

Donnellson Consumer Confidence Report for 2022

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

DONNELLSON

IL0054360

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 water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by DONNELLSON is Purchased Surface Water from Greenville

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Bill Grider

Phone 618-301-7796

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
<p>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. Our water comes from Governor Bond Lake in Greenville</p>
<p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC02 - DONNELSON MASTER METER FF IL0050050 TP01 -	SW	_____	ON BOND/MONT CO LINE

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 618-301-7796. 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>.

Source of Water: GREENVILLE Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems; hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.	1		0	N	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	09/20/2021	1.3	1.3	0.08	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not

Water Quality Test Results

goal or MRDLG:	reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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	12/31/2022	0.5	0.01 - 1.24	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	71	17 - 92.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	158	29 - 146	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/04/2022	07/15/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/06/2022	07/15/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/12/2022	08/31/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2022	09/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE IL0050050

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 effort made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jim Sutton

Phone 618-664-0131

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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 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, 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.

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Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water
60096 INTAKE GOVERNOR BOND LAKE	SW

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customer 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 618-664-0131. 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>.

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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)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.321	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	9.8	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.
na:	Not applicable.
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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
Chloramines	12/31/2022	1.9	1.55-2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2022	0.27	0 – 0.27	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	48	17.7-78.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2022	70	24-132	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	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.0103	0.0103-0.0103	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.5	0.54 - 0.54	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.47	0.47 – 0.47	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2022	7	7.37 – 7.37			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	2022	0.7	0.7 – 0.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	0.02	0.02 – 0.02	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2022	0.41	0 – 0.41	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2022	0.83	0 – 0.83	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide run-off.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.19 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Donnellson CCR

Violation(s) summary for 2022;

- 1. Haloacetic Acids (HAAS):** During 1-1-22 through 3-31-22, and 4-1-22 through 6-30-22 our water samples showed we exceeded our standard limit during this time. High levels of HAAS may increase the risk of cancer. The Village along with the City of Greenville is working to better serve our customers with better treatment to lower these numbers. Greenville had made adjustments to their treatment process and the readings are decreasing.
- 2. Public Notification Rule:** During July and August of 2022, we failed to properly notify you of violations of our drinking water regulations in a timely manner. Staff has made some changes to better serve our residence with proper notifications in a timely manner.
- 3. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):** During the year of 2022, water samples were submitted for each quarter of the year. During the first three quarters, samples showed we exceeded our contaminant level during these periods. High levels of TTHM for many years may cause problems with kidneys, liver and central nervous system. This may also increase the risk of getting cancer. Greenville has made changes to their treatment process to lower these numbers.



Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

PWS ID No: IL0054360 PWS Name: Donnellson

This form is required to be submitted as a means to certify that your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) met all state and federal requirements. The owner, administrative contact, or responsible operator in charge must sign this certificate of acceptance acknowledging compliance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found in Part 611 SubPart U: Consumer Confidence Reports.

Detailed CCR instructions and regulation requirements are listed in Chapter 2 of the **Sample Collectors Handbook (SCH)**. Also included in the handbook, is a check list that can be used to verify prior to issuing the CCR that all required elements have been included. It is recommended that you review this chapter and check list prior to issuing your CCR. The SCH can be viewed and/or downloaded at the following Internet web address: <http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/compliance-enforcement/drinking-water/sample-collectors-handbook/index>

Please complete the delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued CCR and the URL Notification if applicable, **by July 10th** to the Illinois EPA, CCR Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. Questions call 217-785-0561.

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY (SCH Reference Page 17 - 19)

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.

METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY (use for Electronic CCR or paper copy CCR delivered to all customers)			
DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED			
Our CCR or electronic CCR notification of delivery was delivered on <u>6-5-2023</u>			
Depending on your method of CCR Delivery, you MUST complete at least ONE of the following methods. Please check all items that apply.			
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	CCR was distributed by mail	
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator Water bill	
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-mail – direct URL to CCR (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)	
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)	
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)	
6.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other: Hand Delivered	
If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery: <u>Residents can pick up a copy at Village Hall</u>			
CWS serving => 100,000, Posted CCR on a public accessible Internet site at the following address: _____			
METHOD "B" DELIVERY (published in local newspaper; PWS <u>must receive waiver</u> from Illinois EPA to use this option)			
Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE			
Newspaper 1:	_____	Published On:	_____ (insert date)
Newspaper 2:	_____	Published On:	_____ (insert date)

METHOD "C" DELIVERY (CCR availability notice only; PWS <u>must receive waiver</u> from Illinois EPA to use this option)	
Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.	
The CCR notice of availability was delivered on:	_____ (insert date)
Insert method here (e.g., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.)	_____ (submit copy of notice of availability)

GOOD FAITH EFFORT: at a minimum, one good faith effort must be used to reach non-bill paying consumers			
Check all that apply:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Posted CCR on a public accessible internet site www.villageofdonnellson.com	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
<input type="checkbox"/>	Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Posted the CCR in public places Village Hall, JR's Mini Mart)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delivered to community organizations (attach a list)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/> Posted on water bills CCR is available for pickup at Village Hall _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets		

Signature of Official Custodian (OC), Administrative Contact (AC), or Responsible Operator in Charge (DO)

The Certification Form signature must match one of the above contacts that are on file at the Agency, if you are not listed as the OC, AC, or DO for your water system, you do not have the authority to sign this document.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I Bill Grider hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD A (insert method of delivery A, B, or C) DELIVERY. If delivery was made using the Electronic CCR method, the CCR was made available to customers requesting a paper copy of the CCR.

Signature: Bill Grider Date: 6-5-2023
 Title: DO Telephone No.: (217) 537-3114

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.
 IL532-2984
 PWS 294 (2/2016)