



2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Maupin is committed to bringing safe, quality drinking water to every connection in our system.

Where does our drinking water come from?

Our drinking water comes from a naturally occurring spring in the City of Maupin supplied by the Maupin Paleocanyon Aquifer. The bulk of the water is recharged by precipitation and snowmelt within the Cascade range, and a small quantity of infiltrating precipitation enters the aquifer locally through the groundwater within Maupin's Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA).

From the spring, water is piped to our pump house, then chlorine is added to ensure water quality. The water is then pumped to lower, upper, and east Maupin reservoirs and gravity-fed into our water distribution system.

Contaminants released within the DWPA may be transported to the aquifer and eventually the spring. To help reduce some of these effects on our source of drinking water, the City of Maupin has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan, which is available to our customers online or at City Hall.

Why do we treat the water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring substances. Water may also carry contaminants from animals or human activity into water sources. We monitor our drinking water to reduce or eliminate the risks of these substances that may be present in a surface water source:

- Viruses, parasites and bacteria from wildlife, livestock, and human sewage
- Salts, metals, or other inorganic contaminants may be naturally occurring or human caused
- Pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals
- Radioactive material may be naturally occurring or human caused

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in drinking water

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. We are 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [EPA.GOV/SAFewater/LEAD](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

Tap water and bottled water safety

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 1-800-426-4791.

People with health concerns

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 1-800-426-4791.

What's in our drinking water?

Each year, we randomly sample drinking water around the City to ensure water quality. In 2024, we met all state and federal required testing. All contaminants, except those listed below, were not detected in our water system. These quality control tests provide our Public Works team with data to efficiently adjust, protect, repair, and maintain the City's water and distribution system. The City submits test results to the State of Oregon. Find test results at YOURWATER.OREGON.GOV and search for Maupin Public Water System No. 00510.

Results of 2023 Monthly Testing in the Distribution System

Substance	Ideal Maximum (MCLG)	This much allowed (MCL)	Level Detected	Complies	Source of Substance
Total Coliform Bacteria and E. coli	0	More than 1 positive sample	Not detected	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppb)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.30-0.79	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Results of Monthly 2023 Testing at the Groundwater Source

Substance	Ideal Maximum (MCLG)	This much allowed (MCL)	Level Detected	Complies	Source of Substance
Total Coliform Bacteria and E. coli	0	More than 1 positive sample	Not detected	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Results of Previous Testing

Substance	Date Tested	Ideal Maximum (MCLG)	This much allowed/Action Level (MCL/AL)	Level Detected	90th Percentile	Homes Exceeding AL	Complies	Source of Substance
Copper (ppm)	10-10-2024	1.3	1.3	0.0590	0.081	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	10-10-2024	0	0.015	0.0010	0.00	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

The 90th percentile is the highest result found in 90% of the samples when they are listed in order from lowest to highest results. EPA requires testing for Lead and Copper at customers' taps most likely to contain these substances based on when the house was built. Our system is required to complete Lead and Copper testing every three years.

Key to Technical Terms & Definitions

- 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.
- MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available water treatment technology.
- AL** - Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- MRDLG** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of residual disinfectants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur.
- MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of residual disinfectants in drinking water, as an annualized average, set as close to the health goals as possible.
- ppm** - parts per million - one part of a contaminant for every million parts of water; equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb** - parts per billion - one part of a contaminant for every billion parts of water; equivalent to micrograms per liter (ug/L)



Questions about your water service or water-sewer account? Get in touch with us:

City of Maupin
507 Grant Ave. | PO Box 308
Maupin, OR 97037
541-395-2698
CITYOFMAUPIN.ORG | UTILITIES@CITYOFMAUPIN.ORG

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. City Council holds regular meetings on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. Meetings are held in person and virtually.