

CITY OF MORRIS (IL0630600)

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT January 1 to December 31, 2013

We are pleased to present the City of Morris' Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. This year your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system safeguards its groundwater supply and we are able to report that we had no violation of a contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report summarizes the quality of water we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. For more information or for any questions relating to your drinking water, you may contact:

AL SIRON 815-942-2205

SPANISH (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

DO I NEED 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / Centers for Disease Control (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).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & ITS

AVAILABILITY

The source water assessment for the City of Morris water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA and it has been determined that it is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Due to favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics and inventory of potential sources of contamination, our water supply was issued a vulnerability waiver renewal, reducing monitoring for VOC's and SOC's during the period of January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2013. A copy of this information is available by calling 815-942-2205.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City of Morris utilizes groundwater from the Galesville Sandstone Aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. Four deep wells located within the city limits pump water to the Water Treatment Plant where it blends together and then is treated.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

You are invited to attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 PM at the Morris Municipal Services Building located at: 700 N. Division Street. You can also contact City Hall at 815-942-0103 for information on the next meeting of the Water and Sewer committee.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 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. City of Morris 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in most cases would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted the data presented on this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we have provided definitions following the tables.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL, TT OR MRDL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	12/31/13	0.7	0.5 – 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	2	0 – 2	N/A	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	16	4.8 – 16	N/A	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL, TT OR MRDL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium	04/25/2012	0.00935	0.00935-0.00935	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/25/2012	0.443	0.443 – 0.443	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2013	0.419	0.419 – 0.419	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	04/25/2012	150	150 - 150	-		ppm	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL, TT OR MRDL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Combined Radium (226 / 228)	2013	3	2.8 – 2.8	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2013	3	3.2 – 3.2	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

LEAD & COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90 TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	09/27/2012	1.3	1.3	0.201	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS – The following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation

TERM	DEFINITION
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.
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.
TT (Treatment Technique)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL (Action Level)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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 contamination.
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na	Not applicable
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

