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 Co-operative 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 (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

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

Based on Water Quality Data from 2025

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
Website: www.lawatercoop.org

Your Cooperative

We encourage member participation in our Co-op. The regular monthly Board of Directors' Meeting is held on the fourth Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Members are always welcome to attend.

Our Water

In 2025 L. A. Water Cooperative delivered 67,120,050 gallons of water to 797 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 16 reservoirs, 16 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.

2024 Sampling Results

Customers served water by the JWC Water Treatment Plant & Cherry Grove SSF Plant

REGULATED SUBSTANCES					JWC Water Treatment Plant		Slow Sand Filter Plant			
Substance	**Unit of Measure**	**Year Sampled**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**MCLG (MRDLG)**	**Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Chlorine	ppm	2024	4	4	1.53	1.04- 1.53	2.12	1.33-2.12	No	Additive controls microbes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	2024	10	10	0.40	0.29- 0.40	0.15	0.04 - 0.15	No	Agricultural runoff
Barium	ppm	2024	2	2	0.005	0.0046 - 0.005	0.0013	ND - 0.0013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	ppb	2024	50	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Agriculture runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING & TREATMENT CONSIDERATIONS										
Total Organic Carbons	ppm	2024	TT	N/A	1.24	0.51 - 1.24	0.76	0.42 - 0.76	No	Naturally present in environment
Total Organic Carbons	% Removal	2024	TT	N/A	40.1%	29.5 - 75.7%	28.5%	6.5 - 43.8 %	No	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	NTU	2024	TT	N/A	0.15	0.02 - 0.15	0.52	0.06 - 0.52	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Percent	2024	TT	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	No	Soil runoff

(Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting limit of 0.3 NTU for JWC and 1 NTU for SSFP)

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Substance	Year	Range (ppm)
Aluminum	2024	ND
Ammonia	2024	ND – 0.033
Calcium	2024	5.3 - 9.2
Chloride	2024	4.1 - 7.3
Magnesium	2024	1.8 - 3.0
Iron	2024	ND

Substance	Year	Range (ppm)
Orthophosphate	2024	ND - 0.02
Silica	2024	16.4 - 17.3
Sodium	2024	3.3 - 11.3
Sulfate	2024	1.3 - 15.2
Manganese	2024	ND

	Range (ppm)
Fluoride:	Hillsboro does not Fluoridate
Hardness:	20.6- 37 ppm = 1.20–2.16 grains per gallon
pH:	pH 7.0 - 7.9

During the past year, hundreds of water samples have been taken in order to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table shows only contaminants that were detected and are considered a risk to health if over the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). A more detailed list of sampling completed in 2022 is available on the Joint Water Commission website at JWCWater.org.

L.A. Water Cooperative Sampling Results

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Asbestos	MFL>10pm/L	2019	7	7	ND	ND	No	Decay of asbestos-cement water mains: erosion of natural deposits

Substance	Sites Tested	Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Action Level	Range Detected	Sites at or above AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper	10	ppm	Aug 2021	1.3	ND - 0.121	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	10	ppm	Aug 2021	0.015	ND - 0.002	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

AL: Action Level MCL: Maximum Containment Level MCLG: Maximum Containment Level Goal MFL: Millifibers per liter MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
ND: Not Detected NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units ppb: parts per billion ppm: parts per million TT: Treatment Technique