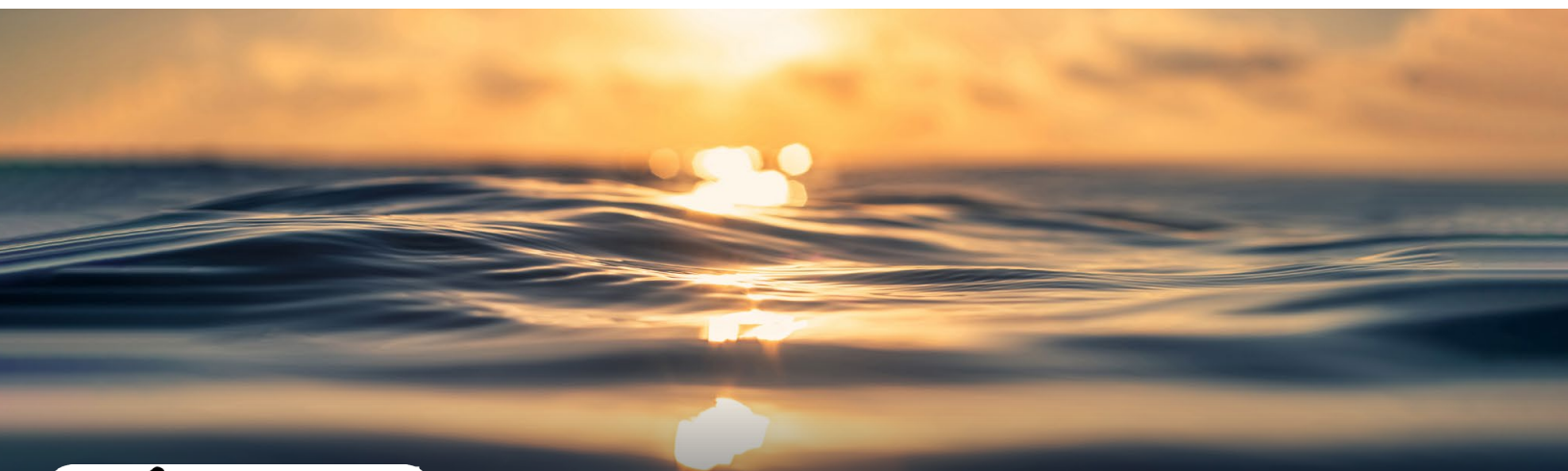
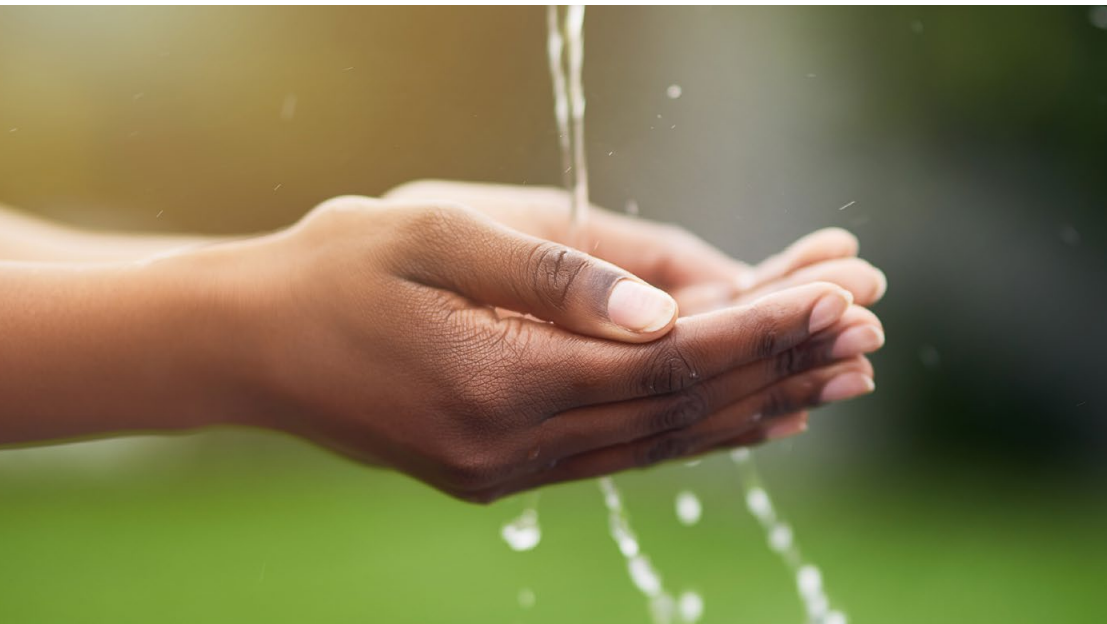


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
City of Morrison

PWS ID#: IL1950350

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Our Commitment

The City of Morrison is pleased to present the annual water quality report for 2025. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing our community with safe, dependable, and quality drinking water. As part of this commitment, we offer our community information regarding city efforts as well as information that may help the community protect our water resources and minimize cost.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Morrison and its community are fortunate to enjoy an abundant water supply from two sources. Well 4, next to the water tower in Kelly Park on East High Street, draws groundwater into the water tower. Well 4 was completed in 1968 with a depth of 1,768 feet and a capacity of 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm). Well 5, next to French Creek Park on Portland Avenue, draws groundwater directly into the water system. In 2012 Well 5 was completed with a depth of 1,585 feet and a capacity of 825 gpm. The water tower is a 500,000-gallon toro-ellipsoid tank that was built in 1961 at a high-water height of 96 feet.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend any of our regular meetings of the city council and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The council meets on the second and fourth Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. in the Community Room, 307 South Madison Street.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips.

- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Shane Osborn, Superintendent of Utilities, at (815) 772-1112 or email wastewater@morrisonil.org.

Source Water Assessment

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to protect our critical sources of public water supply (e.g., wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies) to ensure safe and affordable sources of water are being used to serve the public. The purpose of the SWAP is to identify areas that supply drinking water to the public, inventory potential sources of contamination, determine the susceptibility of the source water to contamination, and inform the public of the assessment results.

As part of the SWAP, the Illinois EPA uses special exception permits (SEPs) to grant relief from monitoring requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act. These permits are issued by the IEPA when authorized by board rules. The IEPA evaluates requests for SEPs based on known previous use of contaminants in the watershed or zone of influence of the water system. If the IEPA determines that there was no prior use of the contaminant, it must issue the SEP; otherwise, it must consider factors such as proximity to possible point or nonpoint source contamination, environmental persistence, and local conditions that protect the water source against contamination.

The Illinois EPA act provides for minimum protection zones of 200 feet for wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the IEPA. To further reduce the risk to source water, the City of Morrison has implemented a wellhead protection program that 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 SEP from the IEPA that allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the community considerable laboratory analysis costs.

The IEPA has determined that the Morrison community water supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based on the evaluation of the following criteria during the vulnerability waiver process:

- The community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper siting conditions;
- A hydraulic barrier exists that 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 a significant factor in the susceptibility determination.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

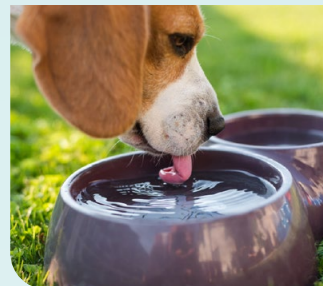
Special Exception Permit (SEP)

IL1950350 Morrison

Expiration Date: December 31, 2025

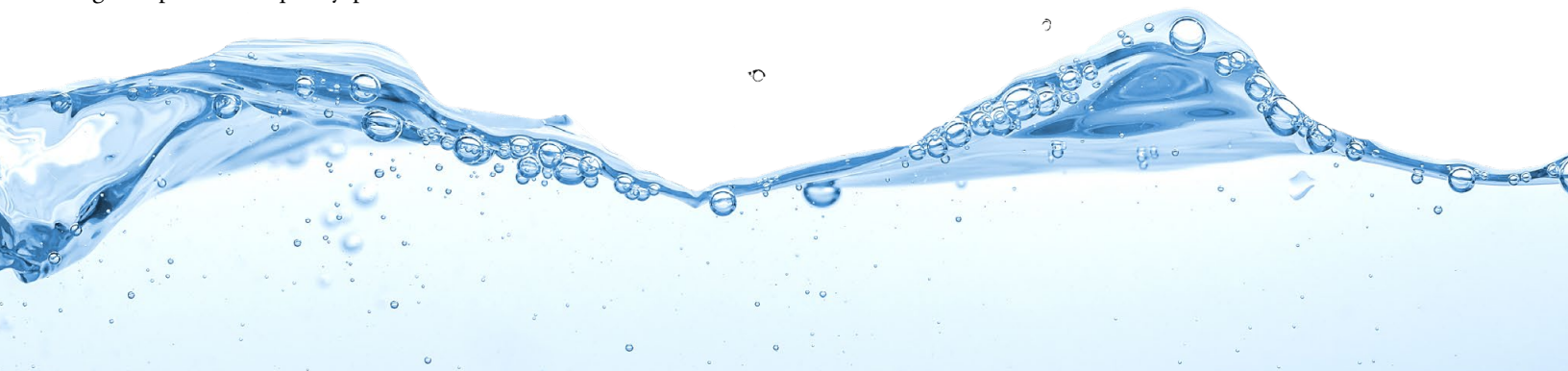
Renewal Application Submitted: November 26, 2025

If you would like a copy of our SEP, please feel free to contact City Hall during regular business hours at 200 West Main Street or call (815) 772-7657.



PFAS Sampling Initiative

In 2023 our public water system was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by the Illinois EPA. Follow-up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories, visit epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas.html.



Substances That Could Be in 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 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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 occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 Morrison is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Morrison and Brian Melton, City Administrator, at (815) 772-7657. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please visit or call City Hall at (815) 772-7657, 200 West Main Street, Morrison, Illinois, if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Water Quality Data - Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detections below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the U.S. EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the U.S. EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Brian Melton, City Administrator, at (815) 772-7657 or visit City Hall, 200 West Main Street.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2024	15	0	11.7	6.7–6.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.07	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	ND	0.7–2	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2024	5	0	2.879	3.44–3.44	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.521	0.512–0.530	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	ND	5.91–5.91	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Iron (ppb)	2023	1,000 ¹	NA	120	35–35	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits	
Manganese (ppb)	2023	150	NA	ND	1,900–1,900	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	ND	ND–0.04	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	50	ND	1,900–1,900	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Sodium (ppm)	2023	NS ²	NA	6.0	10–10	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration	
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	5.67	4.31–4.31	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community ³								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.19	ND–2.6	3/44	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	5.5	ND–17	2/49	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

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.

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.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁴				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	08/29/2025	ND	NA	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	08/29/2025	ND	NA	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2023	14	NA	NA

¹ Iron is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

² Sodium is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

³ This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please please contact City Hall at (815) 772-7657, 200 West Main Street, Morrison, Illinois.

⁴ An MCL for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

About Our Monitoring Violations

On July 29, 2025 and January 30, 2026, the City of Morrison received Non-Compliance Advisories from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for a Monitoring Violation for Lead and Copper.

From July through December 2025, we did not submit the required number of monitoring samples from a certified laboratory for lead and copper in our public drinking water system. Obtaining samples for this monitoring requires the voluntary participation of residents in our community. Upon being notified of this violation by the U.S. EPA, we immediately analyzed our sample collection process and efforts to ensure future compliance. We do not believe that failing to submit the required number of samples during this time had any adverse impact on public health and safety. We have already taken the corrective action to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this violation will not be repeated. Such corrective action included further incentivizing volunteer participation and more timely follow-up efforts to collect and submit samples.

Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.

Q&A

Why can tap water have a taste?

Taste in drinking water is usually related to naturally occurring minerals, disinfectants, or seasonal changes in source water. While these characteristics may affect taste, they do not typically indicate a health risk.

Why is water sometimes called the “original energy drink”?

Water helps regulate body temperature, supports digestion, and keeps joints moving—without sugar, calories, or caffeine.

Can weather affect drinking water quality?

Heavy rain, drought, or seasonal changes can influence source water conditions. Water systems adjust treatment processes as needed to maintain water quality during changing environmental conditions.

Why is maintaining water infrastructure important?

Pipes, pumps, and treatment facilities are critical for delivering safe drinking water. Regular maintenance and upgrades help prevent leaks, breaks, and service disruptions.

What can customers do to help protect water quality?

Customers can help by reporting leaks, avoiding cross-connections, maintaining household plumbing, and staying informed through their annual water quality report.

Tip Top Tap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen Sink and Drain

Handwashing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed-up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink or black slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly and flush with hot water.

Faucets, Screens, and Aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals, resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet screen, as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and showerheads may be caused by water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water Filtration/Treatment Devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time, so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filter!)