Rolling Hills Glencairn Community Service, Inc.
2024 Water Quality Report (Water System ID #47000F)

Rolling Hills-Glencairn is submitting our annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) to you as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Our Board of Directors is committed to providing you with water that meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards. This report describes our source and treatment, the 2024 test results, and additional health-related information. Oak Harbor Water Management LLC manages our water treatment system, and a Washington State certified water management company.

Our Board of Directors meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 7 pm in the clubhouse, located at 1093 Sidney Street. If you have questions, please call our office manager Ruby Hall at 360-678-7446 or e-mail: rollinghills@oakharbor.net

WATER SOURCE

In 2024, our system served 451 connections. Island County aquifer groundwater from three wells (271, 178, and 263 feet deep) is piped to our water treatment plant and stored in an 80,000-gallon reservoir.

SUBSTANCES EXPECTED TO BE IN DRINKING WATER

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these contaminants. However, their presence does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk.

2024 TESTING

To ensure that tap water meets acceptable drinking standards, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations limit the number of contaminants that it may contain. The Washington Department of Health (DOH) required testing for potential contaminates includes:

Microbial contaminants such as bacteria and viruses from septic systems, agricultural livestock, or wildlife, and the associated disinfectant biproducts (DBP's) that result from treating with chlorine.

Inorganic contaminants such as nitrates, salts, and metals (lead and copper), either naturally occurring or resulting from stormwater runoff, domestic wastewater discharges, or farming.

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

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of sources including storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants are usually naturally occurring.

Secondary contaminants such as iron, manganese, conductivity, ammonia, and chlorides, for which EPA has not mandated treatment to reduce the levels of contamination.

DOH requires us to test for microbial contaminants monthly, nitrates annually, and the other contaminants as directed.

TESTING TERMINOLOGY

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (Mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (Ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

2024 MONTHLY, ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TESTING

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Result	Source	Violation
Bacteria	Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-Detect	Naturally present	**Yes ***
Nitrate	Annually for each well	Mg/l	10	10	Non-Detect	Runoff – fertilizers, natural deposits, septic tanks	No
Halo-Acetic Acids (DBP's)	5/24/24	Ug/l	60	60	44.7	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	No
Halo-Acetic Acids (DBP's)	9/16/24 12/6/24	Ug/l	60	60	11.3 7.1	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	No No
Trihalomethane (DBP's)	5/24/24	Ug/l	80	80	134.5	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	**Yes ***
Trihalomethane (DBP's)	9/16/24 12/6/24	Ug/l	80	80	35.8 30.2	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	No

*** 2024 VIOLATIONS**

King Water/Northwest Natural Water failed to conduct required testing for bacteria in March & September 2024. All other monthly bacteria samples were negative. Our board is working with DOH and our water system management company to ensure that all future testing is conducted as required.

The system exceeded the maximum contaminant level for DBP's in May 2024. This is calculated as a rolling annual average of quarterly samples. We will continue to flush as necessary to keep the water flowing, which reduces the occurrence of the DBP's.

OTHER TESTING

Five houses were tested for lead and copper content in 2024, since only five of the required ten houses were tested in 2023. Tests for lead and copper are conducted every three years. Our drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standards for lead and copper.

Our drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standards for arsenic with 2.2 ppb (MCL is 10 ppb).

Fire Retardant Foam Tests. Our water was tested for Perfluorooctanoic acid and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOA/PFOS) in January 2017. No PFOA/PFOS were detected. Sampling in 2022 detected a trace of one of the contaminants. All three active wells will be tested again for PFOA/PFOS in 2025.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Typical of much of the Island's water, our water contains elevated levels of iron, manganese, and ammonia which are abundant in the rocks and soils in the area. These are secondary contaminants, and the US EPA has not mandated treatment to reduce the levels of contamination. Scientific findings suggest that the levels found pose no threat to human health.

Manganese and iron are considered to be an aesthetic problem. At sufficient concentrations, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and can leave rust-colored stains on laundry, plumbing fixtures, and porcelain. Manganese can cause similar problems, has a bitter metallic taste, and may leave black "specks" in ice cubes. Manganese can also produce staining and cause water to have a brown or black discoloration.

Ammonia, while not directly harmful to humans in small concentrations, can interfere with chlorine disinfection processes and contribute to the formation of nitrate and nitrite in the water distribution system. Ammonia affects the taste and odor of the water and can reduce the effectiveness of chlorine-based disinfection.

The system is tested twice a year for conductivity and chlorides to monitor for water source saltwater contamination.

WATER TREATMENT

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) requires that our water be treated to remove selected secondary contaminants. Our water is treated with potassium permanganate and biologically filtered, which removes most of the iron, manganese, and ammonia. It is then chlorinated to remove microbial contaminants before entering the distribution system.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These include immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, those undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, and infants, who can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers before drinking any water. For more information call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or DOH's Division of Drinking Water's Hotline (800-521-0323).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from DOH's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Our drinking water contains levels of arsenic well below the state MCL of 10 ppb. 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.

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm are considered to be a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.