In 2012, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violations of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard during the past year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how we ensure that it meets health-related regulations. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. We invite you to participate in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality. Please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings and work sessions which are held at 7:00 PM on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at City Hall, 200 West Main Street. The City of Morrison Water Department will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about your drinking water.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Morrison Water Department to provide safe drinking water for our residents. The source of drinking water used by the City of Morrison is Ground Water. For more information regarding this report, contact: Name: Gary M. Troubetzky Phone: 719-599-5742

Estar informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o háble con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA has prescribed regulations which 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Microscopic organisms that may be present in sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Physical substances such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Parasites and helminths, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential sewage;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- Radionuclides, which could be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Availability of Morrison Source Water Assessment
Below is a summary of the IEPA source water assessment of Morrison’s water system. The full report is available for viewing at City Hall and Odell Public Library.

Water Quality Data
The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provided minimum protection zones of 200 feet for your wells. These minimum protection zones are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, and hydraulically disrupt the flow of groundwater. The wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, and hydraulically disrupt the flow of groundwater. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process; the community’s wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and properly sited conditions; a hydraulic barrier exists which should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community’s wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, wells hydraulics were not considered a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system ground water supply.

Source Water Protection Efforts
The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provided minimum protection zones of 200 feet for your wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to source water, the facility has implemented a wellhead protection program which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exemption permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the community considerable laboratory analysis costs.

Vulnerability waiver
Due to favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics, and inventory of potential sources of contamination, our water supply was issued a vulnerability waiver renewal for SOCs at Tap 2 – Well number 11010 (Well 84). No monitoring for SOCIs were required, between January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2013.

2012 Water Quality Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</th>
<th>Action level (AL)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>90th Percentile over 12 months</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Sources of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>0.12 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.015 ppm</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
<td>4.0 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CITY OF MORRISON WATER DEPARTMENT - IL1950350
Water Quality Report
For the period of January 01 to December 31, 2012
HOW SAFE IS OUR WATER?
We have learned that all our customers help us protect water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. We, at the Morrison Water Department, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water must meet the following requirements in order to protect public health.

**Regulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>07/17/2012</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.080 - 0.11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge of mining waste; discharged from steel refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>07/17/2012</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.321 - 1.27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Fertilizer-discharge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>07/17/2012</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.13 - 0.18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>07/17-2012</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0 - 3.8</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>04/03/2012</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0 - 0.09</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>07/17-2012</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.0 - 6.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radioactive Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cesium Alpha</td>
<td>01/16/2012</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>5.42 - 5.42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226/228</td>
<td>01/16/2012</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.48 - 1.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volatile Organic contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
<td>08/10/2009</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.16 - 1.16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>mcg/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from metal degasifying sites and other factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis,1,2-Dichloroethylene</td>
<td>08/10/2009</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>1.96 - 1.96</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>mcg/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from industrial chemical factories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Radioactive Contaminants**

The state requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

- **Barium**: Barium is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is not regulated by USEPA.
- **Fluoride**: Fluoride is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the durability and appeal of teeth.
- **Iron**: Iron is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.
- **Manganese**: Manganese is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.
- **Manganese**: Manganese is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.
- **Sodium**: Sodium is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.

**Radioactive Contaminants**

- **Cesium Alpha**: Cesium is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.
- **Combined Radium 226/228**: Combined Radium is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.

**Volatile Organic contaminants**

- **Trichloroethylene**: Trichloroethylene is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.
- **cis,1,2-Dichloroethylene**: cis,1,2-Dichloroethylene is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.

**Water Quality Data Table Footnotes**

- **GROSS ALPHA (GAL)**: The MCL for Alpha emitters is 15 pCi/L. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- **CONSIDERED RADIAN 226/228**: The MCL for Combined Radium is 5 pCi/L. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- **IRON**: Iron is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.
- **SODIUM**: Sodium is a naturally occurring element that is found in water and soil. It is used in water treatment processes to improve the taste and odor of water.

**About the Date**

- **Current MCL**: The current 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.
- **Regulatory Action Level (RfD)**: The RfD is the level using the best available treatment technology. If a facility exceeds the RfD, the facility must immediately investigate treatment options to reduce the level of the contaminant in the water supply. MCLs are set based on a Reference Dose (RfD) which carries a very low risk of causing adverse health effects. The RfD is obtained by taking the maximum daily dose of a toxic substance that does not produce any observable adverse health effects. This no-observable-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) dosage is divided by safety factors (SF), to obtain the reference dose. Regulatory agencies generally use safety factor values of between 10 to 1,000.

**What this Table Means**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We, at the Morrison Water Department, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**Additional Data Available**

If you would like additional data please contact City Hall at the address below.

This report will not be mailed to customers

Additional copies are available at

City Hall

200 West Main St.

Morrison, IL 61270