2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CICERO WATER DEPARTMENT
CICERO, INDIANA

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.

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 2017.

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 average of 0.7 mg/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 may 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 pre 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 (nanagrams/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 know 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.
Joseph E. Higgins, Water Department Superintendent.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/09/2015	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/09/2015	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	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.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	7	6.7 - 6.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	19	19 - 19	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.07	0.07 - 0.07	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.77	0.77 - 0.77	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.