

2025 Water Quality Report

The City of Donald continues to exceed all federal and state water quality standards.



PWS ID #OR4100259

Access to this Report

This report contains important information about your drinking water. A copy can be viewed on the City's website.

If you would like a physical copy of this report mailed to you, please contact City Hall.

Public Participation Opportunities

Monthly Public Meetings

You're invited to participate in City decisions that may affect water quality. City Council meetings are held at 10710 Main Street NE, Donald, OR on the second Tuesday of each month, at 6:45pm. Find meeting agenda information on our website.

donaldoregon.gov/councilmeetings

City Website

Water-related information such as this report and others can be found on our website.

donaldoregon.gov/waterdepartment



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City of Donald: Water Quality Overview

The City of Donald is pleased to present our annual drinking water quality report for testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We are committed to providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water and are happy to report that there were no water violations found in 2025.

The City of Donald's drinking water comes from groundwater supplied by wells located at the City's Water Treatment Plant on Rees Street. Currently, Well No. 2 serves as the primary source of water for the community and provides the water distributed throughout the City's system.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water, especially those who may not receive a water bill directly, such as family members, renters, employees, or others who use the water at your home or business.

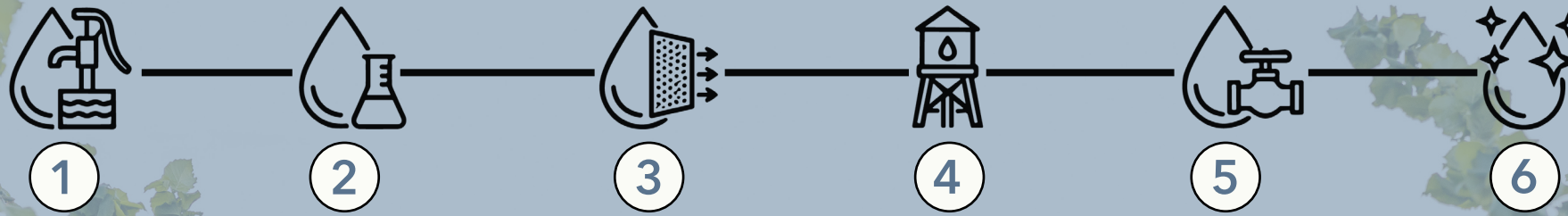
For questions about this report or concerns about your drinking water, please contact Alonso Limones, Public Works Director.



(971) 715-8573



PublicWorks@DonaldOregon.gov



Water Treatment Process in Donald

The City of Donald's drinking water comes from groundwater supplied by wells located at the City's Water Treatment Plant on Rees Street. Water from Well Number 2 is pumped to the treatment facility, where it undergoes a multi-step process to ensure it is clean, safe, and reliable for everyday use. This groundwater source provides the community a consistent and dependable supply of drinking water.

The treatment process includes pre-treatment, filtration, and storage before water is distributed throughout the city. During treatment, naturally occurring substances such as iron, manganese, and hydrogen sulfide are addressed to improve water quality. The system is regularly monitored and maintained to meet all state and federal drinking water standards.



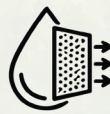
Step 1: Groundwater Source.

The City of Donald's drinking water comes from groundwater drawn from a well located at the City's Water Treatment Plant on Rees Street. Well No. 2 serves as the primary source and provides water for the entire community.



Step 2: Pre-Treatment.

Before filtration, potassium permanganate is added to the water to help treat naturally occurring substances such as iron, manganese, and hydrogen sulfide. This step improves water quality and prepares it for effective filtration.



Step 3: Filtration.

Water passes through green sand pressure filters, which remove particles and help reduce remaining impurities. This process improves clarity, taste, and overall water quality.



Step 4: Storage.

After treatment, water is stored in onsite reservoirs to ensure there is an adequate supply available throughout the day. Storage also helps the system meet peak demand and maintain reliability.



Step 5: Distribution.

Water is pumped through a network of pipes, pumps, and pressure tanks that deliver water throughout the city. This system maintains consistent pressure and ensures water reaches all customers.



Step 6: Delivery.

Clean, treated drinking water is delivered to homes, businesses, and public facilities across the City of Donald. The water is ready for everyday uses such as drinking, cooking, and cleaning.

Backflow Prevention

To protect the water system, backflow prevention assemblies are required for all water customers. These devices help keep drinking water safe by ensuring water flows in only one direction through the system.

Backflow can occur when changes in water pressure cause water to flow backward into the public water system. This could allow contaminants from irrigation systems, plumbing, or other sources to enter the drinking water supply. Backflow prevention devices stop this from happening by preventing reverse flow.

Backflow assemblies are tested annually by the City, as required by the State. The City of Donald's water system is fully protected by backflow prevention devices.



Common Drinking Water Contaminants

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and/or radioactive substances. 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](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or underground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, pick up microbial, inorganic, organic, or radioactive contaminants from human or animal activity. The treatment process for pesticides and herbicides incorporates oxidation (potassium permanganate) and filtration (green sand filters) for the removal of iron and manganese sulfate. The EPA regulates public drinking water, and the FDA regulates bottled water to ensure safety standards are met.

Contaminants that may be present in drinking water include:



Microbial contaminants:

Viruses, bacteria, and other microorganisms that can naturally be present in water and may come from sources like wildlife, septic systems, or soil.



Inorganic contaminants:

Minerals and metals, such as arsenic, iron, or lead, which can occur naturally in soil and rock or from human activities like mining, farming and oil production.



Pesticides and herbicides:

Chemicals used in agriculture, landscaping, or gardening that can sometimes enter water sources through runoff or leaching.



Organic chemicals:

Synthetic and volatile organic compounds from industrial, commercial, or residential sources.



Radioactive contaminants:

Naturally occurring or human-made radioactive materials that can dissolve into water from soil, rock, or industrial processes.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Monitoring for Contaminants

The City of Donald routinely monitors for elements and components in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table on page 5 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. As you can see by this table, our system had no violations in 2025.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that your water is safe at these levels. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family or business with clean quality water.



Results

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected in 2025	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform (including fecal coliform and E. Coli)	ND	No more than 1 positive sample per month	0	ND	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli are typically associated with human and animal fecal waste, but may also come from other environmental sources.
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Arsenic	PPM	0.010	0	0.0055 Well #2 & #1	No	Erosion of natural deposits, run off from orchards, run off from glass and/or electronic production wastes.
Nitrate (as N)	PPM	10	10	0.11 Well #2 & #1	No	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and/or erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (every 3 years)	PPM	AL-0.0155	0	0.0023	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits. The last test was done in 2024 and is the most recent monitoring in compliance with regulations.
Copper (every 3 years)	PPM	AI-1.35	1.3	0.074	No	Copper service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits. The last test was done in 2024 and is the most recent monitoring in compliance with regulations.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The maximum allowed is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) The unit used to describe turbidity. Nephelometric refers to the way the instrument, a nephelometer, measures how much light is scattered by suspended particles in the water. The greater the scattering, the higher the turbidity. Therefore, low NTU values indicate high water clarity, while high NTU values indicate low water clarity. (Unit of measurement)

Non-Detects (ND) Laboratory analysis indicates that the component is not present. (Unit of measurement)

Not applicable (N/A)

Parts per million (PPM) One part per million is like a single penny in \$10,000. (Unit of measurement)

Parts per billion (PPB) One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000. (Unit of measurement)

Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Arsenic in Oregon drinking water, poses serious long-term health risks, including cancer (bladder, lung, skin, liver, prostate), skin discoloration/thickening, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and nerve damage. Short-term exposure causes nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Children, pregnant individuals, and the immunocompromised are most vulnerable.

Coliform bacteria in Oregon drinking water indicate a risk of pathogenic contamination (e.g., E. coli), which can cause gastrointestinal illness, including diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, and fever. While most coliforms are not harmful, their presence suggests that disease-causing microorganisms- often from fecal matter- may be present

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, which can include pesticides, herbicides, and, increasingly, PFAS.

Herbicides: A specific type of pesticide designed specifically to kill or control undesirable vegetation (weeds).

Pesticides: Broadly defined as any substance, often chemical, used to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest, including weeds (herbicides) and insects (insecticides).

Pesticides/Herbicides (as SOCs): Included in the 43 compounds of Synthetic Organic Chemicals, which are heavily monitored in public water systems. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) are man-made, carbon-based compounds synthesized from raw materials like petroleum, natural gas, and coal. They are engineered for specific properties and used extensively in plastics, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic fibers. Examples include DDT, PCBs, PVC, atrazine, and various pharmaceuticals

Health Information about Lead & Drinking Water

Statement from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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. The City of Donald is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your homes. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Alonso Limones, Public Works Director, at (971) 715-8573. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Service Line Inventory

Service lines are the pipes that carry water from the water main in the street into your home or building. The City owns and maintains the part of the service line from the water main in the street to the water meter. The water meter is usually located in the sidewalk or at the property line. The customer owns and maintains the portion of the service line that is between the water meter and the building.

The City determined that all service lines supplying water to your home are made of non-lead materials. Because your service line contains no lead, there are no potential health risks to you or your family. However, there is a chance that private pipe lines could be made of lead or galvanized. Those living in homes with lead or galvanized pipes have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water. Donald is in compliance with all state and federal standards for both lead and copper.



Unregulated Contaminants

In 2025, the City of Donald collected drinking water samples as part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). This monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should be regulated in the future. Monitoring was conducted for 30 unregulated contaminants, including 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. Samples were collected on June 9 and December 8, 2025.

None of the 30 contaminants listed in the table were detected in the City of Donald's drinking water at or above the EPA's laboratory minimum reporting limits (MRLs).

List of Contaminants		
lithium	perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTTrDA)	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9ClPF3ONS)
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)

PFAS in Drinking Water

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. PFAS can enter drinking water sources through industrial discharges, the use of firefighting foams, and other environmental pathways.

Exposure to certain PFAS has been associated with potential health effects. EPA continues to study PFAS to better understand the impacts of long-term, low-level exposure and to determine appropriate regulatory standards.

As part of this effort, EPA requires monitoring for PFAS in drinking water through the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

Products that May Contain PFAS

