For questions about information contained in this report please contact:

Public Works Director
Alonso Limones

Phone: 503-678-1411

Email:
PublicWorks@DonaldOregon.gov

Public Works Hours:
Monday- Friday
7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Public Works Emergency
Pager Number:
Available 24 hours a day,
7 days a week
503-301-6479

City Manager
Eric Underwood

Phone: 503-678-5543

Email:
CityManager@DonaldOregon.gov

City Hall:
10710 Main Street
P.O. Box 388
Donald, OR 97020

City Hall Hours:
Monday-Thursday
8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Fridays:
8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.

Visit the City's website at:
www.DonaldOregon.gov

Sign up for Emergency and Event Notifications at FlashAlert.net

About our Organization...

The City of Donald's Public Works staff works around the clock to provide top quality water for every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect the water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the Public Works Department at: 503-678-1411 or City Hall at: 503-678-5543. As always, the public is encouraged to attend City Council meetings. Meetings are held at City Hall on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:45 PM or available virtually via Webex.

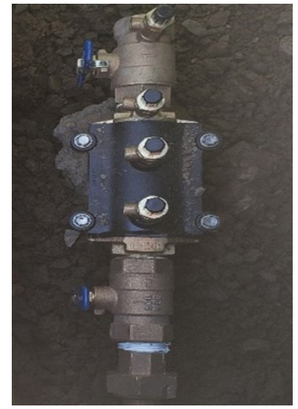
Ways You Can Help Protect and Conserve Our Water System

- Pick up dog and pet waste and throw it away in the trash.
- Recycle and dispose properly of cooking oils, motor oil, paints, detergents, pesticides, household hazardous materials, household batteries and medications. These can be dropped off at recycling centers. Check the availability with *Loren's Sanitation* for curbside recycling opportunities at: 503-393-2262.
- Conserve your water use by:
  - Turning off the water while you brush your teeth.
  - Make sure your taps and toilets are leak free.
  - Shorten your shower time.
  - Water your lawn and plants wisely.
  - Run only full loads of laundry or dishes.

Thank you for your help!

Sent to Customers: May 1, 2022

City of Donald
Public Works Department
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For Year End 12/31/2021



The City of Donald is pleased to present to you the 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City wants you to understand the efforts continually made to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Donald receives it's water from an underground aquifer that supplies two wells located at: 10983 Rees Street, N.E. The City of Donald takes great pride in reporting that the City's drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

To protect the water system, a backflow prevention assembly (device that prevents the backflow of water) is required for all businesses and residential customers. Backflows are tested yearly by the City as required by the State. Donald is 100% protected by a backflow preventer Water System.

Water Treatment Plant: 10983 Rees Street, Donald, Oregon 97020

It is the City of Donald's Mission to: *Promote and improve our quality of life while enhancing our sense of community and preserving our small-town heritage for all.*

Definitions

In the Test Results Table, as per EPA definitions, you will most likely find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

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

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): 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.*

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million is like a single penny in $10,000. *Unit of measurement.*

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter: One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000. *Unit of measurement.*

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The MCLG is 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 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. 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.

Distribution System Flushing

Water Main Lines and Service Laterals for Harvest Gardens Subdivision

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and/or radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Test Results

The City of Donald routinely monitors for elements and components in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021.

As shown in the table below, our system had no violations. 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 constituents 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected in 2020	Unit	MCL	MCLG "GOAL"	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Zero monthly samples tested positive for total bacteria	ND	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% max of monthly samples	These are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
2. Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	No	Zero monthly samples tested positive for fecal coliform and E. coli	ND	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, and/or other symptoms.
3. Turbidity	N/A	N/A	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
4. Arsenic	No	0.0048 Well #2 & #1	PPM	0.010	0	Erosion of natural deposits, run off from orchards, run off from glass and/or electronic production wastes.
5. Nitrate (as N)	No	0.12 Well #2 & #1	PPM	10	10	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and/or erosion of natural deposits.
6. Lead	No	0.0045	PPM	AL= 0.0155	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, and/or erosion of natural deposits.
7. Copper	No	0.0543	PPM	AL= 1.35	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

A special note for the immune deficient: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. People who fall into these previous groups, 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 microbiological contaminants, are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).