

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. L. A. Water Cooperative 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 **Lead Line** at (503) 988-4000 or www.leadline.org, or the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Frequently asked Questions

Is fluoride added to our water? L. A. Water Cooperative does not treat the water and our supplier, the City of Hillsboro, does not fluoridate its water supply. Check with your dentist to see if supplemental fluoride is recommended for your family.

Is our water hard or soft? No well water is used in our supply, so the water is very soft, about 2-3 grains per gallon.

What is the pH of our drinking water? Normal pH for our drinking water is 7.6 to 7.8

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

We will be happy to answer any questions about L. A. Water Cooperative and our water quality. Call Melvin Olson or Patricia Carr at (503) 662-3899.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

L. A. Water Cooperative

2016 Annual Water Quality Report

Based on Water Quality Data from 2015

L. A. Water Cooperative is committed to providing you with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We are pleased to present this summary of the quality of water provided to you during the past year. This report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports". It contains information on the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about our water and health. Please read this report carefully and, if you have any questions, call the phone number listed below.

L. A. Water Cooperative

23055 NE Albertson Road
Gaston, Oregon 97119

Phone: 503 662-3899
Fax: 503 662-3154

Email: lawater.cooperative@gmail.com

Your Cooperative

We encourage member participation in our Co-op. The regular monthly Board of Directors' Meeting is held on the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Gaston Fire Hall. Members are always welcome to attend.

Our Water

In 2015, L. A. Water Cooperative delivered 64,707,120 gallons of water to 745 member households. Our service area covers approximately 25 square miles of the Chehalem Valley in rural southwestern Washington County and northern Yamhill County. The service area ranges in elevation from 180 feet on the valley floor to 1,620 feet on Bald Peak. L. A. Water Cooperative has 15 reservoirs, 15 pump stations and over 60 miles of pipeline.

Water Source

L. A. Water Cooperative purchases all of its water from the City of Hillsboro Utilities Commission. Hillsboro's winter water source is the upper Tualatin River. In summer, the river level drops too low for municipal use, so Hillsboro relies on water stored in Barney Reservoir and Hagg Lake. Hillsboro's water is drawn out of the upper Tualatin River for filtration and treatment at either the Cherry Grove Slow Sand Filter Plant (SSFP) or the Joint Water Commission (JWC) Treatment Plant. Both plants operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Substances that might be in drinking water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) 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 which 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.

Test Results

This report is based upon tests conducted in the years 2004, 2014 and 2015 by the City of Hillsboro Utilities Commission and L. A. Water Cooperative.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Asbestos (MFL>10µm /L) L.A. Water Cooperative	2004	7	7	.083	.083	No	Decay of asbestos-cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2015	2	2	.001	ND—.001	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm) Slow Sand Filter Plant	2015	(4)	(4)	2.89	1.33—2.89	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb) Slow Sand Filter Plant	2015	100	100	1	ND—1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppm) L. A. Water Cooperative	2015	0.060	NA	.0227	.0161—.0227	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen) Slow Sand Filter Plant	2015	10	10	.11	.04—.11	No	Run-off from fertilizer
Nitrite (ppm)	2015	1	1	.01	.0041—.01	No	Run-off from fertilizer
TTHMs (ppm) [Total Trihalomethanes] L. A. Water Cooperative	2015	0.080	NA	.0456	.0396 - .0456	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ¹ (NTU) Slow Sand Filter Plant	2015	TT	NA	.609	.047—.609	No	Soil Run-off
Turbidity (NTU) (Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit) Slow Sand Filter Plant	2015	TT	NA	100%	100%	No	Soil Run-off

SUBSTANCE (UNITS) [No. of sites tested]	DATE SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	RANGE DETECTED	SITES AT OR ABOVE AL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER (ppm) [L. A. Water—10]	June, 2014	1.3	1.3	ND—0.102	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD (ppm) [L. A. Water—10]	June, 2014	0.015	0	ND—0.005	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water-Quality Table Footnote

These tables show the results of tests on finished water.

How to Read This Table

Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

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.

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.

MFL > 10µm = Million fibers per liter greater than 10µm in length.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contamination.

NA = Not Applicable

ND = Not Detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

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