



Water System ID #68700

Serving the Port Ludlow Master Planned Resort community

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



OWSI crew with the new vac truck.

This annual report summarizes the quality of water delivered to homes and businesses within the Port Ludlow Master Planned Resort by Olympic Water & Sewer, Inc. (OWSI).

✓ **All Standards Met:** Water delivered to Port Ludlow meets all EPA and Washington DOH standards for physical, chemical, and radiological contaminants.

5 Groundwater Wells	0 Unsatisfactory Bacteria Samples	50 Water Complaints	✓ Clean PFAS Testing
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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**.

Customer Resources & Emergency Contacts

Website www.ows-inc.com Rates, forms, news, FAQs, service change requests, and prior Consumer Confidence Reports.	Contact Us Phone: 360.437.2101 Email: owsi@portludlowassociates.com Monday-Friday, 10a.m. to 3p.m. Billing: option 2. Operations: option 6.	After-Hours Emergency 1.877.826.5787 The answering service will dispatch an OWSI technician.
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For any questions regarding this CCR Report: Contact Jason White, 360.437.8349

In an effort to conserve resources — including paper, postage, and staff time — OWSI is providing this summary page with your billing. The complete **2025 Consumer Confidence Report** and **Water Use Efficiency Report** can be viewed at ows-inc.com/reports or by scanning the QR code included on this page.

Printed copies of the full reports are available to view at the Beach Club, Bay Club and Port Ludlow Post Office as well as upon request by contacting the OWSI office.



Where Your Water Comes From

We currently pump water from five ground water wells ranging in depth from 200-560 feet. Wells #2, 3 and 4N are in the area of Walker Way, Talbot Way, and Walden Ln. Wells #14 and #16 are located off Teal Lake Road by the construction entrance to OT II. Well #3 was offline for the majority of 2025.

Generally speaking, if you live above (north and west) Oak Bay Road, you are located in Service Zone A. All other areas are located in Service Zone B. Zones A and B are able to interconnect during certain water demand conditions.

Well Number	DOH Source	Service Zone	Treatment	Contaminant Treated For
2	01	A	Filtration	Iron and Manganese
3	02	A	Filtration	Iron and Manganese
4N	04	A	None	
14	06	B	Filtration	Arsenic, Iron and Manganese
16	08	B	Filtration	Arsenic, Iron and Manganese

Source Water Protection

All of the wells are protected by a “Wellhead Protection Plan” that restricts activities that may pose contamination risks. Washington State Department of Health (DOH) has information on the Source Water Protection Program for all public water systems in the state. This info can be found online at

www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/SourceWaterProtection#links. There you can click on SWAP Maps (Interactive GIS Mapping Tool) and either search for Olympic Water and Sewer Inc. in the search bar or click on the map and zoom in to Port Ludlow. We recommend the search option. Well #3 is rated as moderate susceptibility to contaminants while all other wells are rated as low. If you do not have access to the Web, we encourage you to use the Internet service through the public library system.

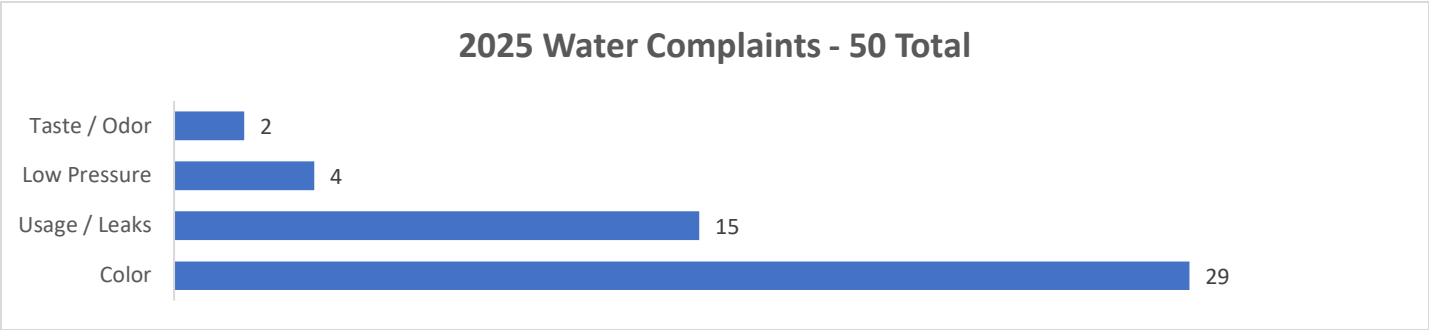


Images from Ice Pigging Process in May 2025

The Quality of Water Delivered to Port Ludlow

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 contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The water delivered to your homes and businesses meets all of the standards for physical, chemical and radiological contaminants.

There were 50 water complaints logged by OWSI in 2025. Of those logged water quality complaints 29 were for color, 15 were for high usage or leaks, 4 were for low pressure, and 2 were for taste/odor.



Water quality issues posted on social web sites do not count as complaints against OWSI. If you have a water quality complaint, please make an official complaint to OWSI. OWSI tracks official water quality complaints and uses that information to plan maintenance or operational changes that improve water quality.

To further improve water quality throughout Port Ludlow, OWSI partnered with American Pipeline Solutions (APS) in 2025 to perform an advanced distribution system cleaning process known as ice pigging. The project was designed to remove historical deposits of iron and manganese that had accumulated within portions of the water transmission and distribution system over many decades.

Using a specially engineered ice slurry, the ice pigging process safely scoured the interior walls of water mains, removing accumulated deposits that can contribute to discolored water complaints. This proactive capital improvement project represents OWSI's continued investment in water quality, infrastructure reliability, and customer service. Combined with our groundwater treatment facilities and ongoing maintenance programs, the project helps ensure that safe, high-quality drinking water is delivered throughout the Port Ludlow community.

There was one case issued against OWSI through the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC). An OWSI customer challenged our cross-connection survey and communication methods. Please be advised that OWSI uses the contact information provided by the customer. Please update your contact information regularly and make sure the front office has your preferred method of contact logged in to our system. If you represent an HOA within the Port Ludlow MPR, please provide an HOA point of contact.



Cross Connection Control Program

The Cross Connection Control Program is an important aspect of providing safe water to our customers. Annual testing of backflow prevention assemblies is required by a certified tester that has provided OWSI with their credentials. A backflow is the movement of water from the customer’s water system back into the public distribution system either by back pressure or back siphon. A list of certified Backflow Assembly Testers (BAT) can be accessed at:

<https://wcs.greenriver.edu/bat/hire-a-bat/>

A list of local BAT providers is also available on our website <https://ows-inc.com/cross-connection-control>

Protecting the public water system from potential contamination remains a critical component of OWSI's commitment to providing safe, reliable drinking water. In 2025, OWSI conducted a system-wide cross-connection control survey in accordance with the requirements of its Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) tariff and Washington State Department of Health regulations. The survey process helps identify potential cross-connections and backflow hazards that could impact drinking water quality. Throughout 2026, utility technicians will continue follow-up activities with customers, including survey reviews, site inspections where necessary, and implementation of appropriate corrective actions. These efforts support compliance with OWSI's Cross-Connection Control Program and help ensure the continued protection of the community's drinking water supply.

Biological Contaminants

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the water distribution system. If found, coliforms indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. If this occurs, we would conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

In 2025 there were no unsatisfactory bacteria samples.

PFAS

PFAS, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, are often called forever chemicals due to their long-life span. Some activities can make drinking water sources vulnerable to contamination from PFAS. Fortunately, Port Ludlow does not contain many of the causes of possible contamination from PFAS and the testing reflected that with results being less than the lowest level detectable with current testing technology. OWSI will continue to monitor for PFAS as required by the DOH. For more information on PFAS visit the EPA website:

- <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>
- [PFAS National Drinking Water Regulation FAQs for Drinking Water Primacy Agencies \(PDF\)](#)
- [PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Fact Sheet \(PDF\)](#)
- [PFAS Strategic Roadmap: EPA's Commitments to Action 2021-2024 webpage](#)

Sentry Internet: If you would like information on the OWSI water system info can be found on the WA DOH Office of Drinking Water Sentry Internet <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/Intro.aspx>.

Washington Utility & Transportation Commission (WUTC): The WUTC is an advocate for the customer and the utility. There is a responsibility to the customer to protect them from over charging by the utility for water services provided. The WUTC also has a responsibility to the utility to allow a rate that will keep the utility viable. The OWSI tariff is on the WUTC website (and <https://ows-inc.com/about/#tariff>) and includes all of the rules and rates that OWSI must abide by. <https://www.utc.wa.gov/regulated-industries/utilities/water>

Drinking Water: 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 (800-426-4791).

Department of Health Office of Drinking Water & the EPA

DOH Office of Drinking Water and the EPA, prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and

Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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, parasites, 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.

Statement on Lead

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

The water testing table attached lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent analyses (within the last five years). DOH 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 laboratory analysis. As you examine the data, note that the results of the laboratory testing are compared to an MCL or Maximum Contamination Limit. This is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

There were no detections of inorganic chemicals other than arsenic in 2025.