

**KID'S CORNER**

For each numbered question (1-10) find the letter of the correct answer (A-J).

- 1 How long can a person live without water?
- 2 How much water pipe is there in the US and Canada?
- 3 What were the first water pipes made of in the US?
- 4 How much water is used in a 5-minute shower?
- 5 How much water does one person use in a day?
- 6 How much of the earth's surface is water?
- 7 How much of the earth's surface water is drinkable?
- 8 Water freezes at what temperature?
- 9 Water boils at what temperature?
- 10 How much of the human body is water?

- A Hollowed out logs
- B 80%
- C About 1 week
- D 66%
- E 1%
- F 32 degrees F, 0 degrees C
- G About a million miles
- H 25-50 gallons
- I 212 degrees F, 100 degrees C
- J 50 gallons

**Let's Play Water Trivia!**



Answers: 1-C, 2-G, 3-A, 4-H, 5-J, 6-B, 7-E, 8-F, 9-I, 10-D

**YOUR VIEWS ARE WELCOME**

The *City of Lebanon Water System* staff work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. For questions about the quality of our drinking water or this report, call us at; 541.258.4921 or 541.258.4918. The Lebanon City Council meets at the Santiam Travel Station at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. A special thanks to all that helped produce this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

This report can be found on our website at <http://www.ci.lebanon.or.us>



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# CITY OF LEBANON 2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



**A MESSAGE FROM JOHN & JIM**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Sincerely,

*John Hitt*  
 John Hitt  
 City Administrator

*Jim Ruef*  
 James P. Ruef, P.E.  
 Director of Public Works

**DID YOU KNOW?**

The Lebanon Water Treatment Plant produced nearly 700,000,000 (million) gallons of **high-quality, contaminant-free** drinking water in 2004. This is an average of nearly **2,000,000 gallons per day** to serve our customer's needs. During some very hot days in July and August, the Lebanon Water Treatment Plant had to produce nearly 4,000,000 gallons each day to meet our customer's demands. Use water wisely – it is a limited resource. Remember to use only the water you need and keep looking for new ways to **conserve water** in and around your home.



**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

In 2001, the City of Lebanon received a Source Water Assessment Report prepared under the requirement and guidance of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment revealed a total of eighty (80) potential contamination sources. Seventy-three (73) of these pose moderate to high risk to the South Santiam River and the Santiam Canal if improperly managed or released.

A copy of this report may be obtained from the City of Lebanon Library or at City Hall.

**KEEPING OUR CANAL CLEAN –  
 WHAT YOU CAN DO!**

The Santiam Canal is the **only** source of drinking water for the City of Lebanon. Because it is an open waterway, it is vulnerable to pollution. It is everyone's responsibility to protect the Canal from contamination. Some direct sources of contamination come from the dumping of **trash, lawn clippings, leaves, and animal wastes** into the Canal. Other sources of contamination, such as **fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides**, arrive indirectly from runoff during rain storms. You can protect our drinking water by being conscientious and watchful.

**WHERE DOES OUR  
 DRINKING WATER COME FROM?**

The City of Lebanon gets its drinking water from the Santiam Canal. Water is diverted into the Canal from the South Santiam River by a concrete diversion dam about 2 miles southeast of the City. Water flows in the canal for about 3.5 miles to the Lebanon Water Treatment Plant where it is then pumped into the plant for treatment and distribution to our customers. The Santiam Canal and the control structures are owned by the City of Albany. Lebanon has an agreement with Albany for the transportation of our water in the Canal to the City's Treatment Plant.

**HOW DOES THE REPORT WORK?**

Each year the City conducts over **8,000 tests** for 80 possible contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. An essential part of the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is the table showing the results of our testing for January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2004. Only the contaminants **detected** in our drinking water are shown in this table.

There are three columns in the table which should be given special attention; the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the level actually detected, and whether or not a violation occurred. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets MCL's for a number of substances which may be found in drinking water.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Non-Detects (ND):** laboratory analysis indicates that the substance is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** A unit of concentration used to measure levels of substances in water. 1 part per million equals four drops of ink in a barrel of water, one inch in 16 miles, or one minute in two years.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT OUR WATER PLANT SECURITY**

Other than the air we breathe, water is the single most important element in our lives and the **security and protection** of your drinking water is of top concern to every member of the Lebanon Water Plant staff! Local drinking water systems may be targets for terrorist and other would-be criminals wishing to disrupt and cause harm to our community water supply or water facility.

Because utilities are often located in isolated areas, drinking water sources may cover large areas that are difficult to secure and patrol. Residents can help by noticing and reporting any suspicious activity in and around local water utilities. Any residents interested in protecting their water resources and community can join together with law enforcement, neighborhood watch groups, water suppliers, and other local public health officials. If you witness suspicious activities, report them to your local law enforcement authorities.

Examples of suspicious activity might include:

- People dumping or discharging material to a water reservoir.
- People climbing over or cutting a utility fence.
- Unidentified truck or car parked or loitering near waterway or facility for no apparent reason.
- Suspicious opening or tampering with fire hydrants, buildings, or equipment.
- People climbing on top of water reservoir.
- People photographing or videotaping utility facilities, structures or equipment.
- Strangers hanging around locks or gates.

Remember, **do not** confront strangers. Instead, report suspicious activities to local authorities.

When reporting an incident:

- State the nature of the incident.
- Identify yourself and your location.
- Identify location of activity.
- Describe any vehicle involved (color, make/model, plate #).
- Describe the participants (how many, sex, race, hair color, height, weight, clothing).



For emergencies, dial 911 or other local emergency numbers.

The City conducts over 8000 tests for 80 possible contaminants in our drinking water.					
Regulated in our Water Distribution System					
Substance	MCL	Our Water	Complies Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
THMs (Trihalomethanes)	80 ppb	21 ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	30 ppb	22 ppb	Y		
Fluoride	4 ntu	0.8 ppm	Y	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Lead and Copper Treatment					
Substance	Action Level	90th Percentile	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Complies Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	15 ppb	9.6 ppb	3 of 71	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3 mg/l	ND	none	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing
Last year the Lebanon Water Plant staff made nearly 2000 tests throughout the water distribution system to insure that your drinking water was free of bacteria.					
The Lebanon Water Plant staff also tested for Radioactive Contaminants and Asbestos and all tests showed your drinking water did not contain any of these substances.					
Since 1978 the Lebanon Water Plant staff has voluntarily tested for Giardia and Cryptosporidium Cysts. This year, as in past years, all tests showed your drinking water is free of Giardia and Cryptosporidium in detectable quantities.					

The table shows that our system did uncover a problem this year: seven (7) of the sixty (60) homes sampled showed lead in their drinking water above the Action Level. While lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

**SOME SPECIAL INFORMATION**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer 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 about drinking water from their health care providers.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 or visiting their website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.