



# Lebanon Water Quality Report 2019

Where it comes from and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency standards.

## drinking water source



Your drinking water was pulled from two surface water sources in 2019. From January through April 9, the Conventional Water Treatment Plant on 2nd Street sourced its water from the Albany Santiam Canal. From April 9 to the present, the New Membrane Water Treatment Plant, located on River Road, has been treating your water using a microfiltration process and disinfection. This facility gets its water directly from the South Santiam River.

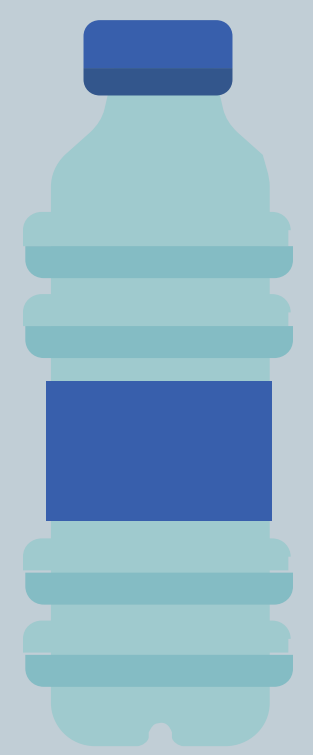
## source water assessment



If you are interested in learning more about your source water, you can look it up at the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) website with this link: [DEQ Source Water Assessment Results](#).



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations for public water systems. Lebanon treats our water according to the EPA's regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water.



## water quality monitoring

## contaminants in 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 the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons 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 from their health care providers.

The EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on lessening the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

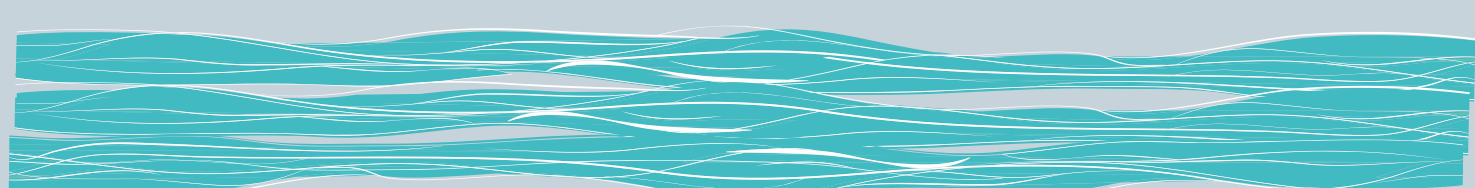
Microbial contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or a result of urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural or residential.

Radioactive contaminants - which are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.





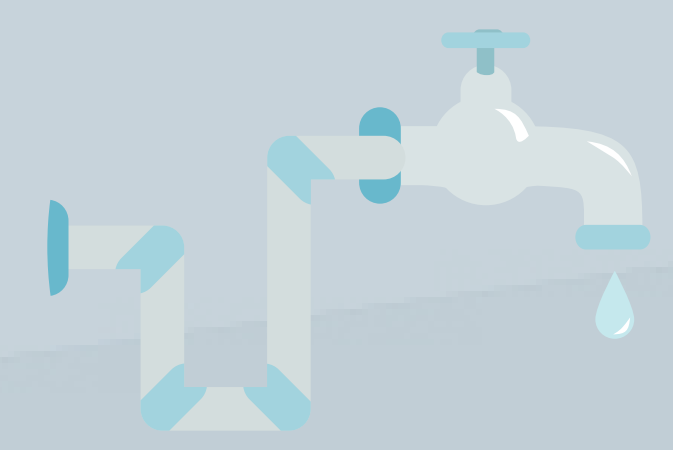
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## lead in drinking water

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 domestic service lines and home plumbing.

The City of Lebanon is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the materials used in home 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



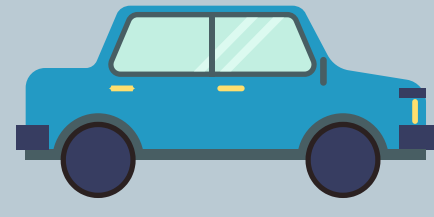
### easy ways to protect drinking water sources

Lebanon water is within federal regulatory standards for lead.

#### Use and dispose of harmful materials properly

Don't dump hazardous waste on the ground. It can contaminate the soil, which could also contaminate the ground water or nearby surface water. A number of products used at home contain hazardous or toxic substances that can contaminate ground or surface waters, such as:

- Motor oil ~ Pesticides ~ Leftover paint ~ Flea collars
- Household cleaners ~ Numerous medications



### COVID-19

Your drinking water is safe from potential biological hazards. COVID-19 is no exception and has not been detected in drinking water. By law, surface water treatment plants are required to disinfect the drinking water they produce. The City of Lebanon uses and monitors sodium hypochlorite to help ensure that the drinking water you get out of your tap is free of pathogens. COVID-19 is no different and is disinfected in the same way.

## water quality data

This table lists all the drinking water contaminants detected in 2019. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the test dates are from January to December 2019.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	2	4	0.8	0.1	1.7	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24	18	32	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	41	27	51	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2	4	0.36	0	1.44	2019	No	Natural or additive to improve child teeth health
Turbidity (NTU) - Membrane	0.15	< 5.00 NTU 100%, < 1.00 NTU 95%	100% in compliance	0.01	0.31	2019	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU) - Conventional	NA	< 1.00 NTU 100%, < 0.30 NTU 95%	100% in compliance	0.03	0.45	2019	No	Soil runoff
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper -action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	6/26/2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper -action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	12/17/2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead -action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	7.25	6/26/2019	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead -action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.03	12/17/2019	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

#### Abbreviations:

- AL: Action Level - concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - highest level of contaminant 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 - level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.
- MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units - measure of the cloudiness of the water, which is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- TT: Treatment Technique - required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- VAR: Variances - State permission not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- NA: not applicable

It is City policy that fluoride is added to our water system.

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**City of Lebanon**

Additional information is available from the EPA Drinking Water Hotline by dialing 1.800.426.4791 or by going to [www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water)