

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MORTON

IL1790500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

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 of drinking water used by MORTON is Ground Water

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable 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 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.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</li></ul>

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
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 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. 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).
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 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a> .

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 10 (50235)	GW	_____	600 FT N OF WTP 3
WELL 3 (50228)	GW	_____	_____
WELL 4 (50229)	GW	_____	80 FT NW OF WELL 3
WELL 5 (50230)	GW	_____	100 FT S OF WTP 2
WELL 6 (50231)	GW	_____	200 FT SE OF WTP 2
WELL 7 (50232)	GW	_____	500 FT NE OF WTP 2
WELL 8 (50233)	GW	_____	600 FT SW OF WTP 3
WELL 9 (50234)	GW	_____	200 FT NW OF WTP 3

## Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 309-266-5361 ext. 283. 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>.

To determine Morton's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, fifteen potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Morton community water supply wells. These include a restaurant/food service, a manufacturing/processing of chemicals, a church/library, a de-icing agent, two below ground fuel storage, a warehouse, two manufacturing processes, two offices, a pesticides retail sales, a machine shop/shed, a special waste surface impoundment on-site. A filter backwash lagoon is also located within the minimum setback zone of Wells #5 and #6. Based on information provided by Morton's water supply officials, the following facilities, also indicated as potential sources in the site data table, have changed their status: Cady Oil (non-existent), Bernard Caragher (non-existent), Morton School Dist. #709 (non-existent), Emro Unit #5189 (name changed to Speedway Superamerica), Grimm's Truck Stop (non-existent), Rinker Lawn & Leisure (non-existent), and Butler Mfg. Co. (name changed to Morton Metal Craft). According to Morton's water supply officials, the following facilities should be added as potential sources of contamination: Steiner's Corner, 1800 N. Morton Ave.; Casey's General Store, 1850 S. Main St.; Casey's General Store, 1989 N. Morton Ave.; and Amoco, 140 W. Ashland St. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Morton Wells #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, and #10 are not susceptible to IOC or SOC 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 for the wells. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Morton's community water supply wells are 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 site conditions; there is a hydrogeologic barrier that restricts 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. However, having stated this, the U.S. EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aquifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination.

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	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.	14		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

**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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.57	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	2.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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.

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 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2014	1	0.7 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	8	0 - 19.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	9	4.072 - 14.73	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	10/21/2013	3.7	2.8 - 3.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	10/21/2013	0.23	0.1 - 0.23	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/21/2013	0.782	0.426 - 0.782	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	10/21/2013	0.081	0 - 0.081		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	10/21/2013	32	24 - 32	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.48	0.07 - 0.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	10/21/2013	150	140 - 150			ppm	N	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	2014	0.546	0.265 - 0.546	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2014	2.85	0.284 - 2.85	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

## Violations Table

### Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	01/01/2014	01/31/2014	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

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## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)<sup>1</sup>

### Collected at Finished and distribution sites

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (average)	Range of Detections (lowest – highest)	Typical Source
Chromium 6 (ppb)	2014	0.0375 ug/L	0.090 – 0.090 ug/L	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.
Molybdenum	2014	9.26 ug/L	5.5 – 14 ug/L	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium	2014	170 ug/L	130 – 220 ug/L	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.

<sup>1</sup>Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.