988		SNOH	05/15/990	W T WITHERS	30.0 G	3.5			IRM		
SW4SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*06525C 1	07	06525	06148	05108	10/22/962		SNOH	02/08/963	WARM BEACH CONF GR WELL	40.0 G	50.0			A		
NW4NE4SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-20121C 1	07				05/10/972		SNOH	02/20/973	HARDEBECK L E OR M WELL	10.0 G 5.0 G 5.0 G	1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0			04151001	
NE4 SE4 DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION																
G1-21305C 3	07				03/04/974		SNOH	10/13/978	WARM BEACH CONF GR WELLS	70.0 G 3 70.0 G 3 70.0 G 3	68.2 38.2	20.0		RE RE RE	IS	
SW4NE4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE FIRE PROTECTION IRRIGATION																
G1-23659C 3	07				07/17/980		SNOH	08/15/985	WARM BEACH CONF GRD WELLS	300.0 G	96.0			M		
SW4 DOMESTIC SINGLE																
G1-23811C 1	08				04/10/981		SNOH	06/17/981	HAPPY HOLLOW WTR A WELL	35.0 G	7.0					
NE4SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-25523A 1	08				10/20/989		SNOH	/ /	NORM SATRA	37.0 G						
SE4NW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*06328C 1	09	06328	06012	04402	05/28/962		SNOH	11/14/962	WINTERHALTER J E WELL	120.0 G	80.0	40.0		AE	IS	
SE4NW4NE4 IRRIGATION																
G1*06329C 1	09	06329	06013	04387	05/25/962		SNOH	11/14/962	HURLBERT V	80.0 G	64.0	40.0		AE	IS	
W2 SW4 NE4 IRRIGATION																
G1*01978C 1	12	01978	01829	01065	05/25/951		SNOH	09/07/951	WALEN N R	100.0 G 2 100.0 G 2	28.0 2 28.0 2	14.0			IS	
NW4NE4 FIRE PROTECTION IRRIGATION																
G1*02599C 1	12	02599	02484	01515	06/12/952		SNOH	11/28/952	SANDER H	188.0 G	50.0	25.0			IS	
NE4NE4 IRRIGATION																
G1*07824C 1	14	07824	07351	05559	10/18/965		SNOH	03/07/966	SOHNS L M	30.0 G 2 20.0 G 2 20.0 G 2 30.0 G 2	6.4 2 32.0 2 32.0 2 6.4 2	2.0		R R R R	IS	
NE4 NW4 SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE FISH PROPAGATION REC & BEAUTIFICATION IRRIGATION																
G1-24278C 1	15				03/30/983		SNOH	08/15/984	BUMPUS GEORGE	32.0 G	2.5					
SE4SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-24211C 1	16				12/07/982		SNOH	08/15/984	DUNEDIN INDUSTRIES WELL	32.0 G	3.5					
SW4SE4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-00214C 1	17	12443			02/04/972		SNOH	10/12/972	FOLDEN PETER T	5.0 G 2 5.0 G 2	1.5 1.0					
NW4 NW4 DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING																
G1-25080C 1	18				10/06/987		SNOH	09/15/988	MOORE & PETERSON	30.0 G	5.4			RM		
L-2 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-25686A 1	19				05/03/990		SNOH	/ /	WARM BEACH WTR CO	200.0 G						
SE4SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-22013C 1	20				07/18/974		SNOH	09/30/975	HUMPHRIES WILMA D	20.0 G	13.0			R		
NE4SW4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1-23558PAKT 1	20				02/11/980		SNOH	05/29/981	POESCHEL & SCHULTZ	65.5 G	27.2 2					
SW4SE4 DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF	
# OF R PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C'S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 05												
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 04 E												
G1-24561C	20				10/03/984				SNOH 08/15/985	GOTT CARL E	WELL	
1	SE4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				29.0 G		15.0	RM
G1-23417C	21				06/25/979				SNOH 08/29/980	SEVEN LAKES WTR AS	WELL	
1	SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				200.0 G		320.0	RM #5
G1-23558PBKT	21				02/11/980				SNOH 05/29/981	POESCHEL & SCHULTZ	WELL	
1	SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				11.5 G		27.2 2	
G1-23805C	22				03/24/981				SNOH 03/15/982	SEVEN LKS WTR ASSN	WELL	
1	NW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				250.0 G		400.0	RM
G1*05634C	23	05634	05309	04045	06/10/960				SNOH 09/08/960	LAKE GOODWIN LAND	WELL	
1	GL3				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				20.0 G		32.0	A
G1-23555C	23				02/06/980				SNOH 10/31/980	LAKE KI SUNRISE	WT WELL	
1	TR-A BL-B LK KI				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				30.0 G		32.0	R
G1-24426C	23				12/22/983				SNOH 10/15/984	POESCHEL & SCHULTZ	WELL	
1	SW4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				37.0 G		4.5	
G1*00083C	24	00083	00047	00286	01/12/966				SNOH 03/11/966	MARYSVILLE TOWN OF	WELL	
1	SW4SW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL				300.0 G		160.0	P
G1*02379C	24	02379	02223	02096	03/07/952				SNOH 06/20/952	MARYSVILLE TOWN OF	WELL	
1	SW4SW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL				500.0 G		800.0	P AE
G1*02391C	24	02391	02224	01152	03/07/952				SNOH 06/20/952	MARYSVILLE TOWN OF	WELL	
1	SW4SW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL				100.0 G		320.0	P
G1-22636C	25				02/02/976				SNOH 06/30/976	KINGSTON JAMES E	WELL	
1	NW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				50.0 G		9.0	RUE
G1-23387C	25				05/23/979				SNOH 04/15/983	KINGSTON JAMES E	WELL	
1	TRACT 22				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				65.0 G		36.0	S IM
G1*05500C	26	05500	05264	04586	02/10/960				SNOH 08/11/960	LINTH V E	WELL	
1	NW4 NE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION				15.0 G 2		13.6 2	A
									15.0 G 2		13.6 2	4.0 A IS
G1*09058C	26	09058	08566	06997	11/17/967				SNOH 07/26/968	SEVEN LAKES WTR AS	WELL	
1	NW4 SW4 NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				75.0 G		62.0	S RHM
G1-22497C	29				05/15/975				SNOH 10/31/980	SNOHOMISH CO PK&R	WELL	
1	SW4SW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION				75.0 G 2		2.0	C
									75.0 G 2		58.0	80.0 IS
G1-24415C	29				12/14/983				SNOH 03/15/985	DORLAND DAVID	WELL	
1	LOT 6 GL-I KAYAK PT ESTATES				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				57.0 G		42.0	RM
G1-22364C	30				01/07/975				SNOH 10/31/980	SNOHOMISH CO PK&R	WELL	
1	NW4SE4				IRRIGATION				175.0 G		90.0	80.0 IS
G1-23278C	31				12/20/978				SNOH 04/15/983	ILIAD CO	WELL	
1	ONW4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				70.0 G		72.0	RM
G1-24066C	34				04/12/982				SNOH 02/15/983	SEVEN LAKES WTR AS	WELL #7	
1	NW4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				250.0 G			RM #7
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 05 E												
G1*02442C	02	02442	02295	02968	04/09/952				SNOH 08/01/952	HAMMER C D	WELL	
1	GL13				IRRIGATION				156.0 G		30.0	26.0 IS
G1*07494C	02	07494	07040	05169	02/12/965	W			SNOH 05/21/965	ARLINGTON CITY OF	WELLS	
3	GL-7				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL				1700.0 G		1344.0	MHT
G1*09495C	02	09495	00922	06379	06/04/968				SNOH 02/07/969	ASSOC SAND & GRAVE	WELL	
1	W2 GL2				COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL				150.0 G		36.0	P PS
G1*01355C	03	01355	01183	00446	01/31/950				SNOH 04/28/950	KLEIN J	WELL	
1	SW4SE4				IRRIGATION				64.0 G		21.0	17.0 A IS
G1*02115C	03	02115	02020	01488	09/04/951				SNOH 01/24/952	ROBERTSON P V	WELL	
1	GL-8				IRRIGATION				90.0 G		40.0	30.0 AE IS

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# OF RPTS	P	LOC. OF POD/POW (CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	PRO- VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I A C			
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 05																
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 05 E																
G1*02925C	03	02925	02655	01830	01/16/953			SNOH 03/27/953	JANTZ A							
1		NE4SW4			IRRIGATION			150.0 G		40.0		WELL	20.0	AE IS		
G1*04837C	03	04837	04553	03155	04/23/958			SNOH 07/25/958	WINTER W							
1		TR6/7 C	J MURPHY 10-ACRE TRS		IRRIGATION			150.0 G		30.0		WELL	15.0	AE IS		
G1-00675C	03	11070	10741		07/14/970			SNOH 04/07/972	MARYSVILLE CITY OF							
1		GL-1			DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL			2250.0 G		3600.0		WELL				
G1-23427G	05				07/06/979			SNOH 03/31/981	THOMAS JOHN H							
1		NW4SE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION			25.0 G 2		1.0		WELL				
								25.0 G 2		5.0				IS		
G1*01252C	07	01252	01204	00553	10/08/949			SNOH 05/31/950	LORENZEN H							
1		W2NE4SW4			IRRIGATION			100.0 G		21.0		WELL	17.0	A IS		
G1*02021C	07	02021	01859	00847	06/29/951			SNOH 09/28/951	HENNING P							
1		NW4NE4			IRRIGATION			175.0 G		120.0		WELL	60.0	IS		
G1*04749C	07	04749	04481	03110	01/08/958			SNOH 04/21/958	ROTHROCK R E							
1		GL3			DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION			100.0 G 2		20.0		WELL				
								100.0 G 2		29.0	2	WELL	10.0	A AEZ IS		
G1*04864C	07	04864	04577	03181	05/19/958			SNOH 08/15/958	GULHAUGEN O							
1		N2NE4NW4			IRRIGATION			96.0 G		36.0		WELL	18.0	AE IS		
G1-21190C	07				01/18/974			SNOH 12/15/975	HENNING PETER JR							
5		W2NE4/NW4SE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION			648.0 G 3		353.7	3	WELLS		RIE		
								648.0 G 3		353.7	3			RIE		
								648.0 G 3		353.7	3		168.0	RIE IS		
G1*02511C	08	02511	02668	02040	05/12/952	W		SNOH 04/03/953	PETERSON KENNETH							
1		SE4SE4			IRRIGATION			70.0 G		36.0		WELL	18.0	AE IS		
G1*02651C	08	02651	02500	01358	07/23/952			SNOH 12/19/952	SESBY H							
1		NE4SW4			IRRIGATION			90.0 G		40.0		WELL	20.0	IS		
G1*04337C	08	04337	04039	03293	06/05/956			SNOH 08/06/956	DARST L C							
1		L7			IRRIGATION			400.0 G		140.0		WELL	70.0	AE IS		
G1*05119C	08	05119	04784	03389	02/04/959			SNOH 04/17/959	LANG C J							
1		SE4NW4			IRRIGATION			320.0 G		64.0		WELL	32.0	AE IS		
G1*05276C	08	05276	04974	03741	06/02/959			SNOH 10/02/959	WINTER J							
1		SE4SW4			IRRIGATION			200.0 G		40.0		WELL	20.0	AE IS		
G1*05946C	08	05946	05647	04057	05/18/961			SNOH 09/15/961	DRIVSTUEN I							
1		GLB			IRRIGATION			250.0 G		50.0		WELL	25.0	A IS		
G1*06501C	08	06501	06114	04778	10/02/962			SNOH 01/18/963	KAZEN P SR							
1		SE4NW4			IRRIGATION			256.0 G		84.0		WELL	42.0	A IS		
G1*02545C	09	02545	02524	01656	05/20/952			SNOH 12/31/952	BARLOND P E							
1		GL12			IRRIGATION			190.0 G		65.0		WELL	43.0	IS		
G1*04937C	09	04937	04768	03601	07/25/958			SNOH 03/27/959	KING C E							
1		SE4SW4			IRRIGATION			192.0 G		80.0		WELL	40.0	AE IS		
G1*05211C	09	05211	04970	03740	04/14/959			SNOH 10/02/959	STEVENSON E W / M							
1		N2 SE4			IRRIGATION			382.0 G		200.0		WELL	100.0	AE IS		
G1-23648C	09				05/29/980			SNOH 01/15/982	BRITISH HLDGS INC							
1		SW4NE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			140.0 G		98.0		WELL		BM		
G1*02512C	10	02512	02456	02849	05/12/952			SNOH 11/21/952	FOSTER G F							
1		N2 SW4			IRRIGATION			160.0 G		120.0		WELL	60.0	EA IS		
G1*00777C	11	00777	00731	00782	03/20/948			SNOH 06/21/948	MURPHY G ESTATE							
1		SE4SE4			IRRIGATION			250.0 G		140.0		WELL	70.0	IS		
G1*03413C	11	03413	03190	02495	10/23/954			SNOH 01/22/954	GLACIER COLD STOR							
4		SE4 NW4			HEAT EXCHANGE			600.0 G		480.0		WELLS		A		
G1-25680A	12				04/17/990			SNOH / /	TRIPLE T CONST							
1		SW4SE4NW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			38.0 G				WELL				

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# OF R PTS	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 05												
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 05 E												
G1-24564C 1	14 NW4SE4				10/11/984		SNOH	04/15/985	ROBINETT HENRY M	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	31.0 G		8.0		
G1*03967C 1	15 NE4 NE4	03967	03745	02401	04/20/955		SNOH	08/11/955	ARLINGTON CEMETERY	WELL		
					IRRIGATION		C	150.0 G		60.0	P	30.0 AEN IS
G1-23362C 1	15 SE4NE4				04/23/979	S	SNOH	12/15/981	ROLLINS THOMAS ET	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	10.0 G		10.5		
G1-24599C 1	17 SE4NW4				01/30/985		SNOH	08/15/985	MILLER GENE F.	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	40.0 G		6.0		RK
G1-25418A 1	18 SE4SE4				04/04/989		SNOH	/ /	AL FROST	WELL		
					DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION		C	90.0 G 2		44.0 2		9.0
							C	90.0 G 2		44.0 2		
G1-24168C 1	22 NW4NE4				07/27/982		SNOH	06/15/983	BERTILSON ROBT ET	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	50.0 G		25.5		
G1-24900C 1	22 SE4NW4				09/17/986		SNOH	09/15/987	ARLINGTON CITY OF	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL		C	580.0 G		696.0	S	IRM
G1-23569C 1	26 SW4SW4				03/17/980		SNOH	03/13/982	EDGECOMB LDOWRS AS	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	15.0 G		10.0		R
G1-24752C 1	29 SW4				12/04/985		SNOH	08/15/986	MCKEOWN PETER J	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	80.0 G		4.7		
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 06 E												
G1*02680C 1	04 GL3	02680	02504	01655	08/14/952		SNOH	12/19/952	CARLSON H F	WELL		
					IRRIGATION		C	45.0 G		15.0		10.0 E IS
G1*05827C 1	04 SW4SW4SW4	05827	05521	04228	02/06/961		SNOH	05/13/961	CORNING R	UNN POND		
					IRRIGATION		C	500.0 G		100.0		50.0 IS
G1-22353C 2	04 GL-4				06/26/974		SNOH	06/30/976	VANCE DONALD R	WELLS		
					DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION		C	270.0 G 3		52.0 3		R R
							C	270.0 G 3		52.0 3		04151001
							C	270.0 G 3		52.0 3		
G1*00595C 1	05 SE4NE4	00595	00537	00631	07/30/947		SNOH	10/15/947	CUTLER H C / R	WELL		
					IRRIGATION		C	120.0 G		24.0		24.0 IS
G1*00970C 1	05 GL1	00970	00927	00327	08/05/948		SNOH	03/04/949	BAUER J	WELL		
					IRRIGATION		C	200.0 G		10.0		10.0 IS
G1*02298C 1	05 E2E2W2SE4NW4	02298	02120	01212	01/18/952		SNOH	04/04/952	PRICE J M	WELL		
					IRRIGATION		C	45.0 G		8.0		4.0 AE IS
G1*06177C 2	05 NW4SE4	06177	05969	04696	02/09/962		SNOH	10/08/962	TILLMAN D C	WELL/INFILTRATION TR		
					IRRIGATION		C	135.0 G		60.0		30.0 IS
G1-00037C 1	05 NE4SW4	10833	10124		05/04/970		SNOH	02/10/971	BORSETH DONALD H	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	100.0 G		27.9		R
G1-00394C 1	05 NW4SE4	11281	10591		10/06/970		SNOH	12/07/971	TILLMAN DONALD C	WELL		
					DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING		C	20.0 G 2		1.0		
							C	20.0 G 2		7.0		
G1-00442C 1	05 GL-1	11269	10288		10/01/970		SNOH	04/28/971	GEMMER/PARSON/BARK	WELL		
					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	200.0 G		83.7		THNR
G1*00513C 1	05 SE4 SE4 NW4	11531	10525		01/18/971		SNOH	11/16/971	TILLMAN DONALD C	WELL		
					DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION		C	200.0 G 3		1.0		RN
							C	200.0 G 3		1.0		RN
							C	200.0 G 3		37.0		17.0 RN RN 05150915
G1-23494G 1	05 SW4SE4				10/22/979		SNOH	07/16/984	TILLMAN DONALD C	WELL		
					DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION		C	180.0 G 3		60.0 3		
							C	180.0 G 3		60.0 3		
							C	180.0 G 3		60.0 3		30.0 IS
G1*03695C 1	06 GL4	03695	03460	02432	07/02/954		SNOH	10/15/954	HOLLAND C	WELL		
					IRRIGATION		C	100.0 G		46.0	P	23.0 E IS

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF								
# OF R PTS	P LOC.	OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE			INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	PRO- USE	TIME OF USE	R R I	R R A	R R C	
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 05																			
TOWNSHIP - 32 RANGE - 04 E																			
STOCK WATERING C 10.0 G 2 6.0 RN																			
G1x04391C	23	04391	04145	05283	08/02/956			SNOH 11/28/956	PETERSON L			INEILTRATION TR							
1	SE4SE4				IRRIGATION			C 90.0 G		24.0		12.0		E		IS			
G1-25778A	26				07/30/990			SNOH / /	SUNDAY LK COM CLUB WELL										
1	PARCEL A				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 60.0 G											
G1-25779A	26				07/03/990			SNOH / /	SUNDAY LK COM CLUB WELL										
1	PARCEL B SUNDAD LK PLAT				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 35.0 G											
G1-24814C	27				04/11/986			SNOH 10/15/986	WITHERS W T			WELL							
1	SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 35.0 G		5.4				R					
G1x00741C	29	00741	00670	00615	02/20/948			SNOH 04/16/948	STANWOOD WTR CO			WELL							
1	NW4NE4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C 2000.0 G 2		2400.0 2									
G1-223790	31				01/06/975			SNOH 08/31/981	OIEN TED			WELL							
1	NE4NE4				IRRIGATION			C 120.0 G		76.4		45.0		R		IS			
G1-21978C	34				07/01/974			SNOH 04/15/976	YOUNGREN JOE L			WELL							
1	NE4SE4				IRRIGATION			C 2007.0 G		191.0		100.0		R		IS			
G1-22554C	35				07/30/975			SNOH 07/30/976	SILVER SPRINGS EST WELL										
1	NE4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 50.0 G		30.6				RM					
G1-22605A	35				10/29/975			SNOH / /	LANGSJOEN JOHN P			WELL							
1	L 35 WELL ST SILVER SRR ESTADOMESTIC MULTIPLE							C 20.0 G											
TOWNSHIP - 32 RANGE - 05 E																			
G1-00195C	06	11257	10678		09/28/970			SNOH 02/18/972	CHARBONNEAU LLOYD			WELL							
1	54 OF GOVT LOT 7				DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING			C 15.0 G 2		1.0									
G1-00693C	06	11254	10734		09/25/970			SNOH 03/31/972	HOLLINGSWORTH C E			WELL							
1	GL-7				DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING			C 25.0 G 2		1.0				R					
G1-20381C	07				12/08/972			SNOH 01/03/974	HOMSTAD E / L			WELL							
1	GOVT LOT 3				DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING			C 20.0 G 2		1.0									
G1-22884C	23				06/01/977			SNOH 04/28/978	SHULER DALE			WELL							
1	SW4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 32.0 G		7.2				E					
G1-24638C	27				04/19/985			SNOH 02/14/986	THOMAS BROTHERS			WELLS							
3	SW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 63.0 G		34.0				M					
G1-25177C	27				01/12/988			SNOH 06/15/990	THOMAS WTR SERVICE WELLS										
2	NE4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 58.0 G		24.5				RM		00000000			
G1x02111C	30	02111	01910	02026	08/30/951			SNOH 11/05/951	NOURSE L C			WELL							
1	SW4NE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION			C 80.0 G 2		16.0 2									
G1-25253C	30				06/08/988			SNOH 03/15/989	EIGHT IS ENOUGH AS WELL										
1	GL-3				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 43.0 G		4.0				R					
G1-25220A	31				04/27/988			SNOH / /	SCHULTZ RONALD			WELL							
1	NE4 SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 17.0 G											
G1x02354C	35	02354	02256	01573	02/25/952			SNOH 07/07/952	BREEKVELDT B J			WELL							
1	L-5				IRRIGATION			C 288.0 G		100.0		50.0		AE		IS			
G1-23942C	35				09/25/981			SNOH 07/17/989	STILLAGUAMISH TRIB WELL										
1	SW4NW4				FISH PROPAGATION			C 120.0 G		144.0				R		09010601			
TOWNSHIP - 32 RANGE - 06 E																			
G1-23767C	11				02/10/981			SNOH 10/14/988	ST DEPT OF WILD LI WELL										
1	NW4NE4NE4NE4				FISH PROPAGATION			C 550.0 G		527.0				S					
G1x04882C	15	04882	04503	03238	06/10/958			SNOH 08/26/958	JANTZ B			WELL							

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FOR R PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	PRO-	TIME OF USE	R R I	R R A	R R C	
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 05																
TOWNSHIP - 32 RANGE - 06 E																
1	E2NE4NW4								IRRIGATION	C	100.0 G	40.0		20.0	AE IS	
G1-21071C	19				11/27/973				IRRIGATION	C	125.0 G	200.0		100.0	IS	
G1-24628G	19				03/26/985				IRRIGATION	C	275.0 G	180.0		150.0	IS	
G1*10898C	21 10898	10179		07679	05/20/970				DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	10.0 G	1.0			RN	
G1*10909C	21 10909	10188		07681	05/26/970				DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	10.0 G	1.0			RN	
G1-25632A	28				02/03/990				IRRIGATION	C	100.0 G			3.0		
G1*05343C	33 05343	05026		03766	07/23/959				IRRIGATION	C	400.0 G	80.0		40.0	A IS	
G1*11096C	33 11096	10270		07292	07/27/970				DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING	C	30.0 G 2	1.0			NR NR	
G1-23887G	34				07/20/981				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C	50.0 G 2	1.0		5.0	IS	
TOWNSHIP - 32 RANGE - 07 E																
G1*05042C	17 05042	04687		03475	10/20/958				IRRIGATION	C	60.0 G	48.0		30.0	AE IS	
G1-24057C	19				03/30/982				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	58.0 G 2	12.9				
G1-23294C	30				01/18/979				DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	7.0 G	.5				

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# OF R PTS	P LOC.	OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07													
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 05 E													
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 05 E													
G1*04719C	01	04719	04437	03299	10/30/957			SNOH 01/31/958	HUNTLEY A R	WELL/INFILTRATION TR			
2	L-12	CATHCART DIV			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C 15.0 G 3		21.6	3		
					FISH PROPAGATION			C 15.0 G 3		21.6	3		
					IRRIGATION			C 15.0 G 3		21.6	3	.5	A A IS
G1*05102C	01	05102	04847	05348	01/19/959			SNOH 06/11/959	GOODWIN E A	WELL			
1	L2	CATHCART DIV 1			STOCK WATERING			C 24.0 G 2		9.0	2		
					IRRIGATION			C 24.0 G 2		9.0	2	4.0	AEN# AEN# IS
G1-25197P	01				03/04/988			SNOH 03/15/990	SYVERSON STANLEY	WELL			
1	L-5	BL-1 WOOD SHIRE			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 25.0 G		4.0			R 00000000
G1*03605C	12	05605	05274	04334	05/16/960			SNOH 08/11/960	DONAHOE R P / J M	SUMP			
1	TR140	CARTHART DIV 1			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C 10.0 G		5.6			A
G1*06069C	24	06069	05743	04673	10/02/961	R		SNOH 01/12/962	FINROW BETTY ANN	WELL			
1	N2	SE4 NW4			COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C 95.0 G		107.0			AN
G1-22974C	24				10/05/977			SNOH 12/15/978	CROSS VAL WTR ASSN WELL				
1	SE4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 900.0 G		1200.0			REM
G1-25582A	24				12/11/989			SNOH / /	CROSS VAL WTR ASSC WELL				
1	N2SW4NW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL			C 1000.0 G		1613.0			
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 06 E													
G1*08653C	01	08653	07996	06141	03/28/967			SNOH 06/28/967	SNOHOMISH CO RD #3	WELL			AP 06011201
1	GL1				COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C 90.0 G		34.9			
G1*01586C	02	01586	01403	00544	07/13/950			SNOH 11/09/950	DENNIS O M	WELL			
1	NW4SE4				IRRIGATION			C 110.0 G		13.5		9.0	E IS
G1*02147C	02	02147	01964	01693	09/24/951			SNOH 12/14/951	DAVIS G B	WELL			
1	NE4SE4				IRRIGATION			C 150.0 G		45.0		30.0	IS
G1*02609C	02	02609	02425	01819	06/23/952			SNOH 10/17/952	HANSEY L R	WELL			
1	GL-1				IRRIGATION			C 200.0 G		70.0		35.0	AE IS
G1-21483C	02				04/11/974			SNOH 05/30/975	GOSHORN HELEN D	WELL			
1	NE4	SW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C 10.08G 2		1.0			R
					STOCK WATERING			C 10.08G 2		.5			R
G1*00671C	11	00671	00625	00330	11/22/947			SNOH 02/25/948	WA ST D O I	WELLS			
2	NW4SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 1000.0 G		336.0			
G1-21266C	12				02/19/974			SNOH 08/16/976	VAN HULE ANTHONY F	WELLS			
2	S2	SE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C 200.0 G 3		1.0			R
					STOCK WATERING			C 200.0 G 3		2.0			R
					IRRIGATION			C 200.0 G 3		90.0		45.0	R IS
G1-23634C	12				06/30/980			SNOH 11/15/982	CONNELLY DOUGLAS	WELL			
1	N2				COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C 200.0 G		11.0			K
G1*00041C	13	00041	00044	00269	11/08/945			SNOH 02/28/946	O'DELL J	WELL			
1	NW4NE4				IRRIGATION			C 180.0 G		40.0		40.0	IS
G1*02130C	13	02130	02151	02121	09/10/951			SNOH 05/06/952	WEISHAUP A	WELL			
1	NW4SW4				IRRIGATION			C 170.0 G		80.0		40.0	IS
G1-24197P	13				11/05/982			SNOH 05/15/990	DECK JOHN J	WELL			
1	NE4SW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			C 35.0 G 2		5			IRM
					STOCK WATERING			C 35.0 G 2		15.9			IRM
G1*02412C	14	02412	02238	01203	03/25/952			SNOH 06/30/952	HANSEN J P	WELL			
1	GL-2				IRRIGATION			C 200.0 G		60.0		30.0	IS
G1-25577A	14				12/04/989			SNOH / /	MEADOW WOOD FARMS	WELL			
1	NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C 20.0 G 2					
					STOCK WATERING			C 20.0 G 2					
G1-00190C	18	10409	09676		09/16/969			SNOH 04/24/970	DREIER WERNER	WELL			
1	GL-4				IRRIGATION			C 30.0 G		5.7		3.0	N 03010930

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# OF R PTS	P LOC.	OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE			INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I A C	
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07																
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 06 E																
G1-20695C	19				06/11/973			SNOH 04/15/974	WENTZ FAY K ET AL	WELL						
1	S2NE4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			40.0 G			4.0				THR	
G1-25273A	20				07/06/988			SNOH / /	LUECKENOTTE LEON	WELL						
1	NE4NE4SW4				IRRIGATION			600.0 G			315.0					
G1-25542P	21				09/27/989			SNOH 06/15/990	EDWIN J BECKER	WELL						\$RM
1	NE4SW4SE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			14.0 G			5.0					
G1-21490C	22				04/12/974			SNOH 12/15/976	WALKER E/PRIOR M	WELL						
1	W2 NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			60.0 G 3			3.0				R	
					DOMESTIC GENERAL			60.0 G 3			3.0				R	
					IRRIGATION			60.0 G 3			16.0		8.0		R	
															IS	
G1-24022C	22				01/15/982			SNOH 12/14/984	BURGESS INTERSTATE	WELLS						M
3	LOTS 1 11 & 9				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			13.0 G			8.5					
G1-00193C	24	09668	08964		07/02/968			SNOH 02/26/969	WA ST D O I	WELL						
1	NE4NW4SW4				DOMESTIC GENERAL			300.0 G			30.0					
G1-23523C	24				01/28/980			SNOH 08/15/984	ELLEDGE CONRAD C	WELL						R
1	SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			10.0 G			8.0					
G1-24325C	25				06/21/983			SNOH 09/14/984	ILIAD INC	WELL						
1	W2NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			8.0 G			6.7					
G1-25041P	26				08/05/987			SNOH 10/14/988	WEISS ANDREW R	WELL						
1	SW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			38.0 G			4.5					
G1-25213P	26				04/18/988			SNOH 01/04/989	MT FOREST WATER	WELL						\$R
1	NW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			35.0 G			21.0					
G1-25475P	26				06/15/989			SNOH 11/15/990	DARRELL G SMITH	WELL						
1	SE4NW4NW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			15.0 G 2			5				R	
					IRRIGATION			15.0 G 2			2.0		1.5		R	
															IS	
G1-25564A	26				09/20/989			SNOH / /	COLE D SMITH	WELL						
1	NW4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			5.0 G								
G1-25026C	27				06/22/987			SNOH 12/15/987	SOURBEER JOHN & C	WELL						R
1	SE4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			30.0 G			4.5					
G1-25222P	27				04/28/988			SNOH 03/15/989	MORGAN NOEL	WELL						
1	L-4 MORGANS LANDING				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			15.0 G			4.5				R	
																00000000
G1-22078C	28				09/05/974			SNOH 12/15/976	WELCH ROBERT J ET	WELL						R
1	SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			20.0 G			2.0					
G1-24379C	32				08/31/983			SNOH 07/16/984	SPRAGUE RUTH E	WELL						
1	SE4SE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			10.0 G			1.0					
G1*09316C	35	09316	08909	06767	03/18/968			SNOH 01/24/969	DE JONG W	WELL						
1	NE4 SW4 NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			28.0 G 2			1.5					
					STOCK WATERING			28.0 G 2			33.5					
G1-00594C	35	10425	09702		09/26/969			SNOH 05/06/970	MT FOREST CORP	WELL						RH
1	NW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			110.0 G			88.0					
G1-22043C	35				08/12/974			SNOH 02/18/976	CROSS VALLEY WTR A	WELL						T
1	NW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			165.0 G			88.0					
G1-23027C	35				01/09/978			SNOH 02/15/979	SEVENTH HEAVEN INC	WELL						RE
1	NE4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			19.0 G			12.0					
G1-23697C	35				10/20/980			SNOH 10/30/981	CROSS VLY WTR ASSN	WELL						M
1	NW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			700.0 G			659.0					
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 07 E																
G1-24833C	02				05/15/986			SNOH 04/15/988	GARY JOHNSON&BH	WELL						
1	SW4NE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE			10.0 G			67					
G1-23386C	03				05/18/979			SNOH 10/30/981	BURGESS/BURGER/HEI	WELL						R
1	NE4SW4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			12.0 G			12.0					
G1*00939S	05	00939		00701	01/00/945			SNOH / /	SMITH P R	WELL						

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# OF R PTS	P LOC.	QF	POD/POW (CHG #)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07													
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 07 E													
1	GL-6								STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION	C	200.0 G 2	53.0 2	
									IRRIGATION	C	200.0 G 2	53.0 2	35.0 % IS
G1*009408	05	00940		00702	01/00/945				SNOW / / SMITH D R				WELL
1	NW4SE4								DOMESTIC GENERAL IRRIGATION	C	50.0 G 2	3.0 2	2.0 % IS
G1*01760C	05	01760	01571	01699	12/26/950	E			SNOW 03/09/951 SMITH D R				WELL
1	GL7								STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION	C	200.0 G 2	86.0 2	43.0 AE IS
G1*02266C	05	02266	02081	02087	12/20/951				SNOW 03/14/952 FLEMING D				WELL
1	NE4SE4								IRRIGATION	C	200.0 G 2	80.0	40.0 AE IS
G1-20088CBL	06				04/24/972				SNOW 01/03/974 OHLSEN ALICE ET UX				WELL
1	2SE4SE4								DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C	10.0 G 1	1.0	70.0 R 05151015 2 2 0
G1*02929C	07	02929	02649	01576	01/19/953				SNOW 03/26/953 HEGEWALD M				WELL
1	B2NE4								IRRIGATION	C	210.0 G 2	80.0	40.0 AE IS
G1-20088CAL	07				04/24/972				SNOW 01/03/974 OHLSEN ALICE ET UX				WELL
1	2NE4NE4								DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C	10.0 G 1	1.0	70.0 R 05151015 2 2 0
G1-24225C	07				01/13/983				SNOW 08/15/983 ROESLER TIMBER CO				WELL
1	SE4SE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	30.0 G 1	20.7	
G1*05144C	09	05144	04862	03455	02/17/959				SNOW 06/23/959 BARR D R				WELL
1	SE4NE4								IRRIGATION	C	250.0 G 2	190.0	95.0 AE IS
G1-23726C	11				12/17/980				SNOW 01/15/982 BARMON DANIEL J				WELL
1	L-46 RIVER KING ESTS								DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	10.0 G 1	1.0	
G1*01806C	12	01806	01674	01323	02/02/951				SNOW 05/29/951 STITT E M				WELL
1	NW4NE4								DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C	105.0 G 2	100.0 2	50.0 IS
G1-23107A	18				05/15/978				SNOW / / NEATHERLIN TIMBER				WELLS
2	NW4SE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	30.0 G 1		
G1-22879C	19				05/18/977				SNOW 03/15/978 LOVELESS RODNEY L				WELL
1	SW4SE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	14.0 G 1	22.4	R
G1-23596C	19				04/23/980				SNOW 06/30/981 HEATHERCREST SER I				WELL
1	NW4SE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	25.0 G 1	17.6	RM
G1-25298P	27				09/01/988				SNOW 06/15/989 CYO J ROMENELLI				WELL
1	N2NE4NE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	16.0 G 1	7.5	\$RM
G1-25008C	31				04/20/987				SNOW 08/15/988 EASTERLY JIM				WELL
1	SE4NW4								DOMESTIC SINGLE COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C	10.0 G 2	1.0 2	
TOWNSHIP - 28 RANGE - 04 E													
G1*03267C	01	03267	03085	01666	06/12/953				SNOW 10/23/953 SIEVERS & DUECY				WELL
1	NE4SW4NE4								COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C	1250.0 G 2	224.0	
G1*05830C	11	05830	05513	03941	02/09/961				SNOW 05/08/961 MODERN HOME BUILDE				WELL
1	N2 NE4 NE4								COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C	650.0 G 1	481.0	
G1-21297C	11				02/27/974				SNOW 07/30/976 KOHKOKU USA INC				WELL
1	NE4SE4								COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C	200.0 G 1	160.0	B
TOWNSHIP - 28 RANGE - 05 E													
G1*05955C	04	05955	05608	04864	05/22/961				SNOW 08/07/961 WEYERHAEUSER CO				WELL
1	GL1								COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C	40.0 G 1	64.0	A
G1*00589S	07	00589		00550	10/01/943				SNOW / / PINEHURST WTR DIST				WELL
1	SW4SW4NE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	300.0 G 1		
G1*00597C	07	00597	00629	00594	08/04/947				SNOW 03/03/948 PINEHURST WATER DI				WELL
1	NE4SE4NE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	250.0 G 1	200.0	

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U	PRO-VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07																					
TOWNSHIP - 28 RANGE - 05 E																					
G1*00676S	07	00676		00552	00/00/923		SNOH	1200.0	G	SNOHOMISH CO PUD 1 WELL		C			63.0						
1		SW4NE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*00677S	07	00677		00553	05/29/934		SNOH	300.0	G	SNOHOMISH CO PUD 1 WELL		C			94.0						
1		SW4NE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*00678S	07	00678		00554	00/00/944		SNOH	300.0	G	SNOHOMISH CO PUD 1 WELL		C			94.0						
1		SW4NE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*04087C	07	04087	03818	02579	08/16/955		SNOH	475.0	G	SNOHOMISH CO PUD 1 WELL		C			760.0						A
1		GL3			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*06495C	11	06495	06072	04921	10/01/962		SNOH	3.0	G	WELCH R L WELL		C			4.8						A
1		NW4SW4NE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE																
G1*01157C	12	01157	01633	01075	03/18/949		SNOH	300.0	G 2	USDI BPA		C			161.0	2					A
1		SE4SE4			DOMESTIC GENERAL HEAT EXCHANGE										161.0	2					A
G1*04289C	17	04289	04027	02811	04/23/956		SNOH	585.0	G	SNOHOMISH CO PUD 1 WELL		C			936.0						AE
1		SW4NE4SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*03386C	25	03386	03180	02424	09/29/933		SNOH	190.0	G	HERETH L W WELL		C			100.0			50.0			AE IS
1		NW4SE4NE4			IRRIGATION																
G1*04486C	25	04486	04213	03045	01/04/957		SNOH	120.0	G	WILSON N C WELL		C			100.0			50.0			AE IS
1		W2NW4SW4	/&OR SW4 NW4		IRRIGATION																
G1-23383C	32				05/17/979		SNOH	300.0	G	UNITED DEVELOP COR WELL		C			60.0			60.0			IS
1		N2SW4			IRRIGATION																
G1*07165C	36	07165	06921	05088	05/18/964		SNOH	10.0	G 2	WA ST D N R WELL		C			5.6	2					
1		SE4 SW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING										5.6	2					
TOWNSHIP - 28 RANGE - 06 E																					
G1*02291C	08	02291	02100	01173	01/11/952		SNOH	60.0	G	HECK O WELL		C			16.0			8.0			E IS
1		SW4SW4			IRRIGATION																
G1-22271C	14				11/14/974		SNOH	10.0	G	EASTMAN DEWEY G WELL		C			1.0						
1		SW4SW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE																
G1*03583C	17	03583	03501	02513	04/16/954		SNOH	585.0	G	BARTELHEIMER R E INFILTRATION TR		C			112.0			56.0			IS
1		SW4SE4			IRRIGATION																
G1*04808C	18	04808	04537	03544	03/17/958		SNOH	200.0	G	SNOHOMISH SNO / GR WELL		C			320.0						A
1		L39/40	HOGANS ACRE TRS		COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL																
G1*05555C	18	05555	05233	04150	04/06/960		SNOH	750.0	G	NORTHERN PACIFIC R WELL		C			800.0						A
1		L8 BL1 E C	FERGUSONS 1ST		ADDEHEAT EXCHANGE																
G1-00585C	25	11262	10674		09/29/970		SNOH	60.0	G	JONES ETHAN E WELL		C			19.8						THR
1		LT-8	PLAT OF MARBELLO		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE																
G1*02099C	29	02099	01906	01292	08/27/951		SNOH	130.0	G	DRENNON G A WELL		C			26.0			13.0			IS
1		NE4SE4			IRRIGATION																
G1*03575C	29	03575	03385	02136	04/12/954		SNOH	200.0	G	TREOSTI J WELL		C			100.0			50.0			AE IS
1		NW4SW4			IRRIGATION																
G1-21466C	29				04/10/974		SNOH	400.0	G	TESTER WILLIAM N WELL		C			240.0			120.0			R IS
1		NE4NW4SW4			IRRIGATION																
G1-20400C	30				01/05/973		SNOH	28.450	3	BAILEY CLIFFORD E WELL		C			2.0						
1		GL-4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE STOCK WATERING										22.4	2					
					STOCK WATERING										22.4	2					
G1*00887C	32	00887	01147	01029	06/01/948		SNOH	115.0	G	KRIEGER W V WELL		C			35.0			20.0			IS
1		SW6NW4			IRRIGATION																
G1*02395C	32	02395	02260	02161	03/20/952		SNOH	75.0	G	LAUTERBACH E A WELL		C			45.0			30.0			IS
1		SE4NE4			IRRIGATION																
G1*04699C	34	04699	04424	03123	09/30/957		SNOH			MCKENNON F WELL											

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PTS P	LOC.	OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07													
TOWNSHIP - 29 RANGE - 04 E													
1	LOT 6	PRIEST POINT DIV 2		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	35.0 G					
G1*07359C	08	07359	07176	05571	10/13/964								
3	SE4SE4NW4/SW4SE4NW4/SW4NW4SE			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE IRRIGATION			C	135.0 G 2	96.0 2	40.0	HMT T	1S	
G1-24188C	08			10/04/982									
1	NW4SE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	15.0 G	24.0		M		
G1-24971P	16			12/17/986									
1	L-76 B-A	HAT ISLAND		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	8.0 G	4.3				\$RM
G1-24972P	16			12/17/986									
1	L-93 B-A	HAT ISLAND		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	8.0 G	4.3				\$RM
TOWNSHIP - 29 RANGE - 05 E													
G1*07472C	01	07472	07032	05184	01/25/965								
1	TRI95	SUNNYSIDE 5 AC TR		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE STOCK WATERING			C	25.0 G 2	2.7 3.4				
G1*04221C	02	04221	03943	03100	02/14/956	E							
1	S2 L3			DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL			C	1000.0 G	1344.0				
G1*07276C	02	07276	06864	05469	07/27/964								
1	GL3			DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL			C	1000.0 G	1176.0				AH
G1-24894C	02			09/11/986									
1	GL-2			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	32.0 G	4.5				00000000
G1*08792C	19	08792	08147	05882	06/15/967								
3	GL-3			COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C	900.0 G	609.0				A
G1*09168C	19	09168	08470	06082	01/24/968								
1	GL3			COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C	400.0 G	278.0				R 06011031
G1*03464C	20	03464	03251	02186	12/23/953								
1	L7 BL661	EVERETT DIV NO 1		HEAT EXCHANGE			C	750.0 G	800.0				A
G1*04986C	20	04986	04665	03358	09/02/958	E							
1	L4 BL661	EVERETT DIV1		HEAT EXCHANGE			C	350.0 G	600.0				A
G1*05557C	32	05557	05303	03848	04/12/960								
2	NW4 NW4			HEAT EXCHANGE			P	750.0 G	1200.0				A
TOWNSHIP - 29 RANGE - 06 E													
G1*10007C	04	10007	09537	06783	02/05/969								
1	GL2			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	40.0 G	12.5				H
G1-00106C	04	08081	08244		05/10/966								
1	GL-2			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	50.0 G	12.5				
G1*08290C	06	08290	07853	05819	09/09/966								
1	GL2			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C	10.0 G	1.0				
G1*00287S	07	00287		00239	05/00/944								
1	GL-5			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C	100.0 G 3	20.0 2				
				COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL IRRIGATION			C	100.0 G 3	20.0 2	9.0			IS
G1*00782C	08	00782	00702	00168	03/23/948								
1	SE4SE4NE4			DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL			C	1200.0 G	700.0				
G1*00783C	08	00783	00703	00169	03/23/948	E							
1	SE4SE4NE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C	1200.0 G	700.0				
G1-25051C	10			08/12/987									
2	L-6; L-2	SUNSET RIDGE		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	25.0 G	23.8				MR 00000000
G1-25538A	15			08/23/989									
1	S2SE4NW4NW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	90.0 G					
G1-22424C	16			01/30/975									
1	SE4NE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	60.0 G	35.0				R

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PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07												
TOWNSHIP - 29 RANGE - 06 E												
G1-20952C	17				10/04/973				SNOH 03/28/975 SCHILLING ROBERT A WELL			
1	T 3 P SORENSONS 5 ACRE TRACT				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE IRRIGATION				C 12.0 G 2 C 12.0 G 2	2.0 6.0		R IS
G1-24988P	18				03/18/987				SNOH 11/15/988 WOOLWORTH RICHARD WELL			
1	LOT 5				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 6.0 G	3.5		RM
G1*02100C	19 02100	01967		02259	08/27/951	E			SNOH 12/18/951 CLARK F WELL	16.0		IS
1	PL NO 1 IDEAL GARDEN TRS				FISH PROPAGATION				C 10.0 G			
G1-23030C	21				01/06/978				SNOH 10/31/978 NASH JAMES L WELL			
1	SE4SW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION				C 30.0 G 2 C 30.0 G 2	8.0 2 8.0 2		R IS
G1-22621C	25				12/17/975				SNOH 07/30/976 SIM JAMES H WELL			
1	LT 3 THREE LK LUMBER CO #2				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 40.0 G	9.0		R
G1-21133C	31				12/14/973				SNOH 04/30/975 MORRIS R H WELL			
1	L3 BL A SUNNYSDE L C ACRE TR				DOMESTIC SINGLE				C 10.0 G	1.0		R
G1-24149C	31				06/18/982				SNOH 09/15/983 SCHMIDT RICHARD E WELL			
1	NW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 35.0 G	6.0		
G1-25378P	35				01/25/989				SNOH 03/15/990 MARK STRIKER WELL			IRK
1	SW4SW4SW4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 13.0 G	10.5		
TOWNSHIP - 29 RANGE - 07 E												
G1-22762C	04				11/15/976				SNOH 01/31/978 C P R CONSTRUCTION WELLS			
2	SW4SW4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 175.0 G	112.5		R
G1*08218C	27 08218	07708		06362	07/27/966				SNOH 12/08/966 B S A SEATTLE CHIE WELL			AH
1	NE4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 30.0 G	2.7		
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 04 E												
G1-00164C	01 10534	09799			12/02/969				SNOH 08/10/970 LANDS AND WATER IN WELL			
1	TR 27 PL TU R T 2 IN SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 200.0 G	46.5		R
G1-25599A	01				12/29/989				SNOH / / R YOUNG WELL			
1	GL-2				DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION				C 30.0 G 3 C 30.0 G 3 C 30.0 G 3		10.0	
G1*10384C	03 10384	09410		07206	09/02/969				SNOH 11/25/969 BATHER K M WELL			RHTM
1	GL3				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 95.0 G	24.0		
G1-24941P	06				12/02/986				SNOH 06/15/989 WTB FLACK WELL			IRM
1	LOT 3				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 40.0 G	3.0		
G1-24969P	06				01/21/987				SNOH 08/15/988 KAYAK RIDGE PART WELL			IRM
1	SE4NE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 40.0 G	10.5		
G1-20710C	07				06/18/973				SNOH 08/15/988 TULARE BEACH ASSN WELL			IM
1	GOVT LOT 3				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE FIRE PROTECTION				C 40.0 G 2 C 40.0 G 2	18.8 2 18.8 2		IM
G1-25148P	08				12/04/987				SNOH 01/16/990 BRUST W & GOLDFINC WELLS			IRM 00000000
2	LOT 9				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 25.0 G	12.0		
G1-20532C	17				04/06/973				SNOH 08/15/988 SPEE BI DAH WATER WELL			
1	L 3 BL 1 PL SPEE BI DAH WTR				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 50.0 G	10.0		
G1-22226C	17				11/12/974				SNOH 08/15/988 OCHS ANDREW ET AL WELL			IM
1	L-2 BL-4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 10.0 G	2.0		
G1-24544P	17				09/05/984				SNOH 09/15/988 TULALIP SHORES ASN WELLS			IMRK
2	TR-B & LOT 98 TULALIP SHORES				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 45.0 G	7.7		
G1-24545C	17				09/05/984				SNOH 08/15/988 TULALIP SHORES ASN WELL			IM
1	TR-B TULALIP SHORES DIV A				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 6.0 G	7.7		
G1-25401A	17				03/08/989				SNOH / / SPEEBIDAH & WTR SY WELL			
1	LOT 6 BLK 2				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE				C 35.0 G			
G1-20257A	21				08/21/972				SNOH / / UPPER TULALIP HGHT WELL			

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WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07																			
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 04 E																			
1	PL TULALIP HEIGHTS								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			50.0 G						80.0	
G1-20427C	21				01/25/973			SNOH 02/01/974	ARCADIA WATER DIST WELL			60.0 G						12.0	
1	GL-3								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE										
G1-25585A	21				12/19/989			SNOH / /	L&V NESS WELL			25.0 G							
1	GL-4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE										
G1-23529C	25				12/14/979			SNOH 02/15/984	ILIAD INC WELL			30.0 G						30.0	
1	L-9 BLK-1 AQUA HILLS								DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL										
G1-23341C	26				02/08/979			SNOH 02/15/984	ILIAD, INC WELL			25.0 G						30.0	
1	SE4SE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE										
G1-25146A	26				12/10/987			SNOH / /	ILIAD INC WELL			17.0 G							00000000
1	L-16 BL-1 MARYSVILLE EST								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE										
G1-21630C	35				05/14/974			SNOH 10/31/975	SOUTH SOUND VW WTR WELL			50.0 G						7.2	
1	SE4SE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE										R
G1-21368A	36				03/15/974			SNOH / /	CHADWICK ERNEST F WELLS			75.0 G							
2	SE4 SE4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE										
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 05 E																			
G1*04772C	03 04772	04560	03361	02/11/958				SNOH 08/04/958	KLEIN NEIL WELL			75.0 G						34.0	17.0 AE IS
1	N2SE4SE4				IRRIGATION														
G1*05539C	03 05539	05278	04059	03/28/980				SNOH 08/19/980	GANGLER P WELL			80.0 G						40.0	20.0 AEK IS
1	GL3				IRRIGATION														
G1*05710C	03 05710	05379	04992	08/22/960				SNOH 11/07/960	GANGLER P WELL			100.0 G						40.0	20.0 AE IS
1	NE4 NE4 NW4				IRRIGATION														
G1-24966P	03				12/16/986			SNOH 10/15/987	ISLAND POND CORP WELL			50.0 G						7.8	
1	SE4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE														
G1*02810C	04 02810	02575	01761	10/30/952				SNOH 01/30/953	STEINEKE H W WELL			128.0 G						60.0	30.0 IS
1	SE4NE4				IRRIGATION														
G1*02911C	04 02911	02652	02408	01/12/953	E			SNOH 03/27/953	HAMMER D J WELL			48.0 G						20.0	10.0 AEN IS
1	SE4 NE4				IRRIGATION														
G1*03174C	04 03174	02949	02475	04/21/953				SNOH 07/31/953	STEEN F WELL			250.0 G						120.0	60.0 E IS
1	GL2				IRRIGATION														
G1*02058C	05 02058	01893	00954	08/01/951				SNOH 10/26/951	YANDLE H C WELL			90.0 G						60.0	30.0 E IS
1	SW4NW4				IRRIGATION														
G1*05508C	05 05508	05172	03768	02/24/960				SNOH 05/06/960	JOHNSON H A WELL			104.0 G						50.0	25.0 A IS
1	GL3				IRRIGATION														
G1-23459A	07				08/06/979			SNOH / /	MITCHELL H LEE WELL			10.0 G							
1	SE4NW4, L-18 MARYSVILLE HGTS				DOMESTIC SINGLE														
G1*02216C	09 02216	02060	01342	11/14/951				SNOH 02/25/952	DOBESH H C WELL			100.0 G						14.0	7.0 E IS
1	N2S2SW4SE4				IRRIGATION														
G1-21861C	09				06/13/974			SNOH 09/15/975	BARKLY RAYMOND G WELL			50.0 G						10.8	
1	NW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE														R
G1*01697C	10 01697	01567	01608	10/05/950	E			SNOH 03/09/951	CHRISTOFFERSON F F WELL			300.0 G						150.0	100.0 E IS
1	NW4NE4				IRRIGATION														
G1*02217C	10 02217	02061	01383	11/14/951				SNOH 02/25/952	EASTERLY F H WELL			25.0 G						4.0	2.0 E IS
1	SE4SW4SW4				IRRIGATION														
G1*02341C	10 02341	02160	01428	02/18/952				SNOH 05/06/952	AUSTIN J E WELL			70.0 G						14.0	7.0 A IS
1	NW4SW4				IRRIGATION														
G1*04696C	10 04696	04435	03213	09/25/957				SNOH 01/31/958	ZIEBELL A G WELL			25.0 G						40.0	
1	SE4				STOCK WATERING														A
G1*05864C	10 05864	05542	04209	03/08/961				SNOH 06/08/961	MACY E E WELL			30.0 G 2						9.6	
1	E2 W2 SE4 SW4 SW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION							30.0 G 2						9.6	2.0 IS

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF						
NOF R	PTS P	LOC.	OF	POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U	PRO-VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I	R R A
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07																	
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 05 E																	
G1-20714C	1	10			06/18/973			SNOH 04/15/976	ANDERSON EMERY	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	53.0 G		18.0						R	
G1-24897C	1	10			09/15/986			SNOH 10/15/987	COUNTRY MOBILE EST	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	125.0 G		18.0						M	
G1-23318C	1	11			03/02/979			SNOH 10/31/980	JOHNSON ET AL	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	30.0 G		4.0							
G1-24703C	1	11			09/12/985			SNOH 06/16/986	REGAL FOUR INC	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	30.0 G		6.0							
G1-23502A	1	12			03/20/980			SNOH / /	LAWLER, RICE & DAV	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	39.0 G									
G1-21612C	1	14			05/09/974			SNOH 01/30/976	DE JONG SAM	WELL							
						DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	25.0 G 2		1.0						R	
						STOCK WATERING	C	25.0 G 2		7.0						R	
G1x05509C	1	16	05509	05178	03673 02/25/960			SNOH 05/06/960	HOWLETT J W	WELL							
						IRRIGATION	C	30.0 G		10.0			5.0		AE		IS
G1-22598C	1	16			06/01/978			SNOH 03/15/979	INDIAN CR COM WTR	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	40.0 G		9.0							
G1x03403C	1	21	03403	03161	01916 10/15/953			SNOH 12/31/953	WOODHULL G M	WELL							
						IRRIGATION	C	50.0 G		3.0			1.5		AE		IS
G1-20452C	1	21			02/14/973			SNOH 01/03/974	CHURCH OF SAINT MA	WELL							
						IRRIGATION	C	30.0 G		6.0			3.0		TNR		05150915
G1x02952C	1	22	02952	02657	01710 01/27/953			SNOH 03/27/953	NUTTER T J	WELL							
						IRRIGATION	C	60.0 G		20.0			10.0		E		IS
G1x03179C	1	22	03179	03101	02216 04/23/953			SNOH 11/13/953	BIRINGER M	WELL							
						DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	40.0 G 2		32.0 2							
						IRRIGATION	C	40.0 G 2		32.0 2			18.0				IS
G1x05828C	1	22	05828	05505	03994 02/07/961			SNOH 04/27/961	HENDERSON W G	WELL							
						IRRIGATION	C	50.0 G		40.0			20.0		NE		IS
G1x00277C	1	23	00277	00310	00316 06/17/946			SNOH 12/02/946	QUAST T / F A	WELL							
						IRRIGATION	C	120.0 G		38.0			30.0		K		IS
G1x06100C	1	23	06100	05748	05358 11/06/961			SNOH 01/12/962	CEDARCREST GOLF CO	WELL							
						DOMESTIC GENERAL	C	150.0 G 2		11.2							
						IRRIGATION	C	150.0 G 2		108.0			100.0		AN		IS
G1-24835C	2	24			05/13/986			SNOH 10/15/987	FRONTIER TRUST	WELLS							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	70.0 G		18.9						RM	
G1-23487C	1	25			10/17/979			SNOH 12/31/980	MARYSVILLE CITY OF	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL	C	1000.0 G		1800.0						M	
G1x03984C	1	26	03984	03763	04155 05/05/955			SNOH 08/26/955	MARYSVILLE CITY OF	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL	C	57.0 G		91.0						A	
G1x06646C	1	29	06646	06305	05079 03/19/963			SNOH 08/30/963	SHERLOCK D T	WELL							
						IRRIGATION	C	48.0 G		10.0			5.0		AN		IS
G1-20077C	1	30			04/20/972			SNOH 05/02/973	WICKSTROM WALDO R	WELL							
						DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	10.0 G		1.0							
						IRRIGATION	C	25.0 G		5.0			2.5				04010930
G1-24525G	1	35			07/05/984			SNOH 03/15/985	OSBORN BURL E	WELL							
						DOMESTIC SINGLE	C	38.5 G 2		1.0							
						IRRIGATION	C	38.5 G 2		28.0			14.0				IS
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 06 E																	
G1-24106G	1	07			05/04/982			SNOH 01/14/983	SCHRELLING CLAUDIA	WELL							
						DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	30.0 G 3		10.0 3						R	
						STOCK WATERING	C	30.0 G 3		10.0 3						R	
						IRRIGATION	C	30.0 G 3		10.0 3			3.0			R	IS
G1-24695C	1	11			08/19/985			SNOH / /	BLUE SPRUCE GROVE	INFILTRATION GALLERY							

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# OF R PTS	P	LOC.	OF	POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U	PRO- VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07																
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 06 E																
1	GL-5					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		175.0 G S	170.0	S					
G1-25653A	13				04/03/990			SNOH / /	V C OHM							
1	SE2SW4					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		20.0 G							
G1-24239C	14				01/25/983			SNOH 09/14/984	SARVER RICHARD P							
1	SE4SW4					DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		10.0 G 3	1.8	2					
						STOCK WATERING	C		10.0 G 3	1.8	2					
						IRRIGATION	C		10.0 G 3	1.0		5.0			IS	
G1-24252C	14				03/22/983			SNOH 09/15/983	POESCHEL & SCHULTZ							
1	SW4NE4					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		37.0 G	6.0						
G1*01802C	15	01802	01703	00833	02/01/951			SNOH 06/06/951	STEINKE R D							
1	SW4SE4					IRRIGATION	C		300.0 G	68.0		34.0		E		IS
G1-20191C	15				06/26/972			SNOH 03/23/973	FROST HERBERT H							
1	W2 NW4 SE4					DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		10.0 G	1.0						
						IRRIGATION	C		180.0 G	51.0		18.0				IS
G1-22053P	19				06/07/974			SNOH 10/15/990	LANGBEHN FRED H							
1	GL 3					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		16.0 G 2	1.5						
						IRRIGATION	C		16.0 G 2	8.9		5.3				IR
G1-24401C	20				11/03/983			SNOH 01/15/985	WIGGINS TELITHA							
1	SE4NE4					DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		10.0 G	1.0						
G1-24402P	20				11/03/983			SNOH 02/15/985	TANKERSLEY FRELON							
1	SW4NW4					DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		20.0 G 3	1.0						
G1*05405C	22	05405	05117	03884	09/22/959			SNOH 02/26/960	NALL R E							
1	SW4SE4					IRRIGATION	C		210.0 G	62.0		31.0		AE		IS
G1*06719C	22	06719	06301	04609	05/15/963			SNOH 08/30/963	SCOTT PAPER CO							
1	NE4SW4					COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C		200.0 G	320.0				A		
G1-00364C	22	09428	08834		05/06/968			SNOH 12/04/968	HILLCREST IMPRO CO							
1	TR A PL GETCH PRK IN NW4					SE4DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		85.0 G	26.0						RHT
G1-25445A	22				05/15/989			SNOH / /	CONCRETE NORTHWEST							
1	NW4NE4					DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		25.0 G 2							
						COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C		25.0 G 2							
G1-20569C	23				04/20/973			SNOH 01/03/974	GRAAFSTRA NICK							
1	NW4SW4					COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C		20.0 G	2.0						HN
G1*09986C	27	09986	09256	07356	01/20/969			SNOH 08/12/969	EVERGREEN GROUP 3							
1	L49 LOHAVEN EST					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		100.0 G	42.0						HTM
G1*09156C	29	09156	08623	07233	01/17/968			SNOH 08/16/968	ROSELAND INC							
1	SE2NE4SW4					DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		270.0 G	45.0						RHTM
G1-20570C	31				04/20/973			SNOH 04/30/974	DYE PAUL G							
1	GOVT LOT 2					DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		25.0 G 3	1.0						RNT
						WILDLIFE PROPAGATION	C		25.0 G 3	10.0	2					RNT
						FISH PROPAGATION	C		25.0 G 3	10.0	2					RNT
G1*02887C	33	02887	02742	02219	01/02/953			SNOH 05/08/953	COOPER N R							
1	SE4NE4					IRRIGATION	C		170.0 G	80.0		40.0		AE		IS
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 07 E																
G1*10323C	18	10323	09484	07412	07/25/969			SNOH 01/02/970	GRANITE FALLS TOWN							
1	TR7 M TURNER AC TR					DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL	C		200.0 G	202.0						RH
G1-25050C	18				07/10/987			SNOH 08/15/988	PERRIGOU E DAVID C							
1	SE4SW4					COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C		35.0 G	1.0						R
G1-25457A	10				06/20/989			SNOH / /	GRANITE FALLS							
1	LOT 7					DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL	C		180.0 G	200.0						

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8 OF R PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07												
TOWNSHIP - 30 RANGE - 07 E												
G1-25640A	31				04/16/990		SNOH	/ /	COURTNEY WTR SYS	WELL		
1	NE4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	40.0 G				
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 04 E												
G1*04568C	21	04568	04306	04415	04/09/957		SNOH	07/09/957	SWIMME L T	WELL		AN
1	W2 E2 NW4 SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	46.6 G	74.5			
G1-20597C	21				04/30/973		SNOH	04/30/974	OLSON NORMAN W	WELL		RH
1	LK GOODWIN SUMMER HM PK				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	50.0 G 2	8.0	2		RH
					COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL		C	50.0 G 2	8.0	2		
G1-20761C	21				06/28/973		SNOH	05/31/974	ORCHARD BEACH COMM	WELL		HR
1	LOT 17 PLAT ORCHARD BEACH				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	40.0 G	21.6			
G1*08803C	22	08803	08276	06980	06/19/967		SNOH	01/19/968	MARYSVILLE CITY OF	WELL		RH
1	NW4 SE4 SW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL		C	550.0 G	880.0	S		
G1*09679C	22	09679	08926	07226	08/22/968		SNOH	02/07/969	SWIMME W M	WELL		HM
1	SW4 NE4 NW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL		C	100.0 G	83.0	S		
G1-25182A	24				02/16/988		SNOH	04/07/987	MARYSVILLE CITY OF	WELL		00000000
1	SW4SW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL		C	400.0 G				
G1-25772A	25				05/21/990		SNOH	/ /	MCRAE RD WTR SYS	WELL		
1	BLK 2				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	60.0 G				
G1-25311P	26				09/14/988		SNOH	11/15/989	SEVEN LKS WTR ASS	WELL		# 9
1	NE4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	300.0 G	336.0	S		HM
G1*04723C	28	04723	04470	03079	11/04/957		SNOH	03/28/958	FAIRBANKS F M	WELL		A
1	L23 BL115 LAKEWOOD FARMS				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	50.0 G	21.6			
G1-25611A	28				01/18/990		SNOH	/ /	LAKELIN LN WTR SYS	WELL		
1	LOT 11 BLK 15				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	30.0 G				
G1-25832A	28				09/04/990		SNOH	/ /	LK GOODWIN WTR CO	WELL		
1	LOT 22 BLK 115				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	250.0 G				
G1*09031C	33	09031	08583	07098	10/26/967		SNOH	07/24/968	SEVEN LAKES WTR AS	WELL		HM
1	TR19 BL2 LK SHOECRAFT BEACH				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	45.0 G	62.0			
G1*08427C	34	08427	07963	05763	11/15/966		SNOH	06/20/967	WA ST PK&REC COMM	WELL		R
1	GL3				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	50.0 G	5.0			
G1-21526C	34				04/11/974		SNOH	10/31/975	PILCHUCK CNCL CP F	WELL		R†
1	GL-2				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	50.0 G	15.2			
G1-22187C	34				11/13/974		SNOH	03/15/977	TURNER STACY E	WELL		R
1	SW4 SW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE		C	25.0 G 3	1.0			R
					FIRE PROTECTION		C	25.0 G 3				R
					IRRIGATION		C	25.0 G 3	2.0	1.0		IS
G1-23373C	35				05/02/979		SNOH	08/29/980	SEVEN LAKES WTR AS	WELL		RM
1	L-3 BL-2 LK LOMA				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	150.0 G	240.0			# 4
G1-24501C	36				06/07/984		SNOH	03/15/985	XLIAD INC	WELL		R
1	LOT 17 CASCADE VIEW				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	40.0 G	12.1			
G1-24584C	36				12/24/984		SNOH	08/15/985	DEISHER LARRY D	WELL		
1	SE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	35.0 G	5.4			
G1-24605C	36				02/07/985		SNOH	02/14/986	POESCHEL & SCHULTZ	WELL		
1	NE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	35.0 G	4.5			
G1-25062C	36				09/01/987		SNOH	04/18/988	WITHERS W T	WELL		
1	N2SE4SE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	30.0 G	5.4			
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 05 E												
G1-00650C	14	11155	10570		08/13/970		SNOH	11/29/971	ARLING CONG JEH WI	WELL		RT
1	SE4SW4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE		C	40.0 G	4.0			
G1-24838C	14				06/06/986		SNOH	08/17/987	BOYDEN REALTY INC	WELL		

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# OF R PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I	R R A	R R C		
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 07																
TOWNSHIP - 31 RANGE - 05 E																
1	SW4								DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	50.0 G	14.5		B		
G1*04359C	20	04359	04142	03463	06/19/956				SNOH 11/28/956 SWANSON E C	C	370.0 G	74.0		WELLS		
2	NE4 SE4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*04511C	20	04511	04255	03187	02/05/957				SNOH 05/22/957 RAYMOND J L	C	20.0 G	32.0		WELL		
1	NE4SE4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE									AM		
G1*03658C	21	03658	03473	03933	06/02/954				SNOH 10/29/954 KEMPKE J A	C	160.0 G	32.0		WELLS		
2	W2 SW4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*04519C	21	04519	04278	03140	02/13/957				SNOH 06/17/957 HUNT L J	C	80.0 G	16.0		WELL		
1	S2 N2 NW4 SW4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1-23085G	21				04/17/978				SNOH 07/31/979 GREEN VALLEY TURF	C	150.0 G	80.0		WELL		
1	SE4SE4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*02370C	22	02370	02164	01694	03/04/952				SNOH 05/06/952 KLUIN A SR	C	196.0 G	104.0		WELL		
1	SE4SE4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*04762C	22	04762	04468	03147	01/23/958				SNOH 03/28/958 FALOR E R	C	15.0 G	10.0		WELL		
1	SE4NE4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*07495C	22	07495	07041	05170	02/12/965				SNOH 05/21/965 ARLINGTON CITY OF	C	200.0 G 2	320.0 2		WELL		
1	SE4 NW4				DOMESTIC MUNICIPAL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL									HTM		
G1-22461C	26				03/17/975				SNOH 04/30/976 ABCO INC	C	41.0 G	13.0		WELL		
1	SE4NW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE									R		
G1-22619C	26				01/21/976				SNOH 09/15/982 EDGECOMB WATER	C	23.0 G	28.0		WELL		
1	NW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE									R#		
G1-25489A	26				08/23/989				SNOH / / TOP O HILL HOME AS	C	45.0 G			WELL		
1	SW4SE4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE											
G1*07704C	27	07704	07262	05539	07/21/965				SNOH 11/24/965 PENNEY N R	C	175.0 G	70.0		WELL		
1	NE4SW4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*03668C	28	03668	03375	02389	06/09/954				SNOH 08/06/954 RICHARDSON A J	C	150.0 G	39.0		WELL		
1	SW4SW4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1-20862C	28				08/23/973				SNOH 08/29/975 MALISHESKI MARY G	C	100.0 G 2	1.0		WELL		
1	SE4 NE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION									04151001		
G1-22622C	28				12/12/975				SNOH 08/15/977 GREEN VALLEY TURF	C	150.0 G	76.4		WELL		
1	NW4NE4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*00995C	29	00995	00902	00321	09/14/948				SNOH 01/06/949 ALSTROM J	C	80.0 G	13.0		WELL		
1	SE4NE4SE4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*03104C	29	03104	03002	02531	03/23/953				SNOH 08/21/953 JENSEN P	C	250.0 G	160.0		WELL		
1	S2 SE4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1-21999C	31				07/03/974				SNOH 10/15/976 FOREST GROVE PARK	C	23.0 G	24.3		WELL		
1	NE4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE									R		
G1-24593C	31				01/21/985				SNOH 12/16/985 POESCHEL & SCHULTZ	C	80.0 G	4.5		WELL		
1	GL-4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE											
G1-24830C	31				05/05/986				SNOH 03/06/987 BERTILSON R & V	C	42.0 G	5.4		WELL		
1	SE4SW4				DOMESTIC MULTIPLE									R		
G1*02803C	32	02803	02694	02661	10/29/952				SNOH 04/10/953 HANGINY J	C	350.0 G	75.0		WELL		
1	NW4NW4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*03900C	32	03900	03734	04174	03/03/955				SNOH 08/02/955 HAMMER D J	C	72.0 G	30.0		WELL		
1	NE4SW4				IRRIGATION									IS		
G1*05588C	32	05588	05271	03892	04/29/980				SNOH 08/17/980 LARSON L	C	230.0 G 2	44.0 2		WELL		
1	SE4 SE4				DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION									IS		
G1-00026C	32	12266			11/01/971				SNOH 05/30/972 FREEMAN ROBERT E	C	10.0 G	1.0		WELL		
1	NE4 SW4				DOMESTIC SINGLE									R		

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF	
# OF R PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	PRO- TIME OF USE	R R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 08												
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 04 E												
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 04 E												
G1*04396C	02	04396	04135	03227	08/08/956		SNOW	11/20/956	LAYNE PACIFIC INC WELL			
1	SE4SW4SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	150.0 G	240.0			A
G1*05015C	10	05015	04724	03401	09/24/958		SNOW	02/04/959	ALDERWOOD WTR DIST WELL			A
1	L10 BL3 ALDERWOOD MANOR 2			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	700.0 G	1120.0			
G1*10860C	11	10860	10480	07491	05/11/970		SNOW	10/29/971	ROBERTS/ELECTRO CO WELL			
2	W2NE4, L6BL7 PL ALDERWOOD MANOR			COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C	60.0 G	26.0			
G1*04687C	12	04687	04434	03398	09/16/957		SNOW	01/31/958	ALDERWOOD WTR DIST WELL			A
1	L36 MARTHA LK ACREAGE DIV 2			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	1000.0 G	1600.0			
G1*04735C	14	04735	04721	03814	12/24/957		SNOW	02/04/959	ALDERWOOD WTR DIST WELL			A
1	NW4NW4SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	250.0 G	400.0			
G1*04736C	15	04736	04501	03174	12/24/957		SNOW	05/12/958	ALDERWOOD WTR DIST WELL			A
1	SE4NW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	1000.0 G	1600.0			
G1*04128C	16	04128	03809	02536	09/30/955		SNOW	03/02/956	LAYNE PACIFIC INC WELL			A
1	L4/S BL5 ALDERWOOD MANOR 10			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	500.0 G	826.0			
G1*05463C	16	05463	05159	04251	01/12/960		SNOW	04/29/960	ALDERWOOD WTR DIST WELL			A
1	TR17 PLAT OF LYNNCREST			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	300.0 G	480.0			
G1-25554A	20				10/23/989		SNOW		CITY OF LYNNWOOD WELLS	50.0		04Q11001
4	NW4			IRRIGATION			C	250.0 G	100.0			
G1*03307C	21	03307	03080	02034	07/21/953	E	SNOW	10/23/953	LAYNE-PACIFIC INC WELL			AE
1	TR-50 HALLS LK WTRFNT ADDN			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	700.0 G	1130.0			
G1*03402C	21	03402	03236	03258	10/13/953		SNOW	03/12/954	LAYNE-PACIFIC INC WELL			
1	TR50 UNRECORDED HALL LAKE ADDN			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	750.0 G	1200.0			
G1-00369C	21	10532	09710		12/01/969		SNOW	05/07/970	GROUP HEALTH COOP WELLS			
2	TR 2&3 BL-2 PL HALLS LK			COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C	150.0 G				
G1*00545S	26	00545		00466	05/00/936		SNOW		BROWN R WELL			
1	L7 BL21 ALDERWOOD MANOR 6			DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION			C	150.0 G 2	19.0 2	19.0		IS
G1*04351C	27	04351	04056	02920	06/12/956		SNOW	09/05/956	LAYNE PACIFIC INC WELL			A
1	L33/36 ALDERBROOK			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	380.0 G	576.0			
G1*02658C	28	02658	02452	01499	08/01/952	E	SNOW	11/07/952	LAYNE PACIFIC INC WELL			
1	NE4NW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	700.0 G	742.0			
G1-00198C	35	10101	09167		05/24/969		SNOW	06/10/969	SNOHOMISH CO RD DS WELL			PR
1	E2 W2 NE4 NE4			COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL			C	30.0 G	38.0			
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 05 E												
G1*01097C	04	01097	01002	00912	04/06/949		SNOW	06/17/949	SEATTLE CITY OF WELL			
1	SW4			DOMESTIC GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION			C	35.0 G 2	5.5 2			
G1-23575C	04				03/04/980		SNOW	11/26/980	BOYD DELBERT WELL			R
1	GL-4			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C	10.0 G	1.0			
G1-23580C	04				03/04/980		SNOW	11/26/980	BOYD DELBERT WELL			R
1	GL-4			DOMESTIC SINGLE			C	10.0 G	1.0			
G1-20476C	05				03/06/973		SNOW	01/25/974	GREEN DALE E WELL			
1	NE4SE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	20.0 G	4.0			
G1-20954C	05				10/09/973		SNOW	03/28/975	BILLINGS MORRIS W WELL			
1	SE4SW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION			C	40.0 G 3	1.0 3		R	
							C	40.0 G 3	1.0 3		R	
							C	40.0 G 3	8.0	4.0		04151001
G1-21749C	05				02/23/974		SNOW	09/15/975	UNITED DVL PNT CORP WELL			
1	SW4NW4			IRRIGATION			C	300.0 G	140.0	70.0		RM IS
G1-20945C	06				09/27/973		SNOW	02/14/975	KLINT VIRGINIA LEE WELL			
1	SE4NW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE			C	33.0 G	12.0			HRN

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF			
# OF R PTS	P	LOC.	OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I A C
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 08														
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 05 E														
G1*00843C	07	00843	00775	00804	05/07/948			SNOH 08/04/948	SPENCER M V					
1		NE4NW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION	C		10.0 G 3		1.5 3				
						C		10.0 G 3		1.5 3			25	IS
						C		10.0 G 3		1.5 3				
G1*00844C	07	00844	00744	00213	05/07/948			SNOH 07/02/948	AUERSWALD E G					
1		NW4NW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION	C		50.0 G 3		12.5 3				
						C		50.0 G 3		12.5 3			10.0	IS
						C		50.0 G 3		12.5 3				
G1-24011C	08				12/18/981			SNOH 09/15/982	EVERETT SCHOOL DIS					
1		NW4NW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C		83.0 G 2		4.0 2				
						C		83.0 G 2		4.0 2			2.0	IS
G1-25351A	09				12/12/988			SNOH / /	PETER LAROCK					
1		LOT 3			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		60.0 G						
G1-23408A	10				06/18/979			SNOH / /	TARSI DAVID R ETUX					
2		NW4NE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C		300.0 G 2		500.0 G 2			5.0	IS
						C		500.0 G 2						
G1*04955C	14	04955	04633	03279	08/07/958			SNOH 11/21/958	ZANON M					
1		NE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		8.0 G		9.6				AE
G1-22803C	14				02/23/977			SNOH 06/30/978	TORSET LLOYD R					
1		NW4SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		20.0 G		3.6				RE
G1-23589C	14				04/07/980			SNOH 10/31/980	STANDER HARRY R					
1		W2E2SW4SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		40.0 G		15.0				RK
G1-23866C	14				06/08/981			SNOH 04/15/982	AQUA COPIA INC					
1		SE4SE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		30.0 G		48.0				R
G1-25040A	14				09/06/990			SNOH / /	BLUE JACK O					
1		SE4SW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		7.0 G						
G1-20266P	17				08/25/972			SNOH 06/01/973	DAVIDSON ROBERT R					
1		W2 NE4 NE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION	C		10.0 G 3		1.0				
						C		10.0 G 3		1.0				
						C		10.0 G 3		8.0			4.0	R R R 05011001
G1-20503C	17				03/20/973			SNOH 03/29/975	PAULSEN SVEND					
1		NW4 NE4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE IRRIGATION	C		120.0 G 2		3.0				
						C		120.0 G 2		33.0			16.0	04151001
G1*01177C	19	01177	01058	01231	07/23/949			SNOH 09/30/949	DOLPH L F					
1		SE4NE4			IRRIGATION	C		100.0 G		7.5			5.0	A IS
G1-22135C	19				06/14/974			SNOH 09/15/976	SULLIVAN ROBERT L					
1		NW4 NE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C		25.0 G 2		1.0				
						C		25.0 G 2		4.0			2.0	R R IS
G1*00456C	20	00456	00416	00790	02/12/947			SNOH 05/02/947	SHENKEL M A					
1		SW4SW4			DOMESTIC SINGLE IRRIGATION	C		300.0 G 2		25.0 2				
						C		300.0 G 2		25.0 2			25.0	IS
G1-00209C	21	12495			02/24/972			SNOH 10/12/972	DEACH W V					
1		SE4NE4SE4			DOMESTIC SINGLE	C		7.5 G		1.0				
G1*10048C	22	10048	09175	07386	02/27/969			SNOH 06/13/969	GRANT W S					
1		NW4SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		15.0 G		12.0				TM
G1*10305C	22	10305	09391	07387	07/14/969			SNOH 11/12/969	GRANT W S					
1		NW4 NW4 SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		45.0 G		52.0				RHTM
G1*06692C	23	06692	06466	06064	04/26/963			SNOH 01/17/964	AQUA COPIA INC					
1		L8 BL2 TIGER COUNTRY 3			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		50.0 G		53.0				AH
G1-20830C	23				08/13/973			SNOH 12/15/975	DREBAUM RAYMOND A					
1		S2NE4NW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		35.0 G		5.4				TRH
G1*00872C	24	08872	08289	06472	07/31/967			SNOH 01/23/968	CROSS VLY WTR ASSN					
1		NW4SW4			DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C		160.0 G		250.0				MHR
G1-20326C	24				10/20/972			SNOH / /	MALMBERG JON C					

CONTROL #	SEC #	OLD APPL	OLD PERM	OLD CERT	DATE OF PRIORITY	S C A T C M	CNTY	PERMIT DATE	NAME	SOURCE OF APPROPRIATION	TRIBUTARY OF	IRR AC	C S M U	PRO-VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I	R R A	R R C
# OF R PTS P	LOC. OF POD/POW	(CHG C#)	PURPOSE OF USE	USE TYPE	INST QI	C R S M U U	ANNUAL QA	C R S M U U	IRR AC	C S M U	PRO-VISOS	TIME OF USE	R R I	R R A	R R C			
WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA- 08																		
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 05 E																		
1	LOT 26 WELLINGTON HEIGHTS		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	14.0 G		4.0											
G1-25096C	35		09/14/987															
1	L-5/6 WELLINGTON HTS		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	14.0 G		3.5											
TOWNSHIP - 27 RANGE - 06 E																		
G1-25184P	19		02/10/988															
1	NW4SE4NE4		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	10.0 G		4.0											00000000
TOWNSHIP - 28 RANGE - 04 E																		
G1-25777A	21		08/03/990															
1	SE4SE4		IRRIGATION	C	300.0 G													85.0
TOWNSHIP - 28 RANGE - 05 E																		
G1-20346C	28		11/06/972															
1	E4 SW4 SW4		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	C	50.0 G 2 50.0 G 2		10.0 40.0											R R
G1-20443C	31		02/06/973															
1	S2 NW4 SW4		STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION	C	25.0 G 2 25.0 G 2		1.0 20.0											10.0 04151001
G1-21458C	31		04/10/974															
1	GL-4		DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	C	300.0 G		30.0											R
G1-20819C	33		08/03/973															
1	NW4 NW4		STOCK WATERING IRRIGATION	C	310.0 G 2 310.0 G 2		1.0 60.0											30.0 IS

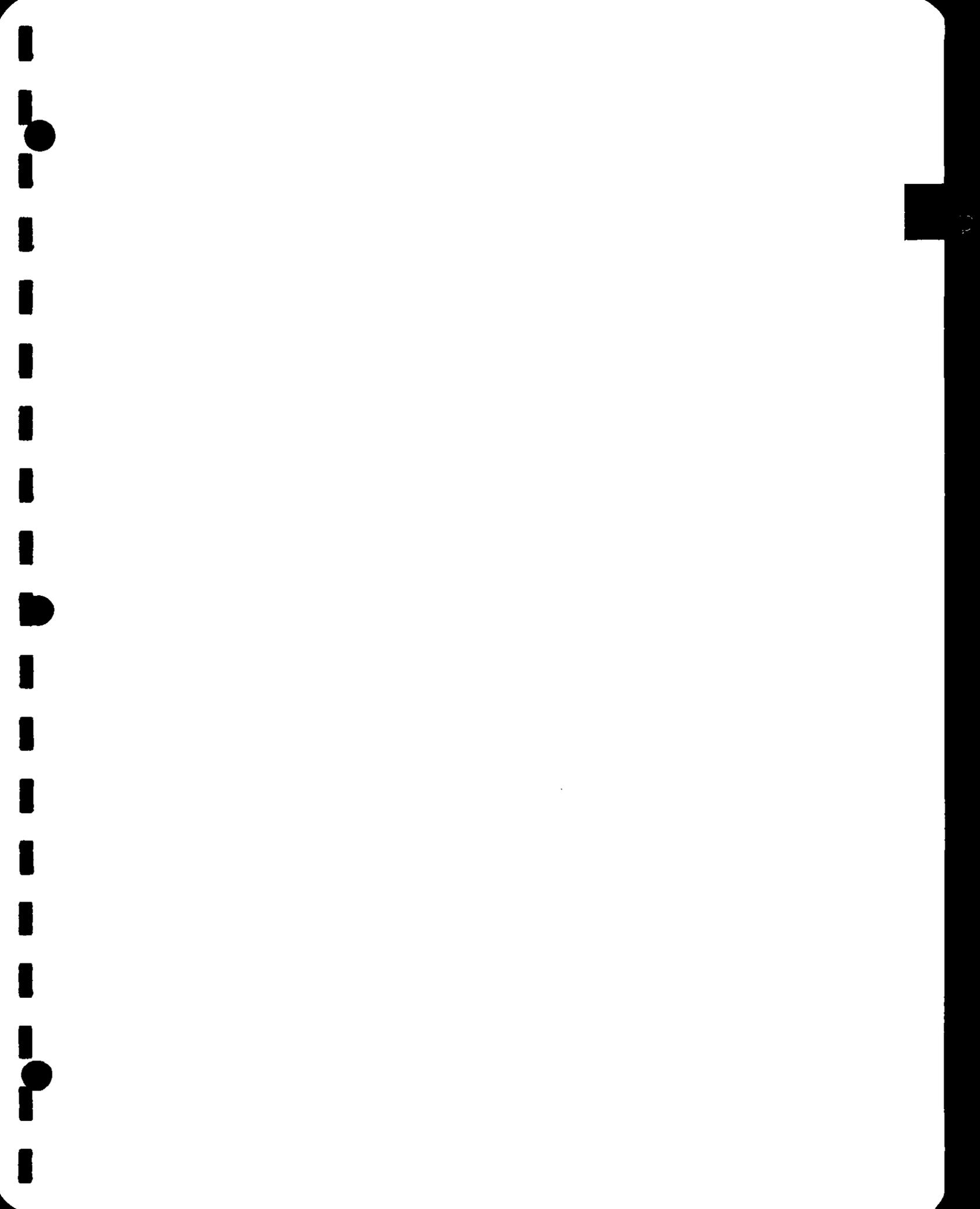


TABLE 1
GROUND WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

<u>CONTAMINANT</u>	<u>CRITERION</u>	
I. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS AND RADIONUCLIDES		
A. PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS		
Barium*	1.0	milligrams/liter (mg/l)
Cadmium*	0.01	mg/l
Chromium*	0.05	mg/l
Lead*	0.05	mg/l
Mercury*	0.002	mg/l
Selenium*	0.01	mg/l
Silver*	0.05	mg/l
Fluoride	4	mg/l
Nitrate (as N)	10	mg/l
Endrin	0.0002	mg/l
Methoxychlor	0.1	mg/l
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.20	mg/l
2-4 D	0.10	mg/l
2,4,5-TP Silvex	0.01	mg/l
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/100	ml
B. SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS		
Copper*	1.00	mg/l
Iron*	0.30	mg/l
Manganese*	0.05	mg/l
Zinc*	5.	mg/l
Chloride	250	mg/l
Sulfate	250	mg/l
Total Dissolved Solids	500	mg/l
Foaming Agents	0.5	mg/l
pH	6.5-8.5	
Corrosivity	non-corrosive	
Color	15 color units	
Odor	3 threshold odor units	
C. RADIONUCLIDES		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	picoCuries/liter (pCi/l)
Gross Beta Particle Activity		
Gross Beta Activity	20 50	pCi/l
Tritium	20,000	pCi/L
Strontium-90	8	pCi/l
Radium 226 & 228	5	pCi/l
Radium -226	3	pCi/l

* Metals are measured as total metals

<u>CONTAMINANT</u>	<u>CRITERION</u>
II. CARCINOGENS	
Acrylamide	0.02 micrograms/liter (ug/l)
Acrylonitrile	0.07 ug/l
Aldrin	0.005 ug/l
Aniline	14 ug/l
Aramite	3 ug/l
Arsenic*	0.05 (ug/l)
Azobenzene	0.7 ug/l
Benzene	1.0 ug/l
Benzidine	0.0004 ug/l
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.008 ug/l
Benzotrichloride	0.007 ug/l
Benzyl chloride	0.5 ug/l
Bis(chloroethyl)ether	0.07 ug/l
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	0.0004 ug/l
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6.0 ug/l
Bromodichloromethane	0.3 ug/l
Bromoform	5 ug/l
Carbazole	5 ug/l
Carbon tetrachloride	0.3 ug/l
Chlordane	0.06 ug/l
Chlorodibromomethane	0.5 ug/l
Chloroform	7.0 ug/l
4 Chloro-2-methyl aniline	0.1 ug/l
4 Chloro-2-methyl analine hydrochloride	0.2 ug/l
o-Chloronitrobenzene	3 ug/l
p-Chloronitrobenzene	5 ug/l
Chlorthalonil	30 ug/l
Diallate	1 ug/l
DDT (includes DDE and DDD)	0.3 ug/l
1,2 Dibromoethane	0.001 ug/l
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	4 ug/l
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	0.2 ug/l
1,1 Dichloroethane	1.0 ug/l
1,2 Dichloroethane (ethylene chloride)	0.5 ug/l
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.6 ug/l
1,3 Dichloropropene	0.2 ug/l
Dichlorvos	0.3 ug/l
Dieldrin	0.005 ug/l
3,3' Dimethoxybenzidine	6 ug/l
3,3' Dimethylbenzidine	0.007
1,2 Dimethylhydrazine	60 ug/l
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.1 ug/l
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	0.1 ug/l
1,4 Dioxane	7 ug/l
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.09 ug/l

CONTAMINANT	CRITERION
II. CARCINOGENS	
Direct Black 38	0.009 ug/l
Direct Blue 6	0.009 ug/l
Direct Brown 95	0.009 ug/l
Epichlorohydrin	8 ug/l
Ethyl acrylate	2 ug/l
Ethylene dibromide	0.001 ug/l
Ethylene thiourea	2 ug/l
Folpet	20 ug/l
Furazolidone	0.02 ug/l
Furium	0.002 ug/l
Furmecyclox	3 ug/l
Heptachlor	0.02 ug/l
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.009 ug/l
Hexachlorobenzene	0.05 ug/l
Hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha)	0.001 ug/l
Hexachlorocyclohexane (technical)	0.05 ug/l
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, mix	0.00001 ug/l
Hydrazine/Hydrazine sulfate	0.03 ug/l
Lindane	0.06 ug/l
2 Methoxy-5-nitroaniline	2 ug/l
2 Methylaniline	0.2 ug/l
2 Methylaniline hydrochloride	0.5 ug/l
4,4' Methylene bis(N,N'-dimethyl) aniline	2 ug/l
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	5 ug/l
Mirex	0.05 ug/l
Nitrofurazone	0.06 ug/l
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	0.03 ug/l
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	0.0005 ug/l
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.802 ug/l
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	17 ug/l
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	0.01 ug/l
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	0.04 ug/l
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	0.02 ug/l
N-Nitroso-N-methylethylamine	0.004 ug/l
PAH	0.01 ug/l
PBBs	0.01 ug/l
PCBs	0.01 ug/l
o-Phenylenediamine	0.005 ug/l
Propylene oxide	0.01 ug/l
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.000006 ug/l
Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	0.8 ug/l
para, alpha, alpha, alpha- Tetrachlorotoluene	0.004 ug/l
2,4 Toluenediamine	0.002 ug/l

<u>CONTAMINANT</u>	<u>CRITERION</u>
II. CARCINOGENS	
o-Toluidine	0.2 ug/l
Toxaphene	0.08 ug/l
Trichloroethylene	3 ug/l
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	4 ug/l
Trimethyl phosphate	2 ug/l
Vinyl chloride	0.02 ug/l

SECTION 30: MC ALLISTER GEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREA.

30.1 Creation of Geologically Sensitive Area. Pursuant to Chapter 70.05 RCW and Article IV, Section 15 in the Thurston County Sanitary Code, the area described in subsection 30.2 of this Section 30 constitutes a geologically sensitive area to be known as the McAllister Geologically Sensitive Area (McAllister GSA).

30.2 Area of McAllister GSA. The McAllister GSA comprises the territory shown on the parcel specific map entitled "McAllister Geologically Sensitive Area, August 13, 1990", with a notation referring to this Resolution in the custody of the Thurston County Public Health and Social Services Department.

30.3 Sewage Disposal Regulations. In addition, to any other requirements imposed by this Code, the following requirements shall apply within the McAllister GSA:

(a) Any on-site sewage disposal system for which a permit to install, connect, repair, alter, extend or relocate is issued on or after August 15, 1990

(i) shall contain a pressure distribution system in accord with State Department of Health Technical Review Committee Guidelines;

(ii) shall have SSAS trenches or beds no deeper than thirty (30) inches below the surface of the ground;

(iii) shall have at least thirty-six (36) inches of separation between the bottom of any SSAS trenches or beds and the maximum seasonal groundwater elevation or any impermeable layer. The health officer may require greater vertical separation pursuant to Section 5.2.2. of this Article IV. However, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5.2.2 the health officer may not reduce the thirty-six (36) inch vertical separation required by this Section.

(b) An operational permit is required for any on-site sewage disposal system for which a permit to install, connect, repair, alter, extend or relocate is issued on or after August 15, 1990, or which is part of a sale of property on or after August 15, 1990. The operational permit may be re-

voiced when:

(i) the on-site system fails to meet the maintenance and operational conditional or requirements of the permit, or

(ii) the on-site system fails to meet any standard or requirement imposed by law. The operational permit shall be revoked when any dwelling unit or other premises where sewage originates is required to connect to public sewer pursuant to subsection 30.3(c), below. Unless inconsistent with this section, all other provisions of Article IV, Section 10.6 of this Code shall apply to operational permits. (c) Whether or not an operational permit is required, any dwelling unit or other premises where sewage originates within two hundred (200) feet of a public sewer system shall be connected to the sewer system pursuant to Article IV, Sections 6.1 through 6.1.4 and 6.2 through 6.6.2 of this Code.

(d) Building site approvals may be issued for uses other than single or multi-family residential only if

(i) the designed sewage flow is no greater than 450 gallons per five acres per day, and

(ii) the waste entering on the on-site system is equivalent in quality to typical residential waste.

30.4 Agriculture.

(a) The Thurston County Cooperative Extension Office is requested annually to review best management practices for the use of pesticides and fertilizers with the McAllister GSA. The procedures used in this review should be submitted to the Board of Health for approval by January 1, 1991.

(b) The health officer shall work with the North Thurston School District and any public or private agency owning or operating parks within the McAllister GSA to obtain better compliance with best management practices for pesticides and fertilizers.

30.5 Stormwater and Hazardous Materials.

(a) Pesticides shall not be used to maintain any County property in McAllister GSA.

(b) The health officer shall send letters to the director of the State Department of Transportation and to the governing officials of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, Nisqually Indian Reservation and Puget Power requesting that chemical methods not be used to maintain any rights-of-way located within the McAllister GSA or over groundwater which the health officer deems is connected to the aquifer underlying the McAllister GSA.

(c) The health officer shall write a letter to the director of the State Department of Ecology requesting that applications for the use of aquatic pesticides in Lake St. Clair be granted only upon a finding by the health officer that the proposed use will not likely threaten groundwater.

(d) The health officer shall advise Burlington Northern Railroad and Amtrak of the vulnerable nature of groundwater in the McAllister GSA and request that each:

(i) cease discharging sewage and waste water along tracks within the McAllister GSA, and

(ii) cease using chemical methods to maintain rights-of-way with the GSA. The health officer shall also request Burlington Northern and Amtrak to coordinate emergency management procedures with the County for spills and accidents within the McAllister GSA.

(e) By December 31, 1990, the health officer shall review existing and proposed requirements for stormwater management governing public or private developments. If the health officer deems such requirements insufficient to protect groundwater in the McAllister GSA, he shall propose stormwater management requirements which are sufficient to that end.

30.6 Education. The Office of Water Quality and Resource Management shall conduct a public education program in the McAllister GSA. The purpose of this program shall be to protect groundwater by instructing residents in proper lawn care and gardening practices, septic system maintenance, and handling and disposal of household hazardous waste.

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APPENDIX F



ORDINANCE NO. 24083

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AN ORDINANCE relating to zoning and groundwater protection and amending Title 13 of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma by adding thereto a new Chapter consisting of twenty sections, numbered 13.09.010 through 13.09.200, entitled "South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District," and amending Section 13.12.908 thereof.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF TACOMA:

Section 1. That Title 13 of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Chapter consisting of twenty sections, numbered 13.09.010 through 13.09.200, entitled "South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District," reading as follows:

13.09.010 BACKGROUND, PURPOSE, AND INTENT. The South Tacoma groundwater aquifer system serves as a significant source of drinking water for the City of Tacoma. It supplies as much as forty percent of the City's total water demand during periods of peak summer usage. As future growth and development occur, this resource will become increasingly important.

It has been found and determined that a major cause of groundwater contamination in the South Tacoma aquifer system is from accidental or improper release of hazardous substances from spillage, leaks, or discharges. Due to the large number of potential sources of toxic and hazardous material within the area which recharges the aquifer system and the possibility of further contamination, the City of Tacoma finds that it is necessary and in the public interest to establish the South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District.

The South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District is an overlay land use control district specifically designed to prevent the degradation of groundwater in the South Tacoma aquifer system by controlling the use



1 and handling of hazardous substances. The overlay district imposes addi-
2 tional restrictions on development in order to protect public health and
3 safety by preserving and maintaining the existing groundwater supply for
4 current and potential users and to protect the City of Tacoma from costs
5 which might be incurred if unsuitable development were to reduce either
6 the quality or quantity of this important public water supply source.

7 The intent of this overlay district is to provide supplemental
8 development regulations in the area so designated to permanently protect
9 this supplemental source of Tacoma's water supply from additional long-
10 term contamination originating from surface land use activities. Due to
11 the exceptional vulnerability and sensitivity of the aquifer system re-
12 source to contamination, it is the intent and purpose of this chapter to
13 safeguard groundwater resources in the aquifer system from hazardous sub-
14 stance pollution by controlling or abating pollution from existing commer-
15 cial and industrial sources and by preventing future pollution from new or
16 different land uses or activities.

17 It is further the intent of this chapter to establish orderly
18 procedures which will ensure that newly constructed storage facilities for
19 hazardous substances meet appropriate performance standards, and that
20 existing storage facilities are properly maintained, inspected, and tested.

21 13.09.020 DECLARATION OF POLICY. In order that the City of
22 Tacoma might maintain its groundwater resources within the South Tacoma
23 Channel as near as reasonably possible to their natural condition of
24 purity, it is the policy of the City of Tacoma to establish strict perfor-
25 mance standards which will reduce or eliminate threats to this resource
26 from improper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous substances at

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1 business locations and developments. Also, the City of Tacoma shall re-
2 quire use of all practical methods and procedures for protecting ground-
3 water which do not discourage appropriate commercial and industrial uses
4 from locating and conducting business within the South Tacoma channel area.

5 13.09.030 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

6 A. The mandates of this chapter shall apply to new, substan-
7 tially modified, and existing developments and facilities as defined
8 herein. When determined appropriate by the Health Department, an existing
9 facility shall comply with the inspecting, monitoring, and testing re-
10 quirements set forth in Section 13.09.100 of this chapter.

11 B. All property within the district defined herein shall be sub-
12 ject to the restrictions set forth herein, as well as the bulk, use, set-
13 back, and other controls of the zoning district in which it is presently
14 located, and owners of property shall comply with the mandates of this
15 chapter in addition to the zoning requirements of the district in which
16 such property is presently or may later be located. In the event of con-
17 flict with the regulations of the underlying zoning district and the man-
18 dates of this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall control.

19 13.09.040 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this chapter, certain
20 words and terms are defined as follows:

21 A. Abandon: To discontinue use of an underground tank pursuant
22 to agreed conditions of final or partial closure. Underground tanks can
23 only be abandoned if they have been completely decontaminated and removed
24 from the ground.

25 B. Aquifer: A saturated geologic formation which will yield a
26 sufficient quantity of water to serve as a private or public water supply.



1 C. Contamination - The degradation of any component of the en-
2 vironment by a release of hazardous substance in sufficient quantity to
3 impair its usefulness as a resource.

4 D. Closure: To cease a facility's operations related to hazar-
5 dous substances by complying with the approved facility closure plan and
6 all closure requirements.

7 E. Environment: The sum of all physical, biological, and chemi-
8 cal conditions inherent to any particular locality. These conditions
9 directly influence all life, and include, but are not limited to, such
10 parameters as soil, air, and water.

11 F. Facility: All structures, contiguous land, appurtenances,
12 and other improvements on the land used for recycling, reusing, reclaim-
13 ing, transferring, storing, treating, disposing, or otherwise handling a
14 hazardous substance (HS) which is not specifically excluded by the exemp-
15 tions contained in Section 13.09.080. Use of the term "facility" includes
16 underground and aboveground tanks, and operations which handle, use, dis-
17 pose of, or store hazardous substances.

18 G. Groundwater: All water found beneath the ground surface.
19 The slowly-moving subsurface water present in aquifers and recharge areas.

20 H. Development: The construction, reconstruction, conversion,
21 structural alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any building or
22 structure; any use or change in use of any building or land; any extension
23 of any use of land, or any clearing, grading, or other movement of land
24 for which permission may be required pursuant to this chapter.

25 I. Hazardous Substance(s): Any material, either singularly or
26 in combination, which may pose a present or potential hazard to human

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1 health or to the quality of the drinking water supply in the South Tacoma
2 aquifer system when improperly used, stored, transported, or disposed of
3 or otherwise mismanaged, including without exception those materials iden-
4 tified as hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261 or defined as a hazardous sub-
5 stance in 40 CFR 302, WAC 173-303, Chapter 12.08 of the Official Code of
6 the City of Tacoma, and those set forth in the General Guidance and Per-
7 formance Standards hereinafter referred to. In addition, hazardous sub-
8 stances shall include petroleum products and by-products, including crude
9 oil or any faction thereof such as gasoline, diesel, and waste oil which
10 is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees
11 Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute).

12 J. Health Department: Health Department shall mean the Tacoma-
13 Pierce County Health Department.

14 K. High-Impact Use: A business establishment that is considered
15 to be hazardous and/or noxious due to the probability and/or magnitude of
16 its effects on the environment. For purposes of this chapter, these uses
17 or establishments possess certain characteristics which pose a substantial
18 or potential threat or risk to the quality of the ground and surface
19 waters within the South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District. High-
20 impact uses shall include but are not limited to the following:

- 21 1. Chemical manufacture and reprocessing.
- 22 2. Creosote/asphalt manufacture or treatment.
- 23 3. Electroplating activities.
- 24 4. Manufacture of Class 1A or 1B flammable liquids as defined in
25 the Fire Code.
- 26 5. Petroleum and petroleum product refining, including repro-



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cessing.

6. Wood product preserving.

7. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

L. Impervious Surface: Natural or man-made material on the ground that does not allow surface water to penetrate into the soil.

Impervious surfaces may consist of buildings, parking areas, driveways, roads, sidewalks, and any other areas of concrete, asphalt, plastic, etc.

M. Operator: Operator means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of a storage facility.

N. Permeable Surfaces: Sand, gravel, and other penetrable deposits on the ground which permit movement of groundwater through the pore spaces, or active or abandoned wells which permit the movement of fluid to the groundwater.

O. Person: Person means any individual, trust, joint stock company, corporation (including government corporation), partnership, association, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, interstate body, the federal government, or any department or agency of the federal government.

P. Recharge Areas: Areas of permeable deposits exposed at the surface which transmit precipitation and surface water to the aquifer.

Q. Release: Any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing of a hazardous substance from a facility or other regulated operation or activity into or onto soil, air, water, groundwater, or other natural or man-made structures or materials.

R. Release Detection: A method or methods of determining whether a release or discharge of a hazardous substance has occurred from



1 a regulated facility into the environment.

2 S. Retail Business Use: For purposes of this chapter, a retail
3 business use is a use in which individually packaged products or quan-
4 tities of hazardous substances are rented or sold at retail to the general
5 public and are intended for personal or household consumption.

6 T. Solid Waste: All putrescible and non-putrescible solid and
7 semi-solid waste, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial waste,
8 swill, demolition and construction waste, abandoned vehicles or parts
9 thereof, and discarded commodities.

10 U. Substantial Modifications: The construction of any additions
11 to an existing facility, or restoration, refurbishment, or renovation
12 which:

- 13 1. Increases or decreases the in-place storage capacity of the
14 facility;
- 15 2. Alters the physical configuration; or
- 16 3. Impairs or affects the physical integrity of the facility or
17 its monitoring systems.
- 18 4. Alters or changes the designated use of the facility.

19 V. Underground Tank: Any one or a combination of tanks (includ-
20 ing underground pipes connected thereto) which are used to contain or dis-
21 pense an accumulation of hazardous substances, and the volume of which
22 (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) is ten per-
23 cent or more beneath the surface of the ground. Specific exclusions to
24 this definition are contained in Section 13.09.080.

25 13.09.050 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

26 A. District Designated (Location). For the purposes of this



1 chapter and to carry out these regulations, the boundaries of the South
2 Tacoma Groundwater Protection District are delineated on a map, as now or
3 hereafter updated and supplemented, which is made part hereof by this ref-
4 erence, and a copy of which is on file in the Planning Department, the
5 Public Utilities Department, and the Health Department. The physical
6 boundaries of the South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District are more
7 particularly described as follows:

8 Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 25, Township
9 20 North, Range 2 East of the W.M.; thence north along
10 the west line of said Section 25 and the west line of
11 Section 24, Township 20 North, Range 2 East of the W.M.
12 to the northwest corner of MANITO PARK ANNEX; thence west
13 230 feet more or less to a point 615.78 feet east of the
14 west line of the John Rigney Donation Land Claim; thence
15 north parallel to the west line of said John Rigney Dona-
16 tion Land Claim a distance of 336.6 feet more or less to
17 a point 587.4 feet south of the north line of said John
18 Rigney Donation Land Claim; thence west parallel to the
19 north line of said John Rigney Donation Claim 525 feet
20 more or less to the center line of Orchard Street West
21 (Custer Road); thence northeasterly along the center line
22 of Orchard Street West to the north line of the southeast
23 quarter of Section 23, Township 20 North, Range 2 East of
24 the W.M.; thence east along said north line of the south-
25 east quarter of Section 23 to the northeast corner of the
26 southeast quarter of said Section 23; thence north along
the west line of Sections 24, 25 and 12, Township 20
North, Range 2 East of the W.M. to the north line of said
Section 12; thence east along said north line of Section
12 and the north line of Sections 7 and 8, Township 20
North, Range 3 East of the W.M. to the center line of
South 19th Street; thence easterly along said center line
of South 19th Street to the center line of South Yakima
Avenue; thence southerly along the center line of South
Yakima Avenue to the center line of F.A.I. #5 Freeway;
thence westerly and southerly along said center line of
F.A.I. #5 Freeway to the south line of Section 30, Town-
ship 20 North, Range 3 East of the W.M.; thence west
along said south line of Section 30 and the south line of
Section 25, Township 20 North, Range 2 East of the W.M.
to the point of beginning.

The area described above is hereby designated as the South Tacoma

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1 Groundwater Protection District.

2 B. District Designated (Environmentally Sensitive Area). Pursu-
3 ant to WAC 197-11-908 and Section 13.12.908 of this Title, the area de-
4 scribed above is hereby designated as an environmentally (geohydrologi-
5 cally) sensitive area. The following SEPA categorical exemptions shall
6 not apply within said area: Section 13.12.801(2)(3) of this Title and the
7 following subsections of WAC 197-11-800: (2)(e)(g), (25)(h).

8 C. Development and Adoption of Technical Standards. The Health
9 Department shall hereafter maintain a document entitled "General Guidance
10 and Performance Standards for the South Tacoma Groundwater Protection Dis-
11 trict" (hereinafter referred to as the "General Guidance and Performance
12 Standards"). These standards shall prescribe the minimum acceptable best
13 management and design solutions which are consistent with the requirements
14 of this chapter. This document, to the extent that it assists in meeting
15 the purposes and intent of this chapter and the South Tacoma Plan, is in-
16 corporated herein as though fully set forth. Periodically, the Tacoma-
17 Pierce County Board of Health and the City Council shall review these
18 standards to assure that improvements in technology are considered and
19 that the standards are consistent with this chapter.

20 D. Filing. Applications for permits as required in Section
21 13.09.070 shall be filed with the Health Department. Applications shall
22 be on forms and shall contain information prescribed by the Health Depart-
23 ment. At the time of filing such application, the applicant shall pay a
24 fee in an amount sufficient to pay the costs of issuing permits and making
25 inspections under this chapter. The Health Department shall present a fee
26 schedule to the City Council for approval. Departments and divisions of



1 the City of Tacoma and other public agencies regularly receiving funds
2 from the City's General Fund shall be exempt from payment of said fee.

3 13.09.060 PROHIBITED USES--DISCHARGES AND DISPOSAL.

4 A. The following "high-impact" uses of land shall hereafter be
5 prohibited from locating within the boundaries of the South Tacoma Ground-
6 water Protection District unless they comply with the provisions of Sub-
7 section E below:

- 8 1. Chemical manufacture and reprocessing.
- 9 2. Creosote/asphalt manufacture or treatment.
- 10 3. Electroplating activities.
- 11 4. Manufacture of Class 1A or 1B flammable liquids as defined in
12 the Fire Code.
- 13 5. Petroleum and petroleum products refinery, including repro-
14 cessing.
- 15 6. Wood products preserving.
- 16 7. Hazardous waste storage, treatment, and disposal facilities.

17 B. The above uses should be periodically revised, updated, and
18 amended, as appropriate, in order to take into account other potential
19 high-impact uses or improvements in technology, pollution control, and
20 management. The Land Use Administrator shall consult the Standard Indus-
21 trial Classification (SIC) Manual for assistance in reviewing and making
22 use interpretations pursuant to this subsection.

23 C. Permanent or temporary waste storage and disposal of hazar-
24 dous substances on sites with permeable surfaces, including the disposal
25 of solid waste other than brush and stumps, is prohibited, unless such
26 discharge or disposal is specifically in accordance with a valid discharge

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1 permit or is approved for discharge into the City's sewerage system pursu-
2 ant to Chapter 12.08 of the Tacoma City Code.

3 D. Dry wells used to receive storm water from any street or
4 paved parking area, provided, however, that if in the opinion of the Pub-
5 lic Works Department no other reasonable alternative exists, then the
6 Director of Public Works may approve such private disposal system subject
7 to design by a licensed professional engineer.

8 E. A prohibited land use, except as described in Subsection C,
9 above, may be considered for location within the South Tacoma Groundwater
10 Protection District only upon conclusive demonstration that application of
11 new or improved technology will result in no greater threat to the ground-
12 water resource than that posed by a nonprohibited use. Procedures for
13 location as a permitted use shall be consistent with those set forth in
14 Section 13.06.460 of this Title.

15 13.09.070 PERMITS--CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, OPERATION, CHANGE
16 IN USE.

17 A. It is a violation of this chapter for any person to con-
18 struct, install, substantially modify, or change the use of a facility as
19 defined herein, or part thereof, without a valid permit or authorization
20 issued by or acceptable to the Health Department. The Fire Department
21 also specifically regulates and authorizes permits for underground storage
22 tanks, pursuant to the Fire Code and this chapter. A permit issued for a
23 facility may include appropriate conditions and limitations as may be
24 deemed necessary to implement the requirements of this chapter.

25 B. It is a violation of this chapter for any person to use,
26 cause to be used, maintain, fill, or cause to be filled any facility as



1 defined herein, or part thereof, with a hazardous substance without having
2 registered the facility on forms provided by the Health Department and
3 without having obtained a valid permit issued by the Health Department to
4 operate such facility or part thereof.

5 C. No permit or authorization to operate a facility as required
6 herein shall be issued by the Health Department or shall be satisfactory
7 to the Health Department unless and until the prospective permittee, at a
8 minimum:

9 1. Has provided a listing to the Health Department of all of the
10 hazardous substances to be stored, used, or handled at the facil-
11 ity and

12 2. Has demonstrated that said facility complies with all the
13 provisions of this chapter and the standards set forth in the
14 General Guidance and Performance Standards.

15 D. It is a violation of this chapter for any person in posses-
16 sion of or acting pursuant to a permit or authorization issued hereunder
17 to act, or to allow or cause another person to act, in any manner contrary
18 to any provision of said permit.

19 13.09.080 EXEMPTIONS. The following facilities shall be exempt
20 from all provisions of this chapter:

21 A. Farm or residential tanks of 1,100 gallons or less capacity
22 used for storing motor fuel for non-commercial purposes.

23 B. Existing on-site tanks of 1,100 gallons or less capacity which
24 store heating oil, motor diesel, or new (non-waste) lubricating oils sub-
25 ject to documentation that the tank meets the integrity standards contained
26



1 in the General Guidance and Performance Standards and Underwriters Labora-
2 tories or other nationally recognized independent testing organization.

3 C. Gasoline or diesel tanks attached to private or commercial
4 motor vehicles and used directly in the propulsion of that vehicle, in-
5 cluding tank trucks in transit.

6 D. All petroleum tanks and/or other containers of 660 gallons or
7 less capacity per tank, or 1,100 gallons total, which are privately stored
8 and intended for personal use.

9 E. A pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated
10 under: (1) the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, or (2) the Hazar-
11 dous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979; or which is an interstate pipe-
12 line facility regulated under state laws comparable to the provisions of
13 law referred to in (1) and (2) above,

14 F. The City's municipal sewer system, in accordance with Chapter
15 12.08 of Tacoma City Ordinances.

16 G. Any sanitary landfill, when operated in compliance with WAC
17 173-304, RCRA and RCW 90.48.

18 H. The application of fertilizer, plant growth retardants, and
19 pesticides in accordance with accepted agronomic practices.

20 I. A retail business use, as defined in Subsection 13.09.040,
21 unless otherwise included as a regulated facility, with aboveground tanks,
22 underground tanks, bulk storage, or incidental processing that involves
23 the use of hazardous substances.

24 J. The term 'underground tank' as defined in Subsection
25 13.09.040.V shall not include any pipes connected to any tank which is
26 described in Subparagraphs 1 through 5 of this subsection.



1 K. Any handling, storing, disposing, or generating of 220 pounds
2 (100 kilograms) or less of a hazardous substance per month or batch, un-
3 less specifically ruled otherwise by the Health Department on a case by
4 case basis.

5 L. Any small quantity of hazardous substance intended solely for
6 personal use, unless specifically ruled otherwise by the Health Department
7 on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the General Guidance and Per-
8 formance Standards.

9 13.09.090 FACILITIES WITH UNDERGROUND TANKS.

10 A. New Underground Tanks

11 1. All new underground storage facilities used or to be used for
12 the underground storage of hazardous substances shall be designed
13 and constructed so as to:

- 14 a. prevent releases due to corrosion or structural failure for
15 the operational life of the tank;
- 16 b. be cathodically protected against corrosion, constructed of
17 non-corrosive material, steel clad with a noncorrosive material,
18 or designed in a manner to prevent the release or threatened
19 release of any stored substance; and
- 20 c. use material in the construction or lining of the tank which
21 is compatible with the substance to be stored.

22 2. Design, construction, installation, repair, monitoring,
23 release detection, corrosion, and compatibility standards for new
24 underground storage tanks, including piping, shall be in accor-
25 dance with the requirements and standards set forth in the
26 General Guidance and Performance Standards adopted pursuant to

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1 this chapter, and the rules of the Environmental Protection
2 Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 280, whichever is more stringent, in-
3 cluding all applicable permit requirements of the Fire Department.

4 3. All new underground tanks must use release detection meth-
5 od(s) specified in the General Guidance and Performance Standards.

6 B. Existing Underground Tanks. All existing underground tanks
7 must comply with the release detection requirements, including the compli-
8 ance schedule, in the General Guidance and Performance Standards.

9 C. Facility Closures

10 1. No person shall abandon or close an underground tank, tempo-
11 rarily or otherwise, except as provided in this subsection and in
12 compliance with the General Guidance and Performance Standards.

13 2. An underground tank which is temporarily taken out of ser-
14 vice, but which the operator intends to return to use, shall con-
15 tinue to be subject to all the permit, corrosion protection, and
16 release detection requirements of this chapter and those estab-
17 lished pursuant to the General Guidance and Performance Standards.

18 3. No person shall close or abandon an underground storage tank
19 unless the person undertakes all of the following actions:

20 a. Notifies the Health Department and other appropriate agencies
21 at least 60 days in advance of any closing and obtains the proper
22 authorization or permit.

23 b. Demonstrates to the Health Department that all residual
24 amounts of the hazardous substance which were stored in the tank
25 prior to its closure have been removed, properly disposed of, and
26 neutralized.



1 c. Permanently removes the tank to minimize any threat to the
2 public safety and health and the possibility of water intrusion
3 into, or runoff from, the tank.

4 d. Demonstrates to the Health Department that there has been no
5 significant soil contamination resulting from a release in the
6 area surrounding the underground storage tank or facility.

7 13.09.100 INSPECTIONS AND TESTING.

8 A. Any owner or operator of existing underground tank(s) shall,
9 upon request of any representative of the Health, Fire, or Public Utili-
10 ties Department whose duties entail enforcing the provisions of this chap-
11 ter, furnish information relating to such tanks, their associated equip-
12 ment, their contents, conduct monitoring or testing, and permit such
13 representative at all reasonable times to have access to and to copy all
14 records relating to such tanks. For the purpose of implementing this sub-
15 section, representatives of the above referenced departments are hereby
16 authorized:

17 1. To enter at reasonable times any establishment or other place
18 where an underground tank is located.

19 2. To inspect and obtain samples from any person of any hazar-
20 dous substances contained in such tank; and

21 3. To conduct monitoring or testing of the tanks, associated
22 equipment, contents, or surrounding soils, air, surface water, or
23 groundwater.

24 B. Each inspection shall be commenced and completed with reason-
25 able promptness. If the departmental representative obtains any samples
26 prior to leaving the premises, he or she shall give to the owner or



1 operator a receipt describing the sample obtained and, if requested, a
2 portion of each sample equal in volume or weight to the portion retained.
3 If any analysis is made of the samples, a copy of the results of the
4 analysis shall be furnished promptly to the owner or operator.

5 C. In addition to, or instead of, the inspections specified in
6 Subsection A. above, the Health Department may require the owner or
7 operator of an underground tank to employ, periodically, special inspec-
8 tors to conduct an audit or assessment of the underground tank to deter-
9 mine whether the facility complies with the design and construction stan-
10 dards of Subsection 13.09.090.A, whether the owner or operator has moni-
11 tored and tested the tank as may have been required by his permit, and
12 whether the tank is in a safe operating condition. The inspector shall
13 prepare a special inspection report with recommendations concerning the
14 safe storage of hazardous substances at the facility. The report shall
15 contain recommendations consistent with the provisions of this chapter
16 where appropriate. A copy of the report shall be filed with the Health
17 Department at the same time the inspector submits the report to the owner
18 or operator. Within thirty (30) days after receiving this report, the
19 owner or operator shall file with the Health Department a plan to imple-
20 ment all recommendations contained in the report or shall demonstrate, to
21 the satisfaction of the Health Department, why these recommendations
22 should not be implemented.

23 13.09.110 RELEASE REPORTING, INVESTIGATION, CORRECTIVE ACTION

24 A. Release Reporting. All owners and operators of underground
25 tanks must report within 24 hours to the Health Department any of the fol-
26 lowing conditions:



- 1 1. Test, sampling, or monitoring results from a release detec-
2 tion method specified under 13.09.090.A.1 which indicate a re-
3 lease may have occurred.
- 4 2. Unusual operating conditions, such as the erratic behavior of
5 product-dispensing equipment, the sudden loss of product from the
6 underground tank, an unexplained presence of water in the tank,
7 or the physical presence of the regulated substance or an unusual
8 level of vapors on the site that are of unknown origin.
- 9 3. Impacts in the surrounding area, such as evidence of regu-
10 lated substances or resulting vapors in soils, basements, sewer
11 and utility lines, and nearby surface water.
- 12 4. Other conditions as may be established by the Health Depart-
13 ment and incorporated into the General Guidance and Performance
14 Standards.
- 15 B. Release investigation and confirmation. Unless corrective
16 action is initiated by the owner or operator under Subsection 13.09.110.C,
17 or is otherwise directed by the Health Department, all suspected releases
18 requiring reporting, as set forth above, must be immediately investigated
19 by the owner or operator using an appropriate procedure as set forth by
20 the Health Department in accordance with the General Guidance and Perfor-
21 mance Standards. Such procedures may include, but shall not be limited
22 to, the following:
- 23 1. A site-specific investigation of surrounding soils and
24 groundwater.
- 25 2. An investigation of the secondary containment area, if appli-
26 cable.

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1 3. Testing of the tanks and piping for tightness or structural
2 soundness. Confirmation of a release by one of these methods
3 will require the owner and operator to comply with the require-
4 ments for corrective action as set forth below.

5 C. Corrective Action. All owners or operators of an underground
6 storage facility containing hazardous substances shall, in response to a
7 suspected or confirmed release, comply with the directives and require-
8 ments of the Health Department in accordance with the General Guidance and
9 Performance Standards and 40 CFR 280.

10 D. The Health Department, in administering and enforcing this
11 section, may, if appropriate, take into account types, classes, and ages
12 of underground tanks. In making such distinctions, the Health Officer may
13 take into consideration factors including, but not limited to: location
14 of the tanks, soil conditions, use of the tanks, history of maintenance,
15 age of the tanks, current industry-recommended practices, hydrogeology,
16 water table, size of the tanks, quantity of hazardous substance periodi-
17 cally deposited in or dispensed from the facility, the technical capabil-
18 ity of the owners and operators, the compatibility of the regulated sub-
19 stance, and the materials of which the tank is fabricated.

20 13.09.120 ABOVEGROUND TANKS.

21 A. New Aboveground Tanks

22 1. No new aboveground storage facility or part thereof shall be
23 fabricated, constructed, installed, used, or maintained in any
24 manner which may allow the release of a hazardous substance to
25 the ground, groundwaters, or surface waters of South Tacoma
26 within the boundaries of this district.



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2. No new aboveground tank or part thereof shall be fabricated, constructed, installed, used, or maintained without having constructed around and under it an impervious containment area enclosing or underlying the tank or part thereof, conforming to the requirements set forth in the General Guidance and Performance Standards.

B. Existing Aboveground Tanks

1. It shall be a violation of this chapter to substantially modify or cause the substantial modification of any existing aboveground storage facility or part thereof without obtaining a permit or authorization from the Health Department and Fire Department and without complying with the provisions of this section and the General Guidance and Performance Standards.

2. Inspections, release detection, and corrective action requirements for aboveground tanks shall be substantially as set forth in Sections 13.09.100 and 13.09.110 of this chapter.

C. Facility Closures. No person shall abandon or close an aboveground tank, temporarily or otherwise, except as provided in this subsection and in compliance with the General Guidance and Performance Standards.

13.09.130 SPILL PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT.

A. Owners and operators of facilities handling hazardous substances, including retail facilities, wholesale distributors, processors, manufacturers, and home occupations must adopt and comply with appropriate spill or leak prevention and management practices in accordance with the General Guidance and Performance Standards. Facilities will be evaluated

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1 on an individual basis to determine what requirements are necessary to
2 comply with an appropriate spill prevention and management procedure.

3 B. Spill Prevention Requirements. Owners and operators of
4 facilities handling hazardous substances must prepare and follow a sched-
5 ular for the following activities as set forth in the General Guidance and
6 Performance Standards:

- 7 1. Inspection
- 8 2. Loading, unloading, and transfer areas
- 9 3. Employee or resident training
- 10 4. Record-keeping and inventory
- 11 5. Notification and labeling
- 12 6. Container storage, handling, and integrity
- 13 7. Drainage control
- 14 8. Bulk storage

15 C. Spill Management Requirements. Owners and operators of
16 facilities handling hazardous substances must prepare and submit a written
17 spill management plan which explains the procedures that will be followed
18 in response to an unanticipated release. The spill management plan must
19 contain facility characterization information, response equipment, and
20 response procedures, all in accordance with the General Guidance and Per-
21 formance Standards.

22 13.09.140 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

23 A. Reporting. For purposes of reporting under Section
24 13.09.110, the owners and operators of a facility containing hazardous
25 substances shall report:
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- 1 1. All below-ground releases in any quantity.
- 2 2. All above-ground releases of petroleum to land in excess of
- 3 25 gallons, or less than 25 gallons if the owners and operators
- 4 are unable to contain or clean up the release within 24 hours.
- 5 3. All above-ground releases which result in a sheen on the
- 6 water.
- 7 4. All above-ground releases to land or surface waters of hazar-
- 8 dous substances other than petroleum in excess of the reportable
- 9 quantity established under 40 CFR 302 for the released substance
- 10 (report immediately).
- 11 5. The owners and operators shall provide any additional infor-
- 12 mation on corrective action as may be required by the Health
- 13 Department and the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40
- 14 CFR 280.
- 15 B. Record-keeping. An owner or operator of any underground or
- 16 aboveground facility storing hazardous substances must maintain a written
- 17 record of the following:
 - 18 1. Release detection method. Records for a period of 5 years
 - 19 indicating how well the equipment manufacturer or installer's
 - 20 leak detection devices will perform. All monitoring or sampling
 - 21 results must be maintained for at least one year. Tank tightness
 - 22 test results must be kept until the facility is tested again.
 - 23 2. Corrosion protection system. Reporting periods for corrosion
 - 24 protection systems must be for a minimum of one year or as pro-
 - 25 posed by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR
 - 26 280.

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- 1 3. Tank Repair. Records must be kept which show that the tank
- 2 was properly repaired and passed ultrasonic and vacuum tests.
- 3 4. Facility Closure. Records showing what impact the facility
- 4 has had on the surrounding area must be kept for one year in the
- 5 case of a temporary closure and three years in the case of a per-
- 6 manent closure.
- 7 5. Any other record-keeping requirement that may be required by
- 8 an owner or operator's permit or as established in the General
- 9 Guidance and Performance Standards.
- 10 6. All records required by this subsection must be maintained:
- 11 a. On-site and be immediately available for inspection; or
- 12 b. At a readily available alternative site and be provided for
- 13 inspection within twenty-four hours to the Health Department.
- 14 c. A report to the Health Department shall not be deemed compli-
- 15 ance with any reporting requirements of any federal or state law.
- 16 D. Any records, reports, or information obtained from any per-
- 17 sons under this chapter shall be made available to the public, except that
- 18 upon a showing satisfactory to the Health Department by any person that
- 19 records, reports, or information, or a particular part thereof, to which
- 20 the Health Department has access under this section if made public, would
- 21 divulge information entitled to protection under Section 1905 of Title 18
- 22 of the United States Code, or any applicable state law such information or
- 23 particular portion thereof shall be considered and kept confidential,
- 24 except for the use and purpose of the Health Department or other agency or
- 25 department in the enforcement of this chapter. In submitting data under
- 26 this subsection, a person required to provide such data may:

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- 1 1. Designate the data which such person believes is entitled to
- 2 protection under this subsection, and
- 3 2. Submit such designated data separately from other data sub-
- 4 mitted under this subsection.

5 A designation under this subsection shall be made in writing and
6 in such manner as the Health Department may prescribe.

7 13.09.150 WAIVERS. Any person may apply to the Health Department
8 for a waiver of any requirement imposed by this chapter or any regulation,
9 standard, or ruling generated hereunder; provided that the waiver request
10 does not conflict with any other local, state, or federal requirement. In
11 determining whether a waiver is appropriate, the Health Department shall
12 require an applicant to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that,
13 because of special circumstances not generally applicable to other prop-
14 erty or facilities, including size, shape, design, topography, location,
15 or surroundings, the strict application of the standards of this chapter
16 would be unnecessary to adequately protect the soil and groundwaters of
17 South Tacoma from an unauthorized release, or that strict application
18 would create practical difficulties not generally applicable to other
19 facilities or property, and that the proposed alternative method or pro-
20 cess will still adequately protect the soil and groundwaters of South
21 Tacoma. This subsection is not intended to waive any applicable require-
22 ments of the Fire Codes.

23 13.09.160 EXCAVATION OPERATIONS. Excavation operations within
24 the boundaries of this district shall be subject to the permit require-
25 ments and standards contained in Section 13.06.406 or 2.02.390 of the City
26 Code as considered appropriate.



1 13.09.170 ENFORCEMENT. It shall be the duty of the Director of
2 Health to enforce and administer the provisions of this chapter, except
3 those that shall be the responsibility of the Tacoma Fire Department. It
4 shall be the duty of the Land Use Administrator of the City of Tacoma to
5 enforce the specific provisions of Section 13.09.060 of this chapter.

6 13.09.180 APPEALS. Procedures for appeals to the Hearings Exam-
7 iner or Board of Health from any ruling or decision of the Health Depart-
8 ment shall be taken in accordance with Sections 5.02.160 and 5.02.180 of
9 the Official Code of the City of Tacoma.

10 13.09.190 SEVERABILITY. In the event that any section, para-
11 graph, or part of this chapter is for any reason declared invalid or held
12 unconstitutional by any court of last resort, every other section, para-
13 graph, or part shall continue in full force and effect.

14 13.09.200 VIOLATIONS - PENALTIES. Any person, firm, or corpora-
15 tion who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with,
16 or who resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of, this chapter
17 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be
18 punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by
19 imprisonment in the Pierce County Jail for a term not exceeding one year,
20 or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that such person violates
21 any of the provisions of this chapter or refuses or neglects to obey any
22 of the rules or regulations issued by the Health Department shall consti-
23 tute a separate offense and be punished as such. Other violations or
24 penalties of law may be available pursuant to various federal and state
25 statutes.

26 Section 2. That Section 13.12.908 of the Official Code of the



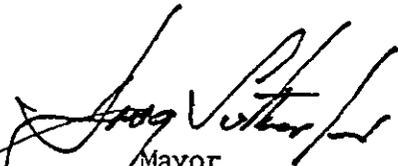
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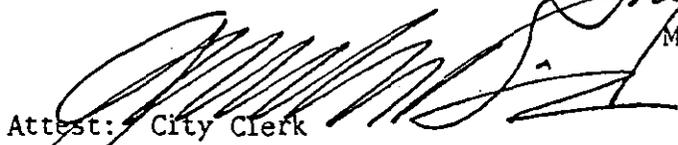
City of Tacoma is hereby amended to read as follows:

13.12.908 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS. The City may, at its option, designate areas within its jurisdiction which are environmentally sensitive areas pursuant to WAC 197-11-908.

The South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District, as described in Chapter 13.09 of this title, is hereby designated an environmentally sensitive area, subject to the requirements set forth in Section 13.09.050.B.

Passed MAY 10 1998


Mayor

Attest:  City Clerk

X/jec
#5262r

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