PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice Regarding The Marshall Education Trust Fund
Interest Free Loan Applications

Please be advised that any Marshall High School Graduate who has attended Marshall High School for two (2) years, may apply for an interest free loan through The Marshall Education Trust Fund.

The funds must be used for post high school education. The application must be received by June 21st, 2024 deadline. The Applications may be picked up at the Law Office of Bennett, Schroeder & Wieck, 517 Locust St., Marshall, Illinois 62441, or email jschroeder@bswlawfirm.com to receive one.
6/4,11,18

PUBLIC NOTICE

Assumed Name Publication

Public notice is hereby given that on May 14, 2024, a certificate was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Clark County, Illinois, setting forth the names and post office addresses of all of the persons owning, conducting and transacting the business known as **Care Again LLC** located at 214 South 5th Street, Marshall IL 62441.

Dated: May 14, 2024.

Laura H. Lee
County Clerk

5/21,28;6/4

Clark-Edgar Rural Water District

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2023

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Clark-Edgar Rural Water District has been completed for the monitoring period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. This publication will serve as your notification of the CCR. You will not be receiving an individual copy in the mail. If you would like a copy of the CCR, please contact our office at 475 IL Hwy 1, P.O. Box 297, Marshall, IL 62441 or call us at 217-463-5888.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. (IL0230010)

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the CLARK-EDGAR RWD water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by CLARK-EDGAR RWD is Ground Water provided by 2 active wells an Purchase Water from City of Paris and City of Marshall. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office staff at 217-463-5888. 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 board meetings. Meetings are held the 3rd Monday of the month at our Oliver, Illinois office at 475 IL HWY 1, Marshall, IL 62441 beginning at 6:00pm.** 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/sgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Este informe información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included for your review the Water Quality Data Table. The table will give you a better picture of the contaminants that are detected in your water.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can 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-occuring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides or herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultures, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and colatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroluem 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 presences of the contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about the contaminates 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 compenents associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing compenents. 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

To determine Marshall's susceptibility to contaminations, the following document was reviewed: A Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document there is one potential source of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Marshall's community water supply wells. This potential source is an above ground fuel storage take. The facility has indicated that the tank is empty and has no hoses or attachments in place. They are attemptin to contact the owner to establish whether there will be future use of the tank. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with on-going remediation which may be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois SPA has determined that the Marshall Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the Wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes agricultural properties.

Violation Report Summary

Clark-Edgar Rural Water District received no violations for 2023.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well 1 (01637)	GW	active	NNW of Darwin - 1 Mile
Well 2 (01638)	GW	active	1200ft N of Well 1
Well 3 (01780)	GW	active	Sec 22 T.10N, R11W
Master Meter Paris IL0450300	GW	active	IL Route 150 & 1900th St. Stratton Twonship
CC 02-Master Meter South Short FF IL0230100 TP 01	GW	active	S. Short Meter at Marshall's WTP

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Total Coliform Bacteria	Total No. of Positive Total Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 samples/ month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect < 40 samples/ month) 0 positive monthly sample.	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	06/29/2022	1.3	1.3	0.346	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 MCL's 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 once in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one once 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	0.8 – 1.2	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	23	23.4 – 23.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	73	73.3 – 73.3	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	05/02/2022	0.109	0.109 – 0.109	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	05/02/2022	0.8	0.8 – 0.8	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	04/08/2019	20.1	20.1 – 20.1	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural depsots.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.11	0.11 – 0.11	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	05/02/2022	26000	26000 – 26000			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	2023	1.06	1.06 – 1.06	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10/16/2017	1.6	1.6 – 1.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

MARSHALL IL0230100
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/27/2021	1.3	1.3	0.106	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Regulated Contaminants
Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	0.8	0.6 – 1	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	3	3 – 3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	17	17.1 – 17.1	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	07/12/21	0.0369	0.0369 – 0.0369	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/12/21	0.56	0.56- 0.56	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	07/12/21	0.211	0.211 – 0.211		1	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural depsots.
Manganese	07/12/21	38.5	38.5 – 38.5	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural depsots.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	2	2.1 – 2.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/12/2021	8.68	8.68 – 8.68			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

PFAS Testing Results for Clark Edgar Rural Water District, Marshall, Paris
In 2021, our Public Water Supplies were sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Eighteen PFAS compouds were sampled and none were detected in our finished water. For more information about PFAS advisories https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water/-quality/pfas/pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx

PARIS IL0450300
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023.
Lead and Copper

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	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/08/2022	0	15	1.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	0.8 – 1	MRDLG= 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	3	2.82 – 2.82	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	17	17.28 – 17.28	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	2021	0.072	0.072 – 0.072	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.398	0.398 – 0.398	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	1	0.9 – 0.9	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	2.3	2.3 – 2.3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2021	47	47 – 47			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	07/11/2017	0.508	0.508 – 0.508	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Clark-Edgar Rural Water District.
Our water system has sampled 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 this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Mark Menard at 217-463-5888.
This notice is being sent to you by Clark-Edgar RWD State Water System ID#: IL0230010. Date distributed: with 2023 CCR.