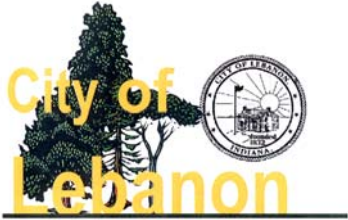


LEBANON WATER QUALITY REPORT 08



Office Information: (765) 482-5100
 Billing Information: (765) 482- 8822
 Home Page: www.lebanon-utilities.com

The Lebanon Utilities Water Company has two water treatment plants to provide water service to 6,074 customers. The Chicago Street Plant has six wells, three at the plant site on Chicago Street and three at Abner Longley Park well field. The Chicago Street Plant is capable of treating a million gallons a day. The Sugar Creek Plant is located approximately eight miles north of the city and is capable of filtering three million gallons per day and has five wells that supply water to the facility. Both plants aerate (expose to air) the water to oxidize (unite with air) the iron so the filters can remove it. The aerator also strips the rotten egg taste caused by sulfates in the water. We then add a phosphate to clean and coat the pipes to prevent copper and lead from leaching into the water as it sits in public service lines and faucets. Chlorine is added to the water as it enters and leaves the water treatment facilities to destroy any bacteria. We maintain a trace of chlorine even at the furthest points of the system, keeping the water safe to drink.

LEBANON'S GENERAL WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS (Year)			Range			(EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Sources of Contaminants
Secondary Contaminants			Min	Max	Avg			
Total Hardness (98)	ppm		260 or 15 grains	340 or 20 grains	300	n/a	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Divide ppm by 17.1 to get grains					17.5			
Sodium Chloride (08)	ppm		39.56	43.13	41.35	n/a	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Primary Contaminants			7.3	38	22.65	250	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (08)	ppb		.6	1.9		10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production waste
Barium (08)	ppm		.319	.329		2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (08)	ppb		<.7	.9		100	100	Discharge from steel and pul mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (08)	ppb		<1.0	1.1		n/a	100	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (Natural) (08)	ppm		.832	1.1		4.0	4.0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (08)	ppm		0.46	0.46		10.0	10.0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Beta	pCi/l		0.33	2				Decay of natural or man made deposits
Corrosion from Household					90%			
Copper (08)	ppm				1.257	1.3	1.3	Corrosion from Household Plumbing and Service
Distribution results – 90 Percentile								
Lead (08)	ppb				2.9	15	15	Corrosion from Household Plumbing and Service
Distribution results – 90 th Percentile								
Disinfection and Byproducts					(RAA)			
Chlorine Residual (08)	ppm		.26	3.7		4	n/a	
						MRDL		
Total Trihalomethanes (08)	ppb		19.4	35.7	28.45	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					(RAA)			
Haloacetic Acids (08)	ppb		ND	21.8	5.19	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					(RAA)			
Total Coliform (08)			1			1	0	Human & Animal Waste Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present

Listed above are detected contaminants in Lebanon's drinking water in 2008. All are below allowed levels. We don't list hundreds of other contaminants for which we tested that were not detected.



Definitions:

- ppm – One part per million.
- ppb- One part per billion
- pCi/L – pico Curies per liter
- ND – Not Detected
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.
- Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Lead & Copper are reported at the 90th percentile. Sample levels ranged from 0.029 to 1.579 ppm for copper testing and the lead testing ranged from less than .1 to one sample of 3.2 ppb.
- Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) are based on a running average (RA) of samples taken from both plants from the 2nd quarter of 2007 thru the 4th quarter of 2008. The range is the low and highest detection levels.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

The presence of contaminants in drinking water 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). For questions about the quality of our drinking water, call Lebanon Utilities at 482-8843.

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 providers. EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ❖ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ❖ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- ❖ Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban run-off, and septic systems.
- ❖ Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 service lines and home plumbing. Lebanon Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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>.

Lebanon Water Department is committed in the pursuit to provide water quality that meets and exceeds state and federal standards. We are proud to provide this report to our customers, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting the improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

If you would like to attend one of our Utility Service Board meetings they are normally scheduled for the first Wednesday after the first Monday of the month with another meeting following two weeks later again on Wednesday at 4:00 PM.

Wellhead Protection Program:

Lebanon Utilities has a Wellhead Protection Program that focuses on protecting our water quality and managing our resources. This is something that requires public support and responsible stewardship to insure we safeguard our community's health and well being. Our community helps us by using responsible application rates while applying fertilizers and pesticides and paying attention to weather conditions so they do not lose their material to rainfall. It is also the public's responsibility to properly dispose of household hazardous waste (HHW) such as paints, oils, solvents and cleaners. The City and County have worked together to provide collection points for these materials as well as for heavy trash pick-up. Please contact Larry Lee or his administrative assistant from the Street Department for dates, times, and locations of these programs at (765-482-8870).

WHAT'S ON TAP FOR 2009:

Lebanon Utilities:

- Replace the filter media for the Chicago Street Water Treatment Facility.
- Lebanon Utilities is replacing the 10" watermain on Patterson Street and Prairie Creek to Main Street with 12". This project is in conjunction with the replacement the 12" sanitary on Main and the 24" sanitary on North Street.
- We are also scheduling the replacement of the 2" watermain in Sunnybrook with 6" watermain.
- We also replacing the 4" and 6" watermain with 12" on Lafayette Avenue from Chicago Street to Riley Road. This is in conjunction with the Lafayette Storm Water project.

Please go to our web site listed at the top to review what changes are going on in our Lebanon Utilities.

Lebanon Utility and City Office Building

At

401 South Meridian Street