

The Village of South Lebanon Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2010

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 Warren County Water District.

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	4.0ppm	4.0ppm		.21 to.96 ppm	none	2010	element used for disinfection
Lead	0	AL = 15ppb	<0.015 90% ppb	0 to 3.1ug/l	none	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposits
Copper	0	AL= 1300ppb	174 ppb 90 %	66.9 to 223ppb	none	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Barium		2 ppm	.099 ppb	NA	none	2010	
Nitrate, Nitrite	10 MG/L	10 MG/L	.922 MG/L	NA	None	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes	0	80 ug/l	39.28 ug/l	NA	None	2010	CHLORINE BY PRODUCTS
Haloacetic acids	0	60 ug/l	12.73 ug/l	NA	None	2010	
SOC Group 2 herbicides				.001 to .5ug/l	None	2010	run off from
Radioactive Contaminants –None Detected				Microbiological Contaminants – None Detected			

Unregulated contaminants for which the EPA requires monitoring for 2010

Bromodichloromethane 0 80 ppb 11.0 ppb NA NA 2010

Bromoform	0	80 ppb	3.8 ppb	NA	NA	2010
Chloroform	0	80 ppb	8.0 ppb	NA	NA	2010
Dibromochloromethane	0	80ppb	11.6 ppb	NA	NA	2010

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 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 July 2010 testing for thm/haa5 was done one week early and therefore not within the time frame required and cannot be sure of the quality of 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 any corrective action.
The risk of 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. The average hardness of the water is 23 grains per gallon.

