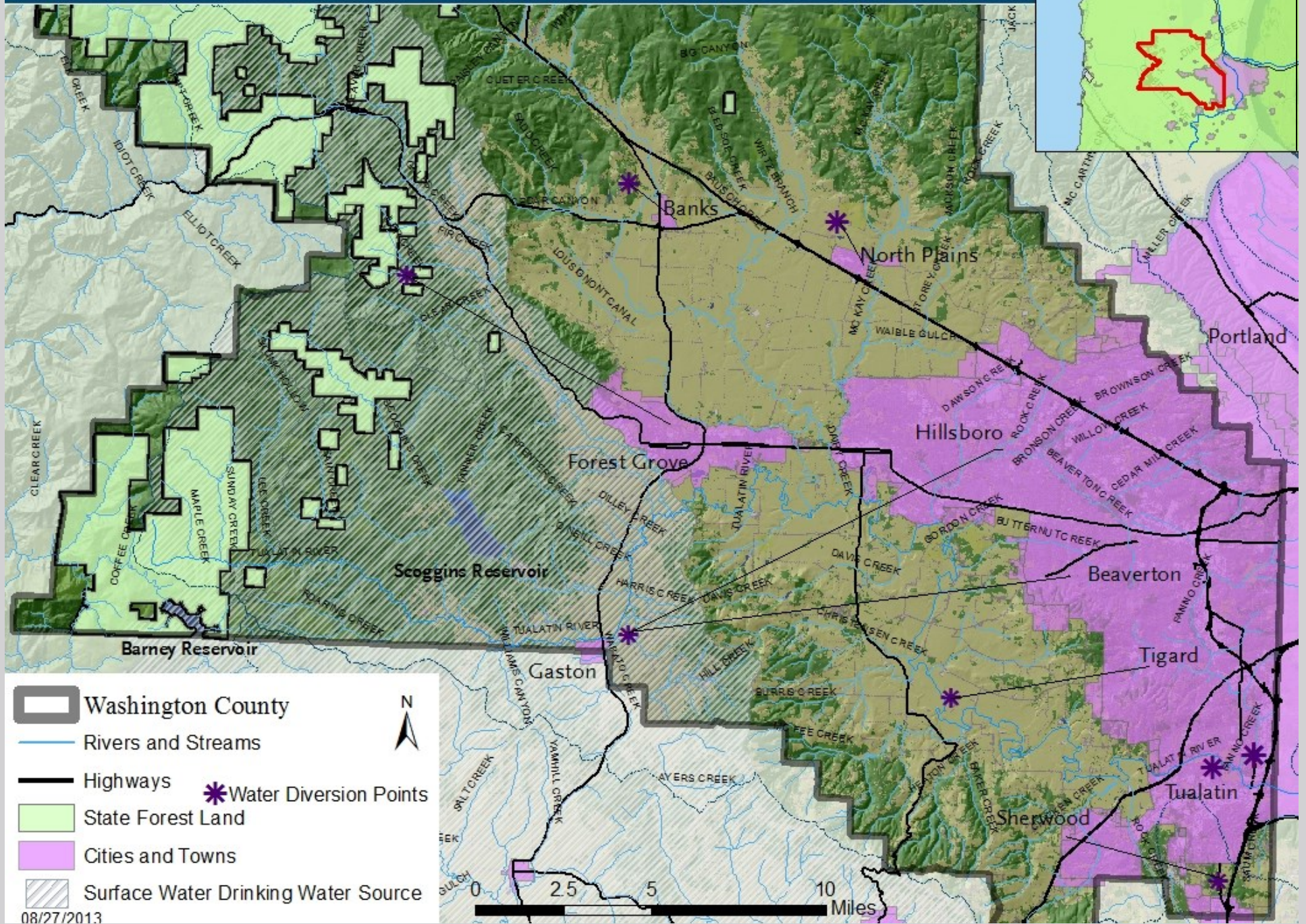


# State Forest Management Affects Your Water



## Banks and North Plains

Located in the heart of the Tualatin Watershed, Banks (pop. 1,813) and North Plains (pop. 1,986) receive drinking water from the Tualatin River reservoirs, the Barney and the Scoggins. The water is diverted from the reservoirs to local holding tanks with a gravity pipe system.

## Hillsboro, Forest Grove, and Beaverton

Hillsboro (pop. 93,455), Forest Grove (pop. 21,488) and Beaverton (pop. 91,625) receive water downstream from the Tillamook State Forest. Surface Water intakes are located on rivers and streams to the North and West of the Scoggins Reservoir.

In the winter, water is used directly from the Tualatin River and associated tributaries. In the summer, water comes from the Barney reservoir.

## Tigard

Drinking water is primarily sourced from the City of Portland's Bull Run watershed and is supplemented by surface water from the Trask and Tualatin Rivers. Tigard (pop. 49,011) is in the process of partnering with Lake Oswego water, to replace the Portland contract when it expires in 2016.

## Sherwood

The Wilsonville Treatment Plant, which derives water from the Willamette River and primarily supplies water to Clackamas County, also provides the city of Sherwood (pop. 18,567) with drinking water. Soon, the Wilsonville Treatment Plant will begin to source water from the Barney and Scoggins reservoirs.

## Tualatin

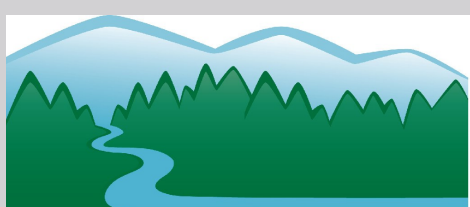
Located on the Tualatin River, the city of Tualatin (pop. 26,558) pumps its water from multiple nearby ground water wells. The City of Portland Water Bureau provides Tualatin with the remainder of its drinking water. The Portland Water Bureau derives drinking water from the Bull Run watershed—a treated, unfiltered surface water source, located five miles west of Mt. Hood.

## Contamination Risks

- ◆ Managed forestlands pose a potential risk to drinking water sources from “over application or handling of pesticides”
- ◆ Cutting and clearing of trees contributes to increased erosion, resulting in turbidity chemical changes in the water.
- ◆ Road building, maintenance, and usage contribute 90% of erosion and slope failure along river and stream banks in our State Forests.
- ◆ Vehicle usage increases risks of leaks or spills of petroleum products and other hazardous materials.



**394,500 people, or 73% of the total population, of Washington County receive drinking water from the Tillamook State Forest**



North Coast State Forest Coalition  
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