

Are You Prepared if Disaster Strikes?

Weather related disasters can greatly impact our normal daily lives. In the event of a weather-related disaster, it may be necessary to survive on your own following the emergency. This means having your own food, water, and other supplies in sufficient quantity to last for at least 72 hours. Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it might take days.

Additionally, basic services such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment and telephones may be cut off for days or even a week, or longer. Make sure you and your family are prepared in case of such an emergency in our area. Making a basic emergency supply kit is a good way to prepare. Make sure you have a home emergency kit that includes the following items:

- Water, *one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation*
- Food, *at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food*
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener for food
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger

Once you have gathered the supplies for a basic emergency kit, you may want to consider adding the following items:

- Prescription medications and glasses
- Non-prescription medications like aspirin, antacids, anti-diarrhea medication and laxatives

- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Cash or traveler's checks
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container.
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes.
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper – *When diluted, nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.*
- Fire extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates, paper towels and plastic utensils
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children



Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept.

To learn more about emergency preparedness, visit the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website at www.ready.gov.

Source Water Information

The City of Lebanon has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your 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.

Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards

The City of Lebanon has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system from the OEPA.

The City of Lebanon receives its drinking water from groundwater. In 2011 there were eight wells extending 106 feet underground into the Shaker Creek and Little Miami River buried valley aquifers. (An aquifer is an underground formation of sand, gravel, and rock in which water fills the empty spaces). Where your water comes from depends on where you live within the City of Lebanon. The North Water Treatment Plant (NWTP) utilizes groundwater produced from wells at the plant site and from the west wellfield (Shaker Creek aquifer). (The NWTP primarily serves the area north of Cook Road, Maple and U.S. 42 and west of By-pass 48). The NWTP is an iron and manganese removal water treatment plant. The groundwater is aerated by running the water over trays in thin layers thereby oxidizing the soluble iron and manganese. The water next enters a detention tank where the oxidation reaction is completed. In this detention tank the iron and manganese become insoluble, forming particulates that can be filtered out. Chlorine is then added in the contact tank for disinfection. The water is then filtered and pumped to the City's water distribution system.

The South Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) and the Mason Morrow Millgrove Water Treatment Plant (MMMWTP) also utilize groundwater (Little Miami River aquifer). However, because the iron and manganese content are naturally low, no treatment is required to remove these parameters. Chlorine is added to the water before pumping to the distribution system. (The service area covered by the SWTP is south of Cook Road, Maple and U.S. 42 and east of By-pass 48 south of S.R. 123).

The City of Lebanon also has emergency backup connections with Western Water and Warren County Water. During 2011 we used no water from these connections.

The City of Lebanon has signed an agreement with the Greater Cincinnati Water Works to purchase all of our water needs from them beginning no later than January 31, 2013. The projects to put this agreement into action are all ahead of schedule and the City of Lebanon may begin purchasing water from GCWW as early as October 2012. There are several key reasons for making this decision. First, there are concerns that the existing aquifer cannot supply the future daily water demands generated from Lebanon's projected

residential and commercial water needs. Extensive searches for a new wellfield to meet these long-term needs have proved unsuccessful. Secondly, there are core water supply infrastructure that are in need of replacement. The City's north water treatment plant has reached the end of its useful life and would require a full replacement and expansion to meet future water treatment requirements. Additionally, two of the City's wells are over 60 years old and have also reached their useful life. Due to new OEPA Well Site Construction Standards no new Wells will be allowed to be installed on the current site. Replacing these water supply and treatment facilities would require a significant financial investment. The third reason will be improved water quality. The current fluoride level in the drinking water is about 0.25 mg/L. Water provided by GCWW will have a fluoride concentration of 1 mg/L. The water provided by GCWW will be much softer. The current water hardness is 475 mg/L and water provided by GCWW will be 150 mg/L. Lebanon recommends that you may want to bypass your water softener after the transition to GCWW is complete for about two weeks. If you are comfortable with the hardness of GCWW's water you may leave your softener bypassed. If you are not comfortable with the water hardness you can begin reusing your water softener. You will want to readjust the settings on your softener for the lower incoming hardness. In either case, the softer water will reduce your softener salt expense and it will not have to cycle as often if you choose to continue use of the softener.

Mandatory language (which has been italicized) has been included in this report that was developed by the OEPA to provide general information on drinking water. Questions regarding this language should be directed to the OEPA (937) 285-6357.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water for 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) 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; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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 water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive

contaminants, 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, USEPA 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. 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 (800-426-4791).

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Lebanon has a high susceptibility to contamination, as indicated by the presence of nitrates in the South Wellfield in treated water from 1992 to 1999. This high susceptibility is due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More detailed information is available in the City of Lebanon's wellhead/drinking water source protection plan and susceptibility analysis, which can be obtained by calling John Habig at 228-3601 or by e-mail at jhabig@lebanonohio.gov.

Who needs to take special precautions?

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 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 (800-426-4791).

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. The City of Lebanon 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead>.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Lebanon conducted sampling for arsenic, Coliform bacteria, chlorine, nitrate, disinfection byproducts, lead and copper, radiologicals, inorganic contaminants, volatile organic chemicals, insecticides, flame retardants, and explosives during 2010. Samples were collected for 47 possible contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Lebanon water supply. Over 2800 water samples were collected for analysis. All of the sample results were in compliance with all drinking water regulations. The OEPA 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. The following Table contains the most recent information on those contaminants that were found in the drinking water. The insecticides, flame retardants and explosives testing were required by the USEPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). All of the results were below detectable limits for all parameters tested.

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

CodeRED is an automated emergency notification system that allows the City to send out pre-recorded messages over the telephone to our residents alerting them to certain situations. CodeRED will primarily be utilized to notify citizens of emergency situations such as water boil alerts, utility outages, snow events, and other emergency situations. CodeRED has the capability of notifying all of Lebanon's residents within an hour. We strongly recommend that all Lebanon residents and businesses register their contact information in the CodeRED system. You can register for CodeRED by going to this link: <http://www.lebanonohio.gov/FAQ.aspx?TID=22>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Lebanon City Council. Meetings are open to the public and held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. in the Council chambers, 2nd floor, Lebanon City Building located at 50 South Broadway. Regularly

scheduled Council meetings are broadcast on Channel 6 on the local Telecommunications System.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses.) You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand or e-mail.

For more information on your drinking water contact John Habig, 513-228-3601 or visit the City website at www.lebanonohio.gov.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Lebanon drinking water in 2011											
Water Quality Data Report											
North Water Treatment Plant						South and MMM Water Treatment Plants					
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection ¹	Violation?	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range of Detection ¹	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants											
Regulated Contaminants											
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	7.5 ²	NA	No	2009	Same as North Water Treatment Plant			Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.	
30 Samples collected, one exceeded the AL											
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.195 ²	NA	No	2009	Same as North Water Treatment Plant			Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.	
30 Samples collected, none exceeded the AL											
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.58	NA	No	2011	3.97	1.59 - 3.97	No	2011	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.07	NA	No	2010	0.117	0.093 - 0.117	No	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.21	NA	No	2010	ND	ND	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Residual Disinfectants											
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.66	0.49 - 0.75	No	2011	Same as North Water Treatment Plant			Water additive to control microbes.	
Disinfection Byproducts											
TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	13	ND - 50.1	No	2011	Same as North Water Treatment Plant			By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	2.5	ND - 8.82	No	2011	Same as North Water Treatment Plant			By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
IDSE TTHM	NA	NA	NA	ND - 31.2	No	2009	Same as North Water Treatment Plant			By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
IDSE HAA5	NA	NA	NA	ND - 4.7	No	2009	Same as North Water Treatment Plant			By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
NA - not applicable ND - not detected			NR - not regulated ¹ if only 1 number is given, only			1 sample was collected. ² sampled at			customer's tap. 90% were at or below this reading		
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 for a margin of safety.			Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): 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 (ug/L): Units of measure for concentrations of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.			Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.		
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 as feasible using the best available treatment technology.			Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.			Not Detected (ND): Not detected at testing level.			Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.		

9th Annual Festival of the Arts

Presented by The Warren County Arts Council, it's an event for the whole family. The festival is an eclectic and vibrant presentation to experience all aspects of The Arts - *fine art, fine crafts, entertainment, children's activities and more!*

Saturday, June 9, 2012
10:00 am ~ 5:00 pm
Held in Downtown Lebanon

Downtown Walking Tours

A free downtown Lebanon walking tour will be offered on May 12 and June 9, 2012. John Zimkus, historian of the Warren County Historical Society and author of Historical Footnotes of Lebanon, Ohio, will be guiding the tour. This 1 1/2 -hour tour will focus on historical buildings of Lebanon and the interesting businesses that have occupied them over the years.

The tour will begin at 10 a.m. at the Gazebo Park, next to the Golden Lamb. Pre-registration is appreciated for this free tour. For more information and to register, please call Connie Baugher at 228-3156.

Summer Tennis Lessons

Instructors from The Club at Harper's Point will provide tennis lessons for the City at Harmon Park. Participants will be grouped based on age and skill level. Minimum enrollment is 6, and the maximum class size is 20. Participants are only required to bring a tennis racquet.

Registration: Open
Fees: \$30.00/session
Location: Harmon Park
Days: Tues. & Thurs.

Session 1

Ages	Dates	Time
6-9	6/12-6/28	10-11 am
10-14	6/12-6/28	9-10 am

Session 2

Ages	Dates	Time
6-9	7/10-7/26	10-11 am
10-14	7/10-7/26	9-10 am

For more information or to download a registration form, please visit www.lebanonohio.gov or call Connie Baugher @ 228-3156.