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## City of Lebanon Consumer Confidence Report 2022

**Water Quality.** The City of Lebanon is committed to producing safe drinking water for the Lebanon Public Water System. This brochure is intended to inform you of the quality of water the City produced during the year 2022.

**Where does my water come from and how is it treated?** Your drinking water comes from the Membrane Water Treatment Plant, located on River Road. This facility gets surface water from the South Santiam River. If you are interested in learning more about your source waters' assessment, you can look it up at the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) website with this link: <https://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/swrpts.asp>.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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). 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 Center 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).

**What is turbidity?** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water caused by small particles of matter suspended in the water. It is one of the ways we monitor the cleanliness of the water we produce for you. Filtering water for consumption at the City of Lebanon is a two-step process of filtration and disinfection. Water is required to be filtered as it aids in the disinfectant process. Disinfection is required so that we can be certain that there are no microorganisms in the distribution system when it comes out of the tap at your house.

**Additional Information on Lead.** 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>.

**How can I learn more or get involved with the water I use?** You can learn more by attending Lebanon City Council meetings or getting in touch with your Ward Counselor. For more information, please visit the City of Lebanon website at: <https://www.ci.lebanon.or.us>.

**Questions or Concerns?** If you have any questions or concerns about your bill, quality or quantity of your water please contact Public Works at (541) 258-4918.

## Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, AL or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	2.0	4.0	0.8	0.2	1.3	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20	11	23	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	30	16	37	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	4.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	2022	No	Natural or additive to improve children's teeth health.
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
Raw TOC [Total Organic Carbon] (ppm)	-	TT	1.3	0.9	2.1	2022	No	Naturally occurring substances from decaying organic matter.
<b>Turbidity</b>								
Turbidity (NTU) – Membrane	0.15	TT (NTU)	100% in compliance	0.01	0.08	2022	No	Soil runoff.
<b>pH</b>								
pH	-	7.00 – 9.00	7.66	7.08	8.59	2022	No	Measures the corrosivity of water. Adjusted for corrosion control.
<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
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	ND	8/23/2022, 9/13/2022, 9/22/2022, 9/27/2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	8/23/2022, 9/13/2022, 9/22/2022, 9/27/2022	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
<b>Descriptions</b>								
Term	Definition							
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
NA	NA: not applicable							
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							
ND	Non-Detect: The analyte was in concentrations lower than the procedure or equipment can detect.							
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.							
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							
VAR	Variances: State permission not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.							
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.							
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							