Rolling Hills Glencairn (Water System ID #47000F)
2025 Water Quality Report

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 2025 test results, and additional health-related information. Our Board meets monthly on the second Tuesday at 7pm 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 AND TREATMENT

In 2025, our system served **451** connections. Island County aquifer groundwater from three wells (271-,178-, and 263-feet deep) is stored in an 80,000-gallon reservoir and piped to our water treatment plant. The water is treated with potassium permanganate and biologically filtered, which removes the majority of iron and manganese. It is then chlorinated to remove microbial contaminants before entering the distribution system.

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.

2025 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, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of sources including storm water runoff and septic systems;
Radioactive contaminants, which are usually naturally occurring; and
Secondary contaminants, such as iron, manganese, conductivity, 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. MCLGs 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 MCLGs 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.

Monthly and DBP Testing

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Result	Source	Violation
Bacteria	Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	All passed	Naturally present	No
Nitrate	Annually for each well	Mg/l	10	10	0.2200	Runoff – fertilizers, natural deposits, septic tanks	No
Halo acetic acids (DBP's)	3/11/2025 3/11/2025	Ug/l	60	60	26.0 20.90	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	No

Halo acetic acids (DBP's)	5/13/2025 5/13/2025	Ug/l	60	60	16.80 18.90	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	 No
Halo acetic acids (DBP's)	8/12/2025 8/12/2025 11/18/2025 11/18/2025	Ug/l	60	60	15.20 15.30 19.50 18.80	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	No
Trihalomethane (DBP's)	3/11/2025 3/11/2025	Ug/l	80	80	99.70 79.80	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	**Yes** No
Trihalomethane (DBP's)	5/13/2025 5/13/2025 8/12/2025 8/12/2025 11/18/2025 11/18/2025	Ug/l	80	80	68.80 74.30 97.00 77.20 87.00 75.60	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.	No No **Yes** No **Yes** No

Other Required 2025 Testing

Five houses were tested for lead and copper content in the water in 2024, as only five of the required 10 houses were tested in 2023. 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.

VIOLATIONS

The system occasionally exceeded the maximum contaminant level for DBP's. We will continue to flush as necessary to keep the water flowing, which reduces the occurrence of the DBP's. The system exceeded the maximum contaminant level for TDS – Total Dissolved Solids: Result Quantity **607** mg/L, MCL **500** mg/L.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Typical of much of the Island's water, our water contains elevated levels of iron and manganese, 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.

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 low levels of arsenic, 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.