

Source Water Assessment Availability:

When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, one potential source is located within 1,000 feet of one of the wells.

The Illinois EPA has determined that the Mount 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 systems; and available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Distribution system; and available hydrogeologic data on the wells.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Mount Morris community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. 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 proper sitting 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, well hydraulics were not considered be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system ground water supply. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides 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 exception 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.

To further minimize the risk to the facility's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the water supply may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protections Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protections up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet from their wells. Second, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents area primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Finally, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connections control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the community.

**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

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**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

Mount Morris  
IL1410350

Annual Water Quality Report  
For the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the MOUNT MORRIS water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by MOUNT MORRIS is Ground.

**Source of drinking water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle water) includes rivers, lakes, streams ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 pickup 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 any health risks. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**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 processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 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 protections 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 their 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**For more information regarding this report, contact:**

**Name: CHAD STAUFFER**

**Phone: 815-734-4820 or Village Hall 815-734-6425**

**Board meetings are 2nd & 4th Tuesday of every month @ 7:00PM.**

**Este informe contiene information sobre el awua que usted bebe.  
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

## 2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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>.

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.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|---|
| Copper          | 2022         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.14            | 0               | ppm   | N          | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 2022         | 0    | 15                | 2.4             | 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.

**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.

**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.

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:** 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

**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. No monitoring for VOCs and SOCs is required between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2013.

A Vulnerability Waiver has been issued from SOC and VOC monitoring for TPS 01, 02, 03. The Waiver for TP 4 will be reviewed and issued based on sampling results and well construction.

### Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL      | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine                                 | 12/31/2022      | 1.4                    | 1 - 1.5                  | MRDLG = 4             | MRDL = 4 | ppm   | N         | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*                 | 2020            | 2                      | 2.21 - 2.21              | No goal for the total | 60       | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*            | 2022            | 31                     | 30.6 - 30.6              | No goal for the total | 80       | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

\* Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

| Inorganic contaminants           | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic                          | 2020            | 1.1                    | 0 - 1.1                  | 0    | 10  | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                             |
| Barium                           | 2022            | 0.075                  | 0.075 - 0.075            | 2    | 2   | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                             |
| Fluoride                         | 2022            | 0.655                  | 0.655 - 0.655            | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.         |
| Iron                             | 2020            | 0.011                  | 0 - 0.011                |      | 1.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.   |
| Manganese                        | 2022            | 2.3                    | 2.3 - 2.3                | 150  | 150 | ppb   | N         | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.   |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)** | 2022            | 5                      | 0.56 - 5.1               | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                                       |
| Selenium                         | 2022            | 1.3                    | 1.3 - 1.3                | 50   | 50  | ppb   | N         | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.                                  |
| Sodium                           | 2022            | 6.8                    | 6.8 - 6.8                |      |     | ppm   | N         | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.  |
| Zinc                             | 2021            | 0.02                   | 0.02 - 0.02              | 5    | 5   | ppm   | N         | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal. |

| Radioactive contaminants                | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228                 | 2022            | 1.424                  | 1.424 - 1.424            | 0    | 5   | pci/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2022            | 2.41                   | 2.41 - 2.41              | 0    | 15  | pci/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

\*\* Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rain fall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.**