2015 Water Quality Report

OLYMPIC
WATER AND SEWER INC.

This is the annual report on the quality of water delivered to homes and businesses within in the Port Ludlow Master Planned Resort by Olympic Water and Sewer, Inc. (OSWI). It is designed to increase your awareness of the quality of your water and the need to protect this valuable resource.

You may reach us between the hours of 10am and 3pm Monday through Friday at (360) 437-2101 or by email at **OWSI@portludlowassociates.com**. For after-hours emergencies call the answering service at **1 (877) 826-5787** and they will dispatch a technician.

Additional information about contaminants in drinking water can be obtained from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) at (800) 521-0323.

Where does your water come from? We currently pump water from five ground water wells ranging in depth from 200-560 feet. Wells Nos. 2, 3, and 4N are in the area of Walker Way and Talbot Way. Wells 14 & 16 are off of Teal Lake Road just north of Teal Lake. All of the wells are protected by a "Wellhead Protection Plan" that restricts activities that may pose contamination risks.

Generally speaking, if you live above (north and west) Oak Bay Road, your water comes from Wells, 2, 3, and 4N (Service Zone A); all others come from Wells 14 & 16 (Service Zone B) however, the zones are able to interconnect during certain water demand conditions. Please call us for clarification.

The quality of water delivered to Port Ludlow remains very good. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain containments in water provided by public water systems. The water delivered to your homes and businesses meets all of the standards for the Primary, or health-related standards. Well No. 14, at its source, exceeds limits set for arsenic. **Well 14 water is blended with Well 16 before delivered to customers to achieve compliance with the arsenic limit.**

Manganese — While not required by the EPA in this report, please note that the "Secondary", aesthetic related standard for manganese is exceeded at Wells 14 & 16. Manganese is not a health concern but can be a nuisance as it can stain plumbing fixtures.

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-7491.

The sources of drinking water in the world (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Examples of contaminants that may affect source water quality include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which are naturally occurring.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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

The table on the reverse side of this page lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent analyses (within the last five years). Department of Health does not require monitoring for all contaminants at frequent intervals because their concentration is not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Only detections within the previous five years are reported. Sampling dates are noted at the top of the table or within the table if more recent.

There are several other contaminants that are routinely tested for but were not detected in the laboratory analysis. As you examine the data, note that the results of he laboratory testing are compared to a MCL or Maximum Contaminant Limit. This is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

The only inorganic chemical detected (other than arsenic) was nitrate, but at levels well below the maximum contaminant level. There was one detection of total coliform during the year that required temporary chlorination of the North Bay service area to correct.

OLYMPIC WATER AND SEWER, INC,
WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4N	Well 14	Well 16	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Chemicals								
Year Sampled			2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	
Arsenic - at source	10 ppb		3	5	4	15	5	Naturally occurring
Arsenic - distribution 2015	10 ppb	(Wells 14/16 blend - 2015 running Annual Avg.)				0.0084		Range of samples 8.2 -8.8 ppb
Year Sampled			2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	
Nitrate - at source	10 ppm		0.21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Naturally occurring
Other								
Year Sampled			2010				2015	
Radionuclides (gross alpha)	15 pCi/L		-1				2.2	Naturally occurring
Radium 228	5 pCi/L		0.7				0.2	Naturally occurring
Bacteriological								
Total Coliform	0	0	One detection in 2015 required multiple follow up samples and chlorination of the North Bay service area					

Lead and Copper - 2014	Action Level	MCLG	Result		
Lead	0.015 ppm	-	0.003	Cumulative 90% avg. -sampled at customer's tap	Corrosive water and home plumbing
Copper	1.3 ppm	-	0.05	Cumulative 90% avg. -sampled at customer's tap	Corrosive water and home plumbing

Additional Arsenic Information: *Well 14, at the source, exceeds the limit of 10 parts per billion (ppb) set by EPA in February 2002. However, Well 16 and Well 14 are blended prior to the water being delivered to the customer.* ***The resultant blended water is in compliance with the arsenic limit.*** *Below is an arsenic educational statement from the State Department of Health as well as EPA language on possible health effects.*

DOH Statement: Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory disease are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

EPA Statement: Some people who drink water that contains arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Definitions and Notes

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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. MCLGs have not been established for many contaminants.

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

•**ppm** = parts per million •**ppb** = parts per billion •**pCi/L** = pico curie per liter