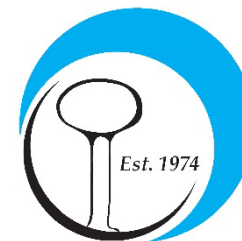


CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2023



CLEAR WATER SERVICE CORPORATION
2020 N County Road 150 E Mattoon, IL 61938
(217)258-6711 office@cwscil.com

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous 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 it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Chris Eaton, Water Treatment Plant Operator of Clear Water Service (CWSC), at the above address or phone number between the hours of 7:00 AM and 3:30 PM weekdays. Written comments and concerns may be addressed to the Board of Directors.

CWSC uses ground water provided by six wells drilled in Coles County, Illinois. We also purchase treated water from Illinois American Water for a portion of our distribution system. They also use ground water provided by wells in Champaign County, Illinois. All of these wells are drilled into shallow sand and gravel aquifer that was deposited by glacial drifts. Any consumer who lives on or east of the Lerna Road and north of the Coles-Cumberland County line, may have had their water supply coming from Illinois American Water after January 2004. A separate Water Treatment plant is used to treat water for customers who were formerly with the Cooks Mills Water Association. The information for Cooks Mills is included at the end of this document.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has completed a source water assessment for Clear Water Service Corporation and a copy is available upon request. 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 IEPA website at

<http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

The possibility of contamination comes mainly from farming in the area. Herbicides, such as atrazine, are classified as synthetic organic chemicals, and are used by area farmers. Vulnerability also exists due to the nearby sand and gravel mining operation. The discharge of petroleum products would introduce volatile organic compounds into the aquifer.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, pond, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land, or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may 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 source such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemicals 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

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 EPA's 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 on their web site, <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	2023	1.3	1.3	0.48	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: These terms may appear in the report:

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 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.

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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: not applicable.

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	2023	3	3 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	34	10.76 – 33.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	59	3.62 – 58.6	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
Barium	02/03/2021	0.0016	0.0016 - 0.0016	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/03/2021	0.648	0.648 - 0.648	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]	2023	2	2.4 - 2.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	02/03/2021	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	02/03/2021	22	22 - 22			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	02/03/2021	0.014	0.014 - 0.014	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

Illinois American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2023, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see previous page “Definition of Terms”.

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- Starting with **Substance (with units)**, read across.
- **Year Sampled** is usually in 2023, but may be a prior year.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **MCLG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- **MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- **Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result** represents the measured amount detected.
- **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.468	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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	2023	2.1	2 - 2.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	29	11.9 - 29.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	62	23.1 - 73.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	01/12/2021	1	0 - 1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	01/12/2021	0.6	0.57 - 0.6	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	01/12/2021	45.1	40.1 - 45.1			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	02/20/2018	1.512	1.512 - 1.512	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/20/2018	1.24	1.24 - 1.24	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Our system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Markesha Davis at 217-377-4764 or Markesha.Davis@amwater.com. This notice is being sent to you by Illinois American Water. State Water System ID#: ILO195300 Date Distributed: May 2024

Unregulated Contaminants – 2023 Results

Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Lithium	ppb	2023	11.4	9.10 to 13.7	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST

Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2019	24	17 to 30	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	2019	5.4	3.8 to 7.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	2019	28	21 to 37	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese*	ppb	2019	4	0 to 19	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

COOKS MILLS WATER ASSOCIATION

IL0295200

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 COOKS MILLS WATER ASSOCIATION is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Clear Water Service Corporation

Phone 217-258-6711

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.</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
WELL 2 (47767)	GW	A	0.5 MI. E OF PLANT, N OF CREEK
WELL 3 (47768)	GW	A	IS 1.0 MI. E OF PLANT,N OF CREEK
WELL 4 (01748)	GW	A	ALONG CRAB CRK, APPROX 1,900FT E OF RD 500E

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 217-258-6711 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: COOKS MILLS WATER ASSOCIATION To determine Cooks Mills' susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there are no potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Cooks Mills' community water supply. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA did not indicate any sites with on-going remediation that might be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Cooks Mills Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to SOC and IOC contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells. However, the source water is not susceptible to VOC contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential and agricultural properties.

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	09/08/2021	1.3	1.3	0.786	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	10/05/2021	0	15	0	1	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.

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 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.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

na: not applicable.

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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	2023	1.4	0.9 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	3	2.7 - 2.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	2	2.4 - 2.4	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
Barium	02/08/2021	0.0582	0.0582 - 0.0582	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/08/2021	0.51	0.51 - 0.51	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	02/08/2021	68.5	68.5 - 68.5	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]	2023	2	1.59 - 1.59	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	02/08/2021	13900	13900 - 13900			ppb	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	07/22/2020	1.12	1.12 - 1.12	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/22/2020	0.93	0.93 - 0.93	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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