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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

**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.

**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

**water quality data**

This table lists all the drinking water contaminants detected in 2018. 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 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbiological Contaminants</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Your water</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Sample date</th>
<th>Violation (Y or N)</th>
<th>Soil runoff</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.0 - 2.37</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits/water additive/Discharge from fertilizer &amp; aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from waste tanks, evaporation from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper - consumer taps</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits/Leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead - consumer taps</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.95</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits/Leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectants By-products, stage 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chloramines</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9 - 45</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieldrin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0 - 15</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.95</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terms & Abbreviations:

AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which when exceeded triggers treatment.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the level of contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known health risk.

MCLG: 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which is there no known health risk.

MRDLG: 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.

brought to you by:

CH2M & the City of Lebanon