The Village of South Lebanon
2013 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
PWSID# OH8301312

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 purchases 100% of our drinking water from Greater Cincinnati Water works.
The Village of South Lebanon has a current unconditioned license to operate our water system
This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Greater Cincinnati water works, but a copy
Of their confidence report can be obtained by contacting The Greater Cincinnati Water Works at 513-591-7700

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.
- 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.

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Regulated Substances							
CHLORINE	4.0 PPM	4.0 PPM		.3 to.8 PPM	none	2013	Element used for disinfection
Lead	0	AL = 15ppb	0 ug/l 90th percentile	none	none	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	0	AL= 1300ppb	18 ug/l 90th percentile	5 - 44 ppb	none	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate, Nitrite		10 MG/L	.558 MG/L	NA	none	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	0	80ppb		27.3-49.7ppb	none	2013	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	0	60ppb		4.5-14.4ppb	none	2013	
Asbestos	0	7million fibers/ MLF	0	NA	none	2013	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains, Erosion of natural deposits

All water samples collected in 2013 for total coliform were negative

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.
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.
THE AVERAGE WATER HARDNESS IS 8 Grains per gallon
For more information on your drinking water contact the utility dept. at 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).