



TOWN OF CICERO Water Quality Report / Consumer Confidence Report

Public Water Supply ID#0310510

For the Period January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Town of Cicero to provide safe drinking water. If you would like to learn more please contact Town Hall or visit our web site at www.thetownofcicero.com. There you will find the completed Illinois EPA Source Water Assessments; including current Town Water Infrastructure projects. Regularly scheduled Cicero Town Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 10:00 am. You may also want to visit the Illinois EPA website to access other information regarding Source Water; Susceptibility of Contamination Determination, and documentation and recommendations of Source Water Protection Efforts, at: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

If you have any other questions, or need additional information, please contact Joe Virruso, Town Supervisor or Lido Manetti, Water Department Director at 708.656.3600.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

The Town of Cicero tests the water supply for chlorine content on a daily basis to maintain the optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and the Center of 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.

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. Lead is not found in the source water. Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. A common source is from brass or chrome-plated brass faucets, and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter into the water, especially from hot water use. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has reduced the maximum allowable lead content that is, content that is considered "lead-free" to be a weighted average of 0.25 percent calculated across the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures and 0.2 percent for solder and flux.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the EPA to determine the level of contaminants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur with an adequate margin of safety. These non-enforceable health goals, based solely on possible health risks, are called maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs). The EPA has set the maximum contaminant level goal for lead in drinking water at zero because lead is a toxic metal that can be harmful to human health even at low exposure levels. Lead is persistent, and it can bioaccumulate in the body over time.

Measures to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water at Home: Flush your pipes before drinking. 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. Run cold water until it becomes as cold as it can get. Note that boiling water will NOT get rid of lead contamination. Bathing and showering should be safe for you and your children, even if the water contains lead over EPA's action level. Human skin does not absorb lead in water. This information applies to most situations and to a large majority of the population, but individual circumstances may vary.

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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

DEFINITION OF TERMS / UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

DEFINITION OF TERMS	
<p>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level (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.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contaminants.</p> <p>Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.</p> <p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.</p> <p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>ND: Not detectable at testing limits. N/A: Not applicable</p> <p>Turbidity: Is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.</p>
UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS	
<p>ppb: Micrograms Per Liter or Parts Per Billion (or url), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.</p> <p>ppm: Milligrams Per Liter or Parts Per Million (or mg/l), or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.</p> <p>NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.</p> <p>%<0.3NTU: Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU</p> <p>pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity</p> <p>mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)</p>	

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2020, all of the water the Town of Cicero distributed came from Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan water is drawn from far offshore structures (known as cribs) along the bottom of the lake and treated at the City of Chicago Jardine Water Purification Plant (north of Navy Pier). This water is pumped by the City of Chicago through large transmission lines to the Town of Cicero pumping stations at 47th Avenue and Roosevelt Road and Laramie Avenue and Roosevelt Road. The water is then pumped at these stations through the Town's water main grid system to the residential, commercial, and public facility end users.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling Chicago's DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINATION

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment of all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

The source 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:

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 be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO TESTING INFORMATION

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4)

In compliance with UCMR 4, samples were collected at Chicago Water System's entry points to the distribution system (EPTDS), also known as finished water, and analyzed for all contaminant groups except for Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), which were sampled from the distribution system. All the contaminant groups tested in finished water were below the minimum reporting levels specified in the test method under UCMR 4. Samples for HAA indicators (Total Organic Carbon and Bromide) were collected at two source water influent points for the system. For Bro-

Illinois EPA's Sampling of PER- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The Illinois EPA collected finished water samples from Chicago's Water System on 10/29/2020 and analyzed the samples for a total of 18 PFAS contaminants. In its notification to Chicago, the Illinois EPA stated that these contaminants were not present in Chicago's drinking water at concentrations greater than equal to the minimum reporting levels.

2020 Voluntary Monitoring

The City of Chicago monitors for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in September 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective removal of Cryptosporidium and Giardia from the source water. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of such organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. In 2020, the City of Chicago has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as Chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Chromium-6 sampling data are posted at:

**For more information, please contact
Andrea Cheng, Acting Commissioner
at 312-744-8190**

**Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea Cheng**

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLES									
Regulated Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Municipality	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contaminants
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.1	0.8 — 1.35	ppm	Cicero	N	12/31/2020	Water additive used to control microbes.
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 — 1	ppm	Chicago	N	12/31/2020	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No Goal	60	16	7.64 — 17.4	ppb	Cicero	N	2020	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
	No Goal	60	12	6.8 — 17.6	ppb	Chicago	N	2020	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No Goal	80	48	17.44 — 65.7	ppb	Cicero	N	2020	
	No Goal	80	29	15 — 40	ppb	Chicago	N	2020	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium	2	2	0.0201	0.0198 — 0.0201	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4.0	0.75	0.65 — 0.75	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.42	0.35 — 0.42	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.42	0.35 — 0.42	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N/A	N/A	9.55	8.73 — 9.55	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.5 — 27.8	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Radioactive & Synthetic Organic Contaminants									
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	0.95	0.83 — 0.95	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	3.1	2.8 — 3.1	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Coliform Bacteria									
Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants		
0	5% of Monthly Samples are positive.	2.1		0	Cicero	N	Naturally present in the environment.		
0	5% of Monthly Samples are positive.	0.2		0	Chicago	N	Naturally present in the environment.		
Lead and Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Municipality	Violation	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contaminants
Lead	0	15	8.54	3	ppb	Cicero	N	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0	15	9.1	0	ppb	Chicago	N	09/19/2018	
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.091	0	ppm	Chicago	N	09/19/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants				
Highest Single Measurement %	1 NTU	0.16 NTU	Chicago	N	Soil Runoff.				
Lowest Monthly %	0.3 NTU	100%	Chicago	N	Soil Runoff.				

Chicago Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2020 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

Town of Cicero Violation Table			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
NONE	N/A	N/A	No violations were reported for the Town of Cicero in 2020

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - UCMR4 COMPLIANCE

The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCM) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Every five years the EPA reviews the list of contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List. In 2020 the Town of Cicero conducted the required sampling and analysis under the UCMR4 program and the samples tested showed no detection of the specified contaminant.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	MRL	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Municipality	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contaminants
Manganese	0.4	N/A	N/A	0.43	ND—0.43	µg/L	Cicero	2020	Naturally-occurring element that can be found ubiquitously in the air, soil, and water; Transition metal extracted from ore; Alloy and stainless steel manufacturing; Used in batteries, glass, and cleaning solutions.
HAA5	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.05	7.84 — 9.05	µg/L	Lyons	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6Br	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.64	4.6 — 7.64	µg/L	Lyons	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA9	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.95	13 — 14.95	µg/L	Lyons	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.