



BLUE ROCK
Water Co.

2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Northwest Water System (PWS# 61947 2)

WHAT IS THIS REPORT?

The Environmental Protection Agency requires public water suppliers that serve the same people year-round (community water systems) to provide consumer confidence reports to their customers. These reports are also known as annual water quality reports.

This report summarizes information regarding water sources used, any detected contaminants, compliance, and educational information.

Blue Rock Water Company is pleased to report that your drinking water complies with federal and state drinking water quality standards. This report summarizes the company's 2020 water quality testing program. We regret to report that our Northwest water system performed fewer routine coliform tests than required by the Department of Health by missing its July 2020 sample.

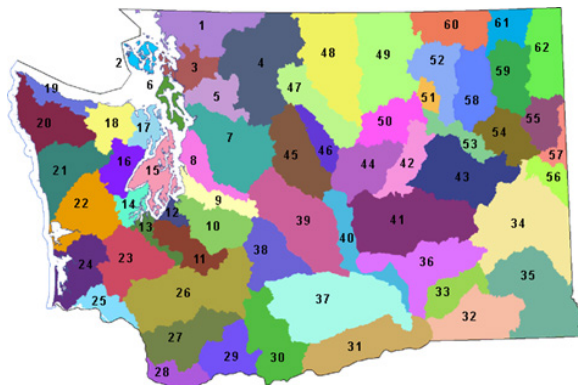
Where does your water come from?

Blue Rock Water company's drinking water comes from springs and groundwater as well

as some intertie water supplies. Most of Blue Rock Water Company's supply is groundwater that originates throughout Washington state watersheds.

Our water sources

Blue Rock Water Company's water sources are from the following water resource areas Cedar-Sammamish, Elwha-Dungeness, Island, Kitsap, Lower Lake Roosevelt, Nisqually, Quilcene-Snow, Snohomish, and Stillaguamish.



The distribution system

Gravity and pumps feed our drinking to a system of water tanks before continuing to your home. Miles of pipe carries water to Blue Rock Water customers. Blue Rock's Alder Lake, Lowper, Marbello, Marysville, Northwest, Parkwood, Sunwood Graham, Suddenview, and Skyview systems all have added chlorine as a disinfectant to make sure the water is free from harmful microorganisms. Blue Rock monitors chlorine levels for proper dosages.

Water Resource Area	Description	Group A Water Systems
WRIA 8	Cedar-Sammamish	Vashon (Group B)
WRIA 18	Elwha-Dungeness	Lowper (Group B)
WRIA 6	Island	Parkwood
WRIA 15	Kitsap	85 Acres, Cliftonwood, Fragaria Landing, Hunt I&II, Hunt III and Stavis I
WRIA 53	Lower Lake Roosevelt	Sunnyhills
WRIA 11	Nisqually	Alder Lake, Sunwood Graham
WRIA 17	Quilcene-Snow	Tala Point
WRIA 7	Snohomish	Cascade Crest, Cherry Creek, Marbello, Marysville, Northwest, Skyview, Suddenview & Vista Glen
WRIA 5	Stillaguamish	Stilliridge

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER



Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from human activity and the presence of animals. Contaminants may include the following:

Microbial contaminants

Viruses, bacteria and other microbes that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants

Salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides

Chemical substances resulting from a variety of sources, such as agricultural and urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

Radioactive contaminants

Substances that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

WHAT'S IN YOUR DRINKING WATER AND WHAT IS NOT

The Washington Department of Health gives all surface water a susceptibility rating of "high" regardless of whether there are any sources of contaminants in the watershed. Information on the source water assessments is available at for-tress.wa.gov/doh/swap.

Contaminants and Regulations

The Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Board of Health develop regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink.

Your Health

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does indicate that the water poses a health risk. Consumers can obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

If present, elevated levels of lead and copper can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. There are no detectable levels of lead in our water.

Sources of Lead

Although there is no detectable lead in our source water, sometimes there are elevated levels of lead and copper in some home tap samples because of the corrosion of household plumbing systems. In Washington State, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Learn more about water quality and lead in drinking water at <https://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/Contaminants/Lead>



Learn About Your Plumbing

Blue Rock Water Company is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Consumers need to be aware of their plumbing and how it can affect your drinking water quality. Where you live, when your plumbing was installed, and what type of plumbing you have can impact your potential exposure to lead and copper.

Information about lead in drinking water, testing, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

HOW TO MINIMIZE YOUR EXPOSURE TO LEAD

Flush

If water has not been used in the home for a few hours, such as first thing in the morning or when getting home from work, run the kitchen or any bathroom faucet for five minutes. You also can run the dishwasher, take a shower, or do a load of laundry to help flush water in your home's plumbing before drinking or cooking.



Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making infant formula. Boiling the water does not remove lead.

Filter

Use filtered water for drinking (including making tea and coffee), cooking (particularly when making foods like rice, beans, and soup) and preparing infant formula. Be sure the filter is NSF certified to remove lead. Visit nsf.org for filter options.



Maintain

Regularly clean your faucet's screen, also known as an aerator. You can find an instructional video at denverwater.org/Lead. Replace filters at the manufacturer's recommended schedule.



ABOUT MANGANESE

Manganese occurs naturally in both surface and ground waters that encounter manganese-bearing soils. Like iron, manganese is considered a secondary contaminant based on **aesthetic effects such as taste or staining**. Even at low levels, manganese can be a nuisance. Therefore, the state of Washington

Department of Health's limit for manganese is 0.05 mg/l because of aesthetic reasons.



CROSS-CONNECTIONS

A cross-connection is any actual or potential physical connection between a public water system or the consumer's water system and any source of non-potable liquid, solid, or gas that could contaminate the potable water supply by backflow. Cross-connections exist in all plumbing systems. There are numerous well-documented cases where drinking water has been contaminated via unprotected cross-connections. These cases have caused illness, injury, and in some cases, death to consumers served by the system.

In December 1970, wine back flowed into the public water system in Cincinnati, Ohio. At a winery in the City, someone inadvertently left open a water valve to a wine distilling tank after flushing out the tank. During a subsequent fermenting process, wine back flowed from the tank into the city water mains and out of the faucets of nearby homeowners. This reversal of flow through the water piping occurred because the pressure in the wine distilling tank was greater than the pressure in the City water system.

The task of eliminating all cross-connections is enormous, but Blue Rock Water Company partners with its customers to protect the safety and quality of the water supply. To learn more about cross-connection and steps to safeguard your drinking water at the Department of Health's cross-connection website.

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE REPORT

How Do I Read This Report?

The **Maximum Allowable** column provides you with the maximum level established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the Department of Health (DOH). These are standards that all drinking water suppliers serving over 15 customers must meet.

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

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

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Mg/L (milligrams per liter): number of milligrams of a substance in one liter of water.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known



or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not applicable. The EPA has not set MCLGs for these substances or the tests were not required this year.

N/D: Not detected.

ppm (parts per million): parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

pCi/l (parts per billion): One pico-curie per liter of air. One trillionth of a curie. Unit of radioactivity corresponding to 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second.

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

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

Turbidity: Has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms that include bacteria, viruses, and parasites. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

(NORTHWEST WATER SYSTEM (61947 2 SNOHOMISH COUNTY))

Substance	Major Source	Units	Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Test Year	Average Value	Low	High	Comply
Microbiological contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	Present /Absent	0	>5% of monthly samples	2020	A	A	P	Yes - 11 of 12 months
Radioactive contaminants									
Gross Alpha ¹	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/l	0	15.000					
Radium 228 ¹	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/l	0	5.000					
1 US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations require monitoring for the presence of radioactive contaminants every six years. The Utility is NOT required to test for radioactive contaminants..									
Inorganic contaminants (IOC)									
Arsenic ⁶	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	N/A	0.0104					
Copper ²	Corrosion of household plumbing: erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	ppm	1.3000	1.3000	2019	0.05253	0.0200	0.1160	Yes
Lead ²	Corrosion of household plumbing: erosion of natural deposits	ppm	0.0000	15.000	2019	0.0071	0.0010	0.0379	Yes
Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	ppm	10.000	10.000					
Manganese ⁴	Erosion of natural deposits	ppm	N/A	0.05 (SMCL)					
Iron ⁵	Erosion of natural deposits	ppm	N/A	0.3 (SMCL)					
Complete IOC ³		ppm							
2 US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations require monitoring for the presence of lead and copper at household taps every three years. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2021. 3 The Utility is NOT required to test for Complete IOC every nine years. 4 The Utility is NOT required to test for Manganese every three years. 5 The Utility is NOT required to test for Iron every three years. 6 The Utility is NOT required to test for Arsenic every three years.									
ICR disinfection by-products⁷									
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	By-product of drinking chlorination	ug/L	N/A	80.4000	2019	35.500	35.500	35.500	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking chlorination	ug/L	N/A	60.4000	2019	31.100	31.100	31.100	Yes
7 The Utility is required to test for ICR disinfection for chlorinated water supplies every three years. The next round of required sampling will be conducted in 2021.									
Volatile organic contaminants (VOC)⁸									
1,1 - DICHLOROETHYLENE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L	7.0000	7.0000					
1,1,1 - TRICHLOROETHANE	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	ug/L	200.000	200.000					
1,1,2 - TRICHLOROETHANE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L	-	5.0000					
1,2 - DICHLOROETHANE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L	-	5.0000					

(NORTHWEST WATER SYSTEM (61947 2 SNOHOMISH COUNTY))

Substance	Major Source	Units	Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Test Year	Average Value	Low	High	Comply
Volatile organic contaminants (VOC)⁸									
1,2,4, - TRICHLOROBENZENE	Discharge from textile finishing factories	ug/L	7.0000	7.0000					
BENZENE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L		5.0000					
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	ug/L	-	5.0000					
CHLOROBENZENE	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	ug/L	100.000	100.000					
CIS - 1,2 - DICHLOROETHYLENE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L	70.000	70.000					
ETHYLBENZENE	Discharge from petroleum refineries	ug/L	70.000	70.000					
O - DICHLOROBENZENE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L	60.000	60.000					
P - DICHLOROBENZENE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L	75.000	75.000					
STYRENE	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	ug/L	100.000	100.000					
T - 1,2 - DICHLOROETHYLENE	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	ug/L	100.000	100.000					
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	ug/L	-	5.000					
TOLUENE	Discharge from petroleum factories	ug/L	1000.000	1000.00					
VINYL CHLORIDE	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories	ug/L	-	2.0000					
8 The Utility is NOT required to test for VOCs every six years.									
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides (SOC)⁹									
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	mg/L	2.0000	2.0000					
2,4 - D	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	ug/L	70.000	70.000					
2,4,5 - TP (SILVEX)	Residue of banned herbicide	ug/L	50.000	50.000					
ALACHLOR	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	ug/L	200.00	200.00					
ATRAZINE	Runoff/leaching from pesticide use	ug/L	3.000	3.000					
BENZO(A)PYRENE	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	ug/L	0.2000	0.2000					
DALAPON	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	ug/L	200.000	200.000					
DI(ETHYLHEXYL)-ADIPATE	Discharge from chemical factories	ug/L	400.000	400.000					
DI(ETHYLHEXYL)-PHTHALATE	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	ug/L	6.0000	6.0000					
DINOSEB	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	ug/L	7.0000	7.0000					
ENDRIN	Residue of banned insecticide	ug/L	2.0000	2.0000					
HEPTACHLOR	Residue of banned termiticide	ug/L	0.4000	0.4000					

(NORTHWEST WATER SYSTEM (61947 2 SNOHOMISH COUNTY))

Substance	Major Source	Units	Maximum Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Test Year	Average Value	Low	High	Comply
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides (SOC)⁹									
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	Breakdown of heptachlor	ug/L	0.2000	0.2000					
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	ug/L	0.1000	0.1000					
HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE	Discharge from chemical factories	ug/L	5.000	5.000					
LINDANE (BHC - GAMMA)	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens	ug/L	0.2000	0.2000					
METHOXYCHLOR	from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	ug/L	4.000	4.000					
PCBS (Total Aroclors)	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	ug/L	0.5000	0.5000					
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	Discharge from wood preserving factories	ug/L	1.0000	1.0000					
PICLORAM	Herbicide runoff	ug/L	500.000	500.000					
SIMAZINE	Herbicide runoff	ug/L	4.000	4.000					
TOXAPHENE	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	ug/L	3.000	3.000					
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	ug/L	5.000	5.000					
⁹ The Utility is NOT required to test for SOC and Herbicides every nine years.									

TT or MCL Violation	Explanation	Length	Step Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform	The water company conducted two coliform tests in July and omitted a test in August.	one month	Training of staff and updated standard operating procedures to avoid mishaps in the future.	Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Total coliform bacteria testing is used to monitor microbial quality in the water distribution system. The Utility collects one routine coliform sample every month. One unsatisfactory results was detected in 2020.

NOTICE TO WATER SYSTEM USERS

COLIFORM MONITORING VIOLATION

Northwest water system, ID # 619472, located in Snohomish County is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring indicate whether your drinking water meets health standards. During July 2020 we did not monitor or test for coliform bacteria or collected fewer samples than we were required to collect. Therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

At this time:

- No action is required by the users.
- We collected the routine coliform sample required for the month of _____ and the lab found no coliform bacteria.
- We will collect samples in the future as required.
- Other information for customers: _____

For more information, contact: BLUE ROCK WATER CO.

2067643345 7511 GREENWOOD AVE N #4011 service@bluerockmgt.com
Phone number Address Email

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is sent to you by NORTHWEST Water System on 6/21/21

Coliform Monitoring Public Notice Certification Form for WS ID **619472**

By completing the information below, we certify to the state Department of Health that we distributed public notice to our customers.

Please check the appropriate box and fill in the date you distributed the notice:

- Notice was mailed to all water customers on 6/30/21.
- Notice was hand delivered to all water customers on _____.
- Notice was posted with Department of Health approval at: _____ on _____.



Sign below and send this completed notification and certification form to us at the address checked below:

[Signature] MGR 6/21/21
Signature of owner or operator Position Date

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Northwest Region Department of Health 20425 72nd Ave S, Suite 310 Kent, WA 98032-2388 dw.nwro@doh.wa.gov Fax: 253-395-6760	<input type="checkbox"/> Southwest Region Department of Health PO Box 47823 Olympia, WA 98504-7823 swro.coli@doh.wa.gov Fax: 360-664-8058	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Region Department of Health 16201 E Indiana Ave, Suite 1500 Spokane Valley, WA 99216 joseph.perkins@doh.wa.gov Fax: 509-329-2104
---	--	--

For people with disabilities, this document is available on request in other formats. To submit a request, please call 1-800-525-0127 (TDD/TTY call 711).



BLUE ROCK
Water Co.

7511 Greenwood Avenue N #4011
Seattle, WA 98109
(206) 764-3345

*For more information on water
quality visit bluerockmgt.com*