

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>



CITY OF LEBANON
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Important Water Quality Information

**RESIDENT
LEBANON, OREGON
97355**



**City of Lebanon 2007
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 of 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 Manager

Jim Ruef

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

**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.

TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL WATER USE

When you open your monthly water bill, do you ever wonder just where all that water was used that you apparently consumed over the previous month? And the natural follow on question: How can I reduce that amount (and reduce both my water and energy bills)? Below is a chart that clearly shows the top four residential water uses: landscaping – from 35 to 60%, toilets – 11%, clothes washer – 9%, and showers – 7%. For just interior uses toilets, clothes washing and showers combine for over 75% of residential water use.

Fixture/End Use	Avg. gallons per capita per day	Indoor use percent	Total use percent
Toilet	18.5	30.9%	10.8%
Clothes washer	15	25.1%	8.7%
Shower	11.6	19.4%	6.8%
Faucet	10.9	18.2%	6.3%
Other domestic	1.6	2.7%	0.9%
Bath	1.2	2.0%	0.7%
Dishwasher	1	1.7%	0.6%
Indoor Total	59.8	100.0%	34.8%
Leak	9.5	NA	5.5%
Unknown	1.7	NA	1.0%
Outdoor	100.8	NA	58.7%
TOTAL	171.8	NA	100.0%

SAVE WATER, MONEY AND ENERGY NOW

Top 5 Actions to help capture water savings around your home. For more information and details check out <http://www.h2ouse.org> online.

1. Landscape Irrigation: Water only what your plants need. Most water is wasted in your garden by watering when the plants do not need water or by not maintaining the irrigation system. If you have a manual watering system use a timer as a reminder to move the water promptly. If you have an automatic system, the best times to water are between midnight and 6 am to minimize evaporation.
2. Plant the right plants with your landscape design. Whether installing new or slowly changing existing landscaping, select plants appropriate for our local climate and conditions. Consider the trend toward plants that need little water and more native landscape options.
3. Stop Leaks. This is an easy reduction of 6% or more on your total water consumption. Find your meter location, shut off all faucets and water systems in the house and write down the meter reading. Wait 2 – 3 hours and re-check the meter. If the reading has changed, there are leaks in your system that needs to be fixed.
4. Consider replacing your toilet – if manufactured prior to 1993. Later model toilets have a water efficiency rating of 1.6 gallons per flush. You can check the date stamp inside the toilet by lifting the tank lid and looking at the back of the tank for the manufacturer’s imprint of the make, model and date of manufacture. Keep the toilet float, fill-valve, and flush mechanism ‘tuned up’ and adjusted. Small pieces of sand can cause the fill-valve to malfunction and the float may need readjusting over time in order to maintain proper tank levels.
5. Consider the economics of replacing your clothes washer. Energy Star rated high efficiency washers use 35-50% less water and 50% less energy per load than non rated units. This will save you money on both your water and energy bills. Cost savings paybacks can often be achieved in as little as 1.5 to 4 years.



WHAT IS UNACCOUNTED FOR WATER LOSS?

Simply put, unaccounted for water loss is the difference between the water produced by the water treatment plant and water used by customers. All water systems experience some water loss as an ordinary part of operating the system. Typically, the largest source of water lost by the system is due to old, deteriorated, and leaking water lines. Water essentially leaks out of the water lines and is lost underground. On average, Lebanon loses approximately 20% of its water due to unaccounted for water loss. This is about average for municipal systems.



Lebanon is making gains in reducing our unaccounted for water loss by the implementation of the Small Diameter Water Line Replacement program. This program replaces water lines 6-inches and smaller with new larger diameter ductile iron water lines. Since 1997, Lebanon has replaced approximately 7.5 miles of small diameter water lines and is approximately halfway complete in replacing all the old small diameter water lines within the City.

The City conducts over 8000 tests for 80 possible contaminants in our drinking water.

Contaminants Regulated in our Water Distribution System

Substance	MCL	Our Water	Complies Y/N	Sources of Contamination
THMs (Trihalomethanes)	80 ppb	24.6 ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	60 ppb	9.7 ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.5 ppb	Y	Water additive that promotes strong teeth

Lead and Copper Treatment

Substance	Action level	90th Percentile	Complies Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper*	15 ppb	9.1 ppb	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead*	1.3 mg/l	ND	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing

*Sampling and analysis conducted every three years. Next sampling due July 2008.

On October 19, 2007, Lebanon’s Water facility experienced production and pressure difficulty due to characteristic changes with the source water. Lebanon’s outdated facility could not respond quickly to keep up with the system demands. Staff worked nearly 80 hours straight to get the system back up and running. The current facility is 1940’s technology and has been retrofitted as much as possible. This same kind of event could happen again in the future. All of the water treatment plants on the South Santiam River experienced similar issues with Lebanon being the worst. With a newer system, source water changes would not affect the plants’ ability to produce potable water.

Definitions:
 Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water in mg/l.
 ppb – parts per billion, ppm – parts per million, mg/l – milligrams per liter



SPECIAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE

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, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly persons and infants – can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. The Environmental Protection Agency and Centers of Disease Control have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium. These are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791.