

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

2012 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Our water source is from four wells. Two are located in town at the water treatment plant; the other two are located east of town and south of Buckeye Street. These wells are in a sand and gravel aquifer at depths from 105 to 115 feet. A secondary limestone aquifer ranges in depth from 150 to 400 feet. A WellHead Protection Plan is presently written and is available from our office that will provide more information such as potential sources of contamination.

The Cicero Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water. The attached tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of 2012. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may contain or are expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents who can be either naturally occurring or manmade. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Not included are the results of the 5 bacteriological tests we are required to have done each month, which were all NEGATIVE, or the once per week fluoride samples which were all within the required 0.7mg/l to 1.3mg/l. These results are available upon request. Fluoride is monitored daily at the water treatment plant as well as the weekly sample sent to the Indiana State Department of Health.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Non-Detects (ND)- Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- Milligrams per year (mrem/yr)-Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter(mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000
- Parts per Trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)-one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000/
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)-million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Action Level-the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT)-(mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level- (mandatory language) the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-(mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.
- Detection Level (D.L.)-The minimum concentration at which a particular contaminant can be detected in drinking water.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels and this department is pleased to report that the drinking water is safe according to Federal and State Requirements/laws. More information on *MCLs and MCLGs can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In effort to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in a rate restructure/adjustment. Thank you for your understanding.

We at the Cicero Water Department do our very best to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, and our way of life and our children.

Should you have any questions please contact me at The Cicero Water Department at 984-4833.

Thank You,
Joseph E. Higgins, Water Department Superintendent.

Cicero Water Dpt.
P.O. BOX 391
CICERO, IN 46034

2012 CICERO WATER DEPARTMENT MONITORING RESULTS TABLE

CONTAMINANT (units)	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCES
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS					
Alpha emitters-(pCi/L)	1.3	NO	15	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Emitters-(pCi/L)	13	NO	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Arsenic-(ppb)-2004	<0.001	NO	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards Runoff from glass and electronic production waste
Barium-(ppm)-2008	0.091	NO	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium-(ppb) 2004	<0.001	NO	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipe and erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from metal refineries. Run off from waste batteries and paints
Chromium-(ppb)-2004	<0.005	NO	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. . Erosion of natural deposits
Copper-(pm)-2012	0.21	NO	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride-(ppm)-2008	0.54	NO	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water Additives which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead-(ppm)-2012	2	NO	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium ppb-2008	1	NO	50	50	Discharge of petroleum and metal refineries erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines
Nitrate-(ppm)-2012	<1.0	NO	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS.					
Sodium-(ppm)-2005	110	NO	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural Deposits.
Chloroform-(ppb)-2004	<0.0005	NO	N/A	N/A	
Bromoform-(ppb)-2004	<0.0005	NO	N/A	N/A	
Chlorodibromomethane	<0.0005	NO	N/A	N/A	
(ppb)-2004					
Sulfate-(ppm)-1999	53	NO	N/A	N/A	
Nickel-(ppb)-1999	2	NO	N/A	N/A	
Uranium 2008	0.5	NO	0		30Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS.					
HAA5	21.3	NO	60	N/A	By product of chlorination
TTHM	6.2	NO	80-100	N/A	By product of chlorination

AL is the abbreviation for Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow.

Lead- 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. Cicero Water Dept. Is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize the potential of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. In formation on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewaterlead>.

Since more than 5%, and up to and including 10% of our samples were above the lead action level, the following language must be included in this report, verbatim.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's pl