CITY OF MORRIS (IL0630600)

2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT January 1 to December 31, 2020

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 intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. 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. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our Water Department Superintendent:

AL SIRON **815-942-2205**

SPANISH (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. 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.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & ITS AVAILABILITY

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, three potential secondary sources or possible problem sites were identified within the minimum setback zones for Morris' wells. Fourteen additional sources are located within the 1,000 foot radius of the wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation which may be of concern. Based on edits received from the community, the following sites have been remediated: Morris Reporting Center, Fosen Paint Store, Appliances Limited, Johnson Boat & Motor Sales, Downtown Laundry & Cleaning, and Gebhard Brewery. Also the following businesses have had their tanks removed or the business has changed names: John Norman, Trenter Oil Co., Grundy County, Dale Starks Excavation, Tele Communications, City of Morris and Varland Bus Service. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Morris Community Water Supply's source water 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. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Morris is ground water. Four deep wells located within the city limits pump water to the Water Treatment Plant where it blends together and then is treated.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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. 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 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 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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.**
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.**
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.**

REGULATED CONTAMINENTS

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	12/31/2020	1.2	1 – 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	5	2.8 – 5.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	40	24 – 39.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINENTS	**COLLECTION DATE**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED**	**RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**UNITS**	**VIOLATION**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Barium	4/10/2018	0.0128	0.0128 - 0.0128	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4/10/2018	0.484	0.484 – 0.484	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2020	1	0.58 – 0.58	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	4/10/2018	170	170 – 170			ppm	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	**COLLECTION DATE**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED**	**RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**UNITS**	**VIOLATION**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	3	2.7 – 2.7	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2020	5	5 – 5	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)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	8/21/2018	1.3	1.3	0.423	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/21/2018	0	15	5.92	1	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

COLIFORM BACTERIA	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
AL	Action Level