

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

PWS ID#: IN5206003

Presented By



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Introduction

We are pleased to present to you the annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) for January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 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:

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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater

or may result from urban stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Public Meetings

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 on Wednesday at 5:00 p.m.

Source Water Description

The City of Lebanon's drinking water comes from a confined underground aquifer. Before distribution, the drinking water is processed at either our Chicago Street treatment facility or our Sugar Creek treatment facility. Each facility has five groundwater wells ranging from 90 to 180 feet deep that draw water from the aquifer. The total daily pumping capacity of these wells is just over four million gallons a day. The well water is treated using aeration to reduce volatile organic compounds, hydrogen sulfide (an odor-causing compound), and iron. The water is then run through filters to remove more iron and then disinfected (using chlorine gas) prior to sending it into the distribution system and to you, the consumer. Please contact us if you would like more information on our Wellhead Protection Program.



Why Save Water?

Although 80% of the Earth's surface is water, only 1% is suitable for drinking. The rest is either salt water or is permanently frozen, and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

For more information regarding this report, contact Matt Hutton at (765) 482-8751.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Lebanon Utilities at (765) 482-8751. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead. Our lead service line inventory can be found at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>.



What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our system. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The assessment findings are summarized below:

- **SWAP Report Date:** Oct 2024
- **Source Name:** Sugar Creek Wells 1,2,3,4, and 5. Chicago St Wells 3, 4, and 10. Southside Wells 1, 2, and 3. All groundwater wells.
- **Susceptibility to Contamination:** Low
- **Potential Sources of Contamination:** agricultural runoff (nitrates and pesticides), leaking petroleum tanks, industrial waste, and failing septic systems

Our water system maintains a Wellhead Protection Plan designed to protect the groundwater sources that supply your drinking water. To help protect the underground aquifer and the water supply wells from potential contamination, Lebanon Utilities has developed a Wellhead Protection Program. If you would like to review a copy of the plan or learn how you can help protect our water sources, please contact us at 765-482-8851.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2020	15	0	1.3	0.4–1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0	2.2	ND–2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.304	0.284–0.304	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2020	50 ¹	0	0.8	0.7–0.8	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits	
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	2	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	1.8	1.1–1.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.982	0.65–0.982	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	27	4.67–44.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	1.14	0.806–1.14	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	25	8.29–53.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.733	ND–0.968	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	1.05	ND–1.72	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED		RANGE LOW-HIGH		TYPICAL SOURCE		
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2020	1		0.6–1		Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2020	0.8		0.47–0.8		NA		

¹ The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.



About Our Monitoring and Reporting Violations

VIOLATION PERIOD	ANALYTE	VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION EXPLANATION	CORRECTIVE ACTION
9/5/2025 - 9/10/2025	DBP STAGE 1	QUALIFIED OPERATOR FAILURE	Chlorinated system not operated by state-approved qualified operator	This was an administrative error on IDEM's part that was corrected immediately. We have multiple certified operators on staff.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

