Lebanon Water Quality Report 2016

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

drinking water source

The City of Lebanon gets its source water from the Santiam Canal. Water is diverted into the canal from the South Santiam River by a concrete diversion dam about two miles southeast of the City. Water flows from the canal to the Lebanon Water Treatment Plant where it is treated and distributed to our customers. Lebanon has an agreement with Albany for the transportation of our water in the canal to the City's Treatment Plant.

source water assessment

The Susceptibility Analysis of the water utility reveals a well maintained and operated system that is protected from potential sources of contamination. The entire water system is ranked high.

water quality monitoring

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 contminants in water.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

The source of drinking water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 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 agriculture and 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, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Future plans call for the City to draw water directly from the Santam River. For updates on this project watch our Facebook page and the City's website.

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lead in drinking water

In June of 1986 Congress enabled the Safe Drinking Water Act. Within that Act the use of lead in pipes, solder, or flux was banned. The lead ban affects all public water systems and virtually every citizen.

Most people know lead can be harmful to human health even at low levels. Lead is persistent and it can bio-accumulate in the body over time. Young children, infants and the unborn are particularly vulnerable because the physical and behavioral effects of lead occur at lower exposure levels in children than in adults.

Lebanon water is within the federal regulatory standards for lead.

easy things to protect drinking water sources

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



Ways to get involved

Join in a beach, stream or wetland cleanup day.

Organize a storm drain stenciling project - stenciling a message next to the street drain will remind people not to dump waste into a street that goes directly into their local water source.

The Lebanon City Council meets at the Santiam Travel Station, 750 3rd Street at 6 pm on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

water quality data

This table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in 2016. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the test dates are from January 1 - December 31, 2016.

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your water	Range of Dectection	Sample date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity	0.2	NA	100	NA	2016	N	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your water**	**Range of Dectection**	**Sample date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium	5	0	0.87	NA	2012	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your water**	**Range of Dectection**	**Sample date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Floride	4	4	0.55	NA	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits/water additive/ Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.28	NA	2016	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Action Level	**MCLG**	**Your water**	**Number of sites exceeding AL**	**Sample date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Copper - consumer taps	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/ Erosion of natural deposits/leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - consumer taps	15	0	5	1	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/ Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants Byproducts, stage 2	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**LRAA**	**Range of Dectection**	**Sample date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Total Trihalomethanes	80	NA	29	9.5 - 40	2016	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic	60	NA	18	7.5 - 21	2016	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	MRDL	**MRDLG**	**Your water**	**Range of Dectection**	**Sample date**	**Violation (Y or N)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	4	4	0.9	0.5 - 1.4	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Terms & Abbreviations:

AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which when exceeded triggers treatment.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known health risk.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level -the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average - the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units - is a measure of cloudiness of the water. This is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which is there no known health risk.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
TT: Treatment Technique - required process meant to reduce contaminant levels in drinking water.
NA: Not Applicable

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

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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