



# Mapleton Water District

## Consumer Confidence Report 2023

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #41-00507

### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where does my water come from?**

The Mapleton Water District treatment plant draws water from Berkshire Creek, a tributary of the Siuslaw River. The Berkshire Creek watershed lies entirely within US Forest Service lands.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) conducted a Source Water Assessment which was published in 2001. In this assessment they found no potential sources of contamination within the protection area. The protection area is located entirely within public forestland. In 2017 the DEQ published an updated Source Water Assessment for the district which indicated no significant changes from the 2001 assessment. Copies of both the initial assessment and the update are available for review at the Mapleton Water District office. They are also available on the Oregon DEQ's online database:

<https://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/swrpts.asp>

### **Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

The Mapleton Water District Board of Commissioners meets regularly on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. These meetings are held at the Mapleton Lions Club unless otherwise noted and members of the public are encouraged to attend. The Board of Commissioners is seeking volunteers for several committees to assist with various projects and tasks, such as grant writing, public communications, and emergency preparedness, among others. Contact the office or attend a Board meeting if you are interested in helping to improve your water district.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### **Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations**

Corrosion Control Late/Nonreporting - The District must report daily alkalinity of treated water to monitor for potential leaching of lead and copper - Violation 2/2/2024 - *Resolved 2/2/2024* - Health Effects Unknown.

Monthly Surface Water Report - Late/Nonreporting - The District must report daily data including temperature, pH, free chlorine, and turbidity - Violation 2/2/2024 - *Resolved 2/2/2024* - Health Effects Unknown.

Routine Coliform - Did Not Report ANY - Violation 6/12/2023 - *Resolved 6/30/2023* - Health Effects Unknown.

Corrosion Control Late/Nonreporting - The District must report alkalinity of treated water to monitor for potential leaching of lead and copper - Violation 3/22/2023 - *Resolved 4/9/2023* - Health Effects Unknown.

Monthly Surface Water Report - Late/Nonreporting - The District must report daily data including temperature, pH, free chlorine, and turbidity - Violation 3/22/2023 - *Resolved 4/9/2023* - Health Effects Unknown.

Disinfectant By Products Late/Nonreporting – Violation 1/29/2024 - The District is required to test for Disinfectant By Products (DBPs) annually in October - *Unresolved* - Testing required to take place in October. District to return to compliance once testing is completed October 2024 - Health Effects Unknown.

Volatile Organic Chemicals Late/Nonreporting – Violation 1/29/2024 - The District is required to test for Volatile Organic Chemicals annually - *Unresolved* - Anticipated return to compliance Summer 2024 - Health Effects Unknown.

Nitrate Chemical Late/Nonreporting – Violation 1/29/2024 - The District is required to test for Nitrates annually - *Unresolved* - Anticipated return to compliance Summer 2024 - Health Effects Unknown.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. Mapleton Water District 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **A Message from your Board of Commissioners**

Over the past year your Board of Commissioners has put in hundreds of hours of work on improving your water district. We have adopted new board policies, created a website and began accepting online payments, secured grant funding for projects, prepared for the construction of the new water treatment plant, and are preparing for additional improvements to our distribution system. All this to fulfill the MWD's mission of providing "reliable, potable water at a reasonable price to our customers."

Over the coming year we have several projects we are working on. We are working with an engineer to develop a master plan which will provide a guide for system improvements and help the district qualify for grant funding. Construction will begin on the water treatment plant and hopefully be substantially complete by the end of this calendar year. The board is working on securing funding for additional water storage to make our system more resilient.

There is much more work to be done and we will need the help of the community to get the district to a stable and sustainable place. One way you can help is joining the board itself. Position 2 has been vacant for several months and we hope to move into the next year with a full board. If you can join us, please contact the district or one of the commissioners and let us know you are willing to serve.

Another way you can help is volunteering for committee work. Our adopted board policies assign each commissioner a committee chair. The committees include finance, operations, grants, emergency/IT and administration. We know that our community contains a wealth of professional and life experience. Attend a Board meeting and let us know how you can help.

And if you are not able to make the time commitment to volunteer on the board or with the committee, please keep informed. Attend a meeting. Read your bill inserts. Ask questions.

While we have made progress over the last year, challenges still remain. Thank you for your support and patience while we continue to build the water district our community deserves.

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## **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water

contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	55.3	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	77.6	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.132	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.123	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.99	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	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	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**Spanish (Español)**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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