

The Village of South Lebanon Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2009

The Village of South Lebanon has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of South Lebanon receives its drinking water from three wells located at Rogers Park 210 High St.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. South Lebanon Water Department has conducted regular sampling as required by EPA and the results are listed below.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Regulated Substances								
CHLORINE	4.0 PPM	40 PPM		.20 TO 1.0 PPM	none	2009		
Lead	0	.015 mg/l	< 0.015 90% MG/L	<15ugl to 3.1ugl	none	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposits	
Copper	1.3 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	.1740 90% mg/l	66.9 TO 223.0 mg/l	none	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Nitrate, Nitrite		.10 MG/L	2.78 MG/L	2.78 MG/L	none	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	
Soc Group 1 Alachlor Atrazine Simazine	<.20 ug/l <.30 ug/l <.40 ug/l	.20 ug/l .30 ug/l .40 ug/l	<.20 ug/l <.30 ug/l <.40 ug/l		NA	none	2009	Runoff from herbicides used for row crops and other purposes.
Soc Group 3 Lindane Methoxychlor Diquat Glyphosate Aroclor	<.02ug/l <4.0 ug/l <2.0 ug/l <70.0 ug/l <.10 ug/l	.02 ug/l 4.0 ug/l 2.0 ug/l 70.0 ug/l .10 ug/l	<.02 ug/l <4.0 ug/l <2.0 ug/l <70.0 ug/l <.10 ug/l		NA	none	2009	Runoff from herbicides used for row crops and other purposes.
Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	10 MG/L	..011 MG/L	<.0-.011 MG/L	none	2007	CHLORINE BY PRODUCTS	

Radioactive Contaminants –None Detected

Microbiological Contaminants – None Detected

The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During December 2009, we “did not monitor or test” or “did we complete all monitoring or testing” for total coliform bacteria, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective action. What is being done? Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

THE AVERAGE WATER HARDNESS IS 23.5 GRAINS PER GALLON

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS(SOCs) TAKEN DURING 2009 WERE BELOW DETECTION LIMIT.

For more information on your drinking water contact Phil Kaufman 1-513-494-2296.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

- (a.) The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
- (b.) Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
 - (I.) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
 - (II.) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
 - (III.) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
 - (IV.) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems;
 - (V.) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- (c.) In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.
- (d.) 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 (1-800-426-4791).

HEALTH INFORMATION

- (a.) 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 transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of South Lebanon's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to South Lebanon has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,

The shallow depth (less than 10 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,

The presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area,

And the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water. Nitrates have been detected in the treated water above concentrations of concern since 1990.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 513-494-2296.