

Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Illinois, 2003

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FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES – 2003

Major Findings for the State of Illinois

- There were 200 injury-related occupational fatalities recorded in 2003 in the state of Illinois. This number represents a slight increase from the previous year's record low of 190 in the 2002 census. A majority of these fatalities were wage and salaried workers (76.5 percent) and males (92.5 percent).
- The industries with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities in 2003 were construction (23.5 percent), transportation and warehousing (14 percent), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (7.5 percent).
- The occupations with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving (24.5 percent), construction and extraction (21.5 percent), and management (14 percent).
- For all industries, transportation incidents were the leading cause of death (32.5 percent), followed by assaults and violent acts (21.5 percent), falls (18 percent) and contact with objects or equipment (16 percent). Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatalities in the following industries: transportation and warehousing (57.1 percent), agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (46.7 percent) and justice, public order and safety (45.5 percent). In the assaults and violent acts category, homicide was the leading cause of death in the workplace in 2003, with 37 recorded.
- Fifty-four of the state's 102 counties reported at least one fatality in 2003. Forty-seven of the counties reported between one and three deaths while seven reported four or more deaths. Cook, the state's most populous county, reported 100 fatalities, 50 percent of the state total.

INTRODUCTION

As a participating partner, the Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, began implementing the U.S. Department of Labor's, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in Illinois, in 1993. The purpose of this census is to monitor, with verification, all fatal work injuries by collecting information on the circumstances of each fatality and on the characteristics of each decedent. This report presents data collected by Illinois' CFOI for calendar year 2003.

METHODS

Note on industry and occupation classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupation. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. Because of the substantial differences between the current and previous coding systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series, and users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results for previous years.

Fatal Occupational Injuries

Data are obtained from multiple source documents. These documents include coroner and medical examiner reports, death certificates, National Transportation Safety Board reports, news media reports, Mine Safety and Health Administration reports, motor vehicle accident reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports,

police reports, workers' compensation reports and any other source that may substantiate a case.

In 2003, a total of 648 source documents were used to ensure the accuracy of the 200 injury-related occupational fatalities contained in the system (Table 1). Of the various types of documents, death certificates were used to substantiate 100 percent of the cases followed by news media reports (79 percent), OSHA 36 reports (37.5 percent), OSHA 01 reports (34.5 percent) and OSHA 170 reports (29 percent) (Table 1).

For verification purposes, CFOI requires at least two sources be used. These sources are matched using the decedent's name, place of employment, time and date of fatality, and any other identifiers that may prevent duplication. In a few cases, verification is done using one document source and a follow-up questionnaire to an informant or employer. Fatalities identified from only one source document are reviewed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in consultation with the state to determine if the information is sufficient to warrant entry into the census. If a fatality does not meet BLS requirements, it is considered out of scope and is not entered into the system.

The definition of an in-scope case differs for injury-related fatalities and illness-related fatalities. For injury-related fatalities, the death or incident must have occurred in Illinois, must have occurred during the calendar year 2003 and must be work-related according to CFOI criteria. For illness-related fatalities, the death must have occurred in Illinois, must have occurred in 2003 and, either the illness causing the fatality must be work-related according to CFOI criteria or the illness causing the fatality must have occurred while the decedent was at work.

To meet CFOI criteria, an event or exposure resulting in a fatality via injury or illness must have occurred on the employer's premises while the person was there to

work or off the employer's premises while the person was working, or the event or exposure causing the fatality was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Work is defined as duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit or benefit; and that are legal activities in the United States.

In the case of a decedent being stricken by a heart attack, the fatality is captured in the registry and initially classified as an illness. Only if, through source documentation, it can be established that the attack was caused exclusively by a work-related activity will the heart attack be classified as an injury. Because there are many factors that contribute to a heart attack, often making it difficult to establish this relationship, heart attacks are covered separately in this report.

Fatal Occupational Illnesses

The census also attempts to monitor deaths linked to occupational illnesses. Surveillance of these deaths is gathered by abstracting death certificates, OSHA reports and workers' compensation claims. No follow-up questionnaire or secondary source document is necessary before an illness-related fatality is entered into the census. This is because previous scientific research has already determined an association between the industry and occupation and the illness of the decedent. The illnesses only include angiosarcoma of the liver, skin cancer of the scrotum, mesothelioma, silicosis, asbestosis and coal miner's pneumoconiosis. The census also screens occupations and industries associated with cancer of the biliary tract, bladder, brain, colon, kidney, larynx, liver, lungs, nasal sinuses, nasal cavity, oral cavity and pharynx, pancreas, prostate, and skin, and with leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, multiple myeloma and chronic obstructive

pulmonary disease. All decedents entered into the census are younger than 85 years of age.

Results

Fatal Occupational Injuries

To better understand the issue of fatal occupational injuries, CFOI collects data on both the demographics of the decedent and the circumstances surrounding the incident. In 2003, there were 200 of these injuries. This was an increase of 5.26 percent from the previous record low set in 2002 (Figure 1). Additionally, 153 (76.5 percent) of the injury-related fatalities occurred among wage and salaried workers, while 185 (92.5 percent) occurred among men (Table 2). As per the age of the decedents, the majority of the fatalities occurred among those 45 to 54 years of age (27 percent) followed by those 35 to 44 years of age (23 percent) (Table 2). With respect to race, the majority of fatalities occurred among whites (81.5 percent), followed by blacks (15.5 percent) (Table 2). Finally, 11 percent of those fatally injured were of Hispanic origin (Table 2).

The construction industry incurred the most injury-related fatalities with 47 (23.5 percent), followed by transportation and warehousing (14 percent), and remediation services and manufacturing (each at 6.5 percent) (Table 3). As stated in the methods section, it is inadvisable to compare 2003 CFOI data to previous years due to the change from Standard Industrial Classification to the North American Industry Classification System.

The occupations suffering the most injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving occupations with 49 (24.5 percent), followed closely by construction and extraction occupations with 43 (21.5 percent) and management

occupations with 28 (14 percent). Also of note were sales and related occupations with 13 fatalities (6.5 percent), protective service occupations with 12 (6 percent) and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations with 10 fatalities (5 percent) (Table 4).

The event or exposure leading to the injury-related fatality is another important indicator in tracking work-related deaths. In 2003, transportation incidents accounted for nearly one third of all injury-related occupational fatalities with 65 (32.5 percent), followed by assaults and violent acts with 43 (21.5 percent), falls with 36 (18 percent), contact with objects or equipment with 32 (16 percent), and exposure to harmful substances or environments with 21 (10.5 percent) (Table 5).

When cross tabulating the event or exposure that caused the injury-related fatality with the industry sector in which the fatality occurred, certain industries are shown to be more susceptible to certain events. Transportation incidents were the leading cause for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (46.7 percent), as well as transportation and warehousing (67.9 percent). Falls were the leading cause for the construction industry (51.1 percent), contact with objects or equipment was the leading cause for manufacturing (53.8 percent), and assaults and violent acts were the leading cause for the retail trade industry (63.6 percent) and the other services, except public administration, (70 percent) (Table 6). All of the fatalities recorded in the real estate rental and leasing industry were the result of assaults or violent acts. Overall, transportation incidents was the leading cause of injury-related deaths in five of the 20 major industry sectors under the NAICS classification system, while assaults and violent acts was the leading factor in four of the industries, and contact with objects and equipment was the primary event in

three of the industries. Other less prevalent causes of fatalities were falls, exposure to harmful substances and environments and fires and explosions.

In addition to Cook County recording one half of the state's occupational fatalities, Cook County also recorded 29 of the 37 (78.4 percent) fatalities resulting from assaults, not including suicide.

In addition to the 200 injury-related fatalities, the census also recorded 34 fatalities caused by heart attack (Table 8). Heart attacks are difficult to classify because there are many contributing factors. Because of this, it is often difficult to establish an exclusive relationship with any one specific work activity, and numbers of heart attacks should be interpreted cautiously. Of these fatalities, the industries most affected were manufacturing (32.4 percent) and government (23.5 percent). The occupations suffering the most heart attacks were operators, fabricators and laborers (47.1 percent) and managerial and professional (20.6 percent).

Fatal Occupational Illnesses

In 2003, Illinois recorded 994 illness related occupational fatalities. The industries most affected by these illnesses were manufacturing (55.1 percent), construction (13.4 percent) and transportation and public utilities (7.3 percent).

The occupations with the greatest percentage of occupational related illnesses resulting in a fatality were operators, fabricators and laborers (43.3 percent), precision production, craft and repair (22.5 percent) and technical, sales and administrative support (11.2 percent).

The breakdown by illness showed a similar distribution to previous years. Lung cancer at least contributed to 36.6 percent of occupationally-related illness fatalities (32.7

percent in 2002), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was listed on 21.6 percent of death certificates (23.2 percent in 2002), prostate cancer was implicated in 9.2 percent; pancreatic cancer contributed to 8.7 percent, mesothelioma appeared on 9.3 percent of death certificates, colorectal cancer accounted for 4.1 percent and bladder cancer was responsible for 3.8 percent of occupationally related illness fatalities (Table 10).

Table 1. Distribution of Injury Source Documents by Type, Illinois, 2003

Source Document	Number	Percentage of total documents	Percentage per Fatality
Death Certificate	200	30.9	100.0
News Media Report	158	24.4	79.0
OSHA 36 ¹	75	11.8	37.5
OSHA 01 ²	69	10.6	34.5
OSHA 170 ³	58	9.0	29.0
Worker's Compensation Report	29	4.5	14.5
Coroner's Report	20	3.1	10.0
Medical Examiner Report	8	1.2	4.0
Police Report	5	<1	2.5
National Traffic Safety Board Report	4	<1	2.0
Mine Safety Health Administration Report	3	<1	1.5
Autopsy Report	3	<1	1.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

¹OSHA 36 is a pre-inspection form used to record data pertaining to fatality/catastrophe that occurs in an establishment under OSHA's or a state OSHA's jurisdiction. It is completed at the time the event is initially reported to OSHA. Its purpose is to provide OSHA with enough information on the event to determine whether to investigate

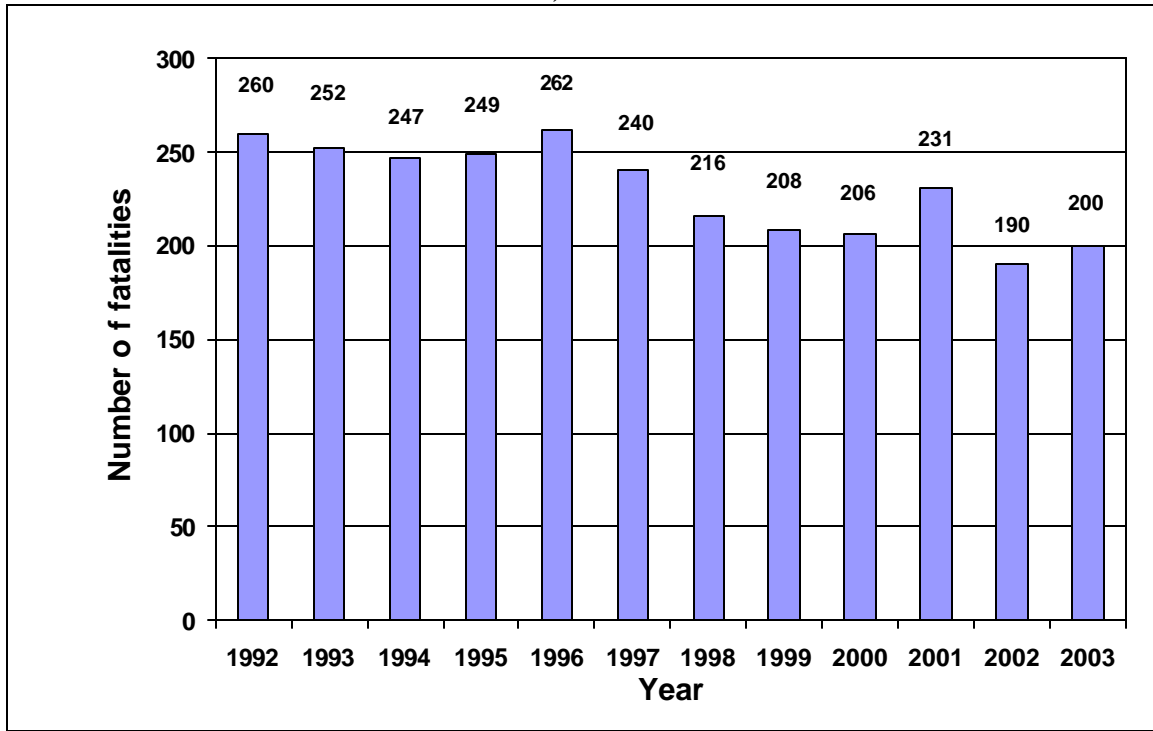
²OSHA 01 is used to record data related to the inspection of a workplace. It also is used to record whether an anticipatory warrant/subpoena was served, denial of entry information, and information on cases that are terminated before becoming inspections.

³OSHA 170 is used to record a summary of the results of investigations of all events involving fatalities, catastrophes, amputations, hospitalizations of two or more days, and significant publicity or property damage.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cases).

Figure 1.

**Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Illinois, 1992-2003**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

**Table 2. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected
Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Illinois, 2003**

	Number	Percentage
Employee Status		
Wage and salary workers	153	76.5
Self-employed ¹	46	23.0
Gender		
Male	185	92.5
Female	15	7.5
Age		
<20	6	3.0
20-24	13	6.5
25-34	33	16.5
35-44	46	23.0
45-54	54	27.0
55-64	36	18.0
65 years and older	12	6.0
Race		
White	163	81.5
Black	31	15.5
Other	6	3.0
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic ²	22	11.0
Non-Hispanic	176	88.0
Unknown	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

¹Includes paid and unpaid family workers and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

²Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cases).

**Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry¹
Illinois, 2003**

	Number	Percentage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	15	7.5
Crop Production	11	5.5
Animal Production	3	1.5
Mining	3	1.5
Mining (except oil and gas)	3	1.5
Construction	47	23.5
Construction of Buildings	18	9.0
Heavy and Civil Engineering Const.	8	4.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	21	10.5
Manufacturing	13	6.5
Food Manufacturing	3	1.5
Primary Metal Manufacturing	3	1.5
Wholesale Trade	5	2.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable	3	3
Retail Trade	11	5.5
Grocery Stores	4	2.0
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	3	1.5
Transportation and Warehousing	28	14
Truck Transportation	22	11
Taxi Service	4	2.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3	1.5
Real Estate	3	1.5
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Service	3	1.5
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	13	6.5
Administrative and Support Services	8	4.0
Waste Management and Remediation Services	5	2.5
Educational Services	3	1.5
Healthcare and Social Assistance	4	2.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7	3.5
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries	3	1.5
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	3	1.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	8	4.0
Limited Service Eating Places	5	2.5
Repair and Maintenance	8	4.0
Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair	6	3.0
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	11	5.5
Police Protection	6	3.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

¹North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cases).

**Table 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation¹
Illinois, 2003**

	Number	Percentage
Management Occupations	28	14.0
Agricultural Managers	11	5.5
Construction Managers	4	2.0
Miscellaneous Managers	6	3.0
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	3	1.5
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	3	1.5
Protective Service Occupations	12	6.0
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police/Detectives	3	1.5
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	4	2.0
Crossing Guards	3	1.5
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	3	1.5
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	10	5.0
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	5	2.5
Tree Trimmers and Pruners	3	1.5
Personal Care and Service Occupations	4	2.0
Sales and Related Occupations	13	6.5
Supervisors, Sales Workers	4	2.0
Retail Sales Workers	7	3.5
Construction and Extraction Occupations	43	21.5
Carpenters	4	2.0
Construction Laborers	9	4.5
Electricians	8	4.0
Painters and Paperhangers	3	1.5
Roofers	5	2.5
Other Construction and Related Workers	4	2.0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	8	4.0
Production Occupations	9	4.5
Metal Workers and Plastic Workers	3	1.5
Production Workers, All Other	3	1.5
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	49	24.5
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	21	10.5
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	4	2.0
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	7	3.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

¹Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000 edition.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cases).

**Table 5. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure¹
Illinois, 2003**

	Number	Percentage
Transportation incidents	65	32.5
Highway	25	12.5
Non-highway	12	6.0
Pedestrian struck by vehicle	17	8.5
Aircraft accident	6	3.0
Assaults and violent acts	43	21.5
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	37	18.5
Self-inflicted injury	4	2.0
Falls	36	18.0
Fall from ladder	11	5.5
Fall from roof	10	5.0
Fall from scaffold, staging	5	2.5
Contact with objects and equipment	32	16.0
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	14	7.0
Struck by object	11	5.5
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	6	3.0
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	21	10.5
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	12	6.0
Contact with electric current	8	4.0
Fires and explosions	3	1.5
TOTAL	200	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

¹Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cases).

Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event or Exposure Illinois, 2003

Industry	Event or Exposure												
	Total Fatalities	Transportation		Violent Acts & Assaults		Contact with Equipment		Falls		Exposure to Harmful Substances		Fires and Explosions	
	(n)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15	7	46.7	--	--	4	26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	47	10	21.3	--	--	6	12.8	24	51.1	4	8.5	--	--
Manufacturing	13	--	--	--	--	7	53.8	--	--	3	23.1	--	--
Wholesale trade	5	--	--	--	--	3	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	11	--	--	7	63.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	28	19	67.9	5	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate rental and leasing	3	--	--	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	13	--	--	--	--	3	23.1	--	--	3	23.1	--	--
Accommodation and food service	8	--	--	7	87.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	10	--	--	7	70.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	153	36	23.5	29	19.0	23	15.0	24	15.7	10	6.5	--	--

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cas

**Table 7. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by County
Illinois, 2003**

County	Number
Adams	3
Champaign	4
Cook	100
DuPage	7
Jefferson	3
Kane	5
Kankakee	3
Lake	3
Livingston	4
McLean	3
Madison	5
Peoria	4
St Clair	3
Sangamon	3
Will	3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

**Table 8. Number of Heart Attacks
by Industry and Occupation
Illinois, 2003**

Industry	Number	Percentage
Manufacturing	11	32.4
Transportation and public utilities	4	11.8
Services	4	11.8
Construction	6	17.6
Government	8	23.5
Wholesale trade	--	--
Mining	--	--
Total	34	100.0
Occupation		
Operators, fabricators and laborers	16	47.1
Precision production, craft and repair	6	17.6
Managerial and professional	7	20.6
Services	4	11.8
Technical, sales and administrative support	--	--
Farming, forestry and fishing	--	--
Total	34	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cases).

**Table 9. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses
Major Occupations and Industries as Stated on Death Certificate
Illinois, 2003**

Industry	Number	Percentage
Manufacturing	548	55.1
Construction	133	13.4
Agriculture	67	6.7
Mining	51	5.1
Services	49	4.9
Government	48	4.8
Transportation and public utilities	73	7.3
Retail	21	2.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	4	.4
Total	994	99.8
Occupation		
Managerial and professional specialty	72	7.2
Technical, sales and administrative support	111	11.2
Service occupations	93	9.4
Farming, forestry and fishing	64	6.4
Precision production, craft and repair	224	22.5
Operators, fabricators and laborers	430	43.3
	994	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (=> 3 cases).

**Table 10. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses
by Type of Illness
Illinois, 2003**

Type of illness	Number	Percentage
Lung cancer	364	36.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	215	21.6
Prostate cancer	91	9.2
Pancreas cancer	86	8.7
Mesothelioma	92	9.3
Colorectal cancer	41	4.1
Bladder cancer	38	3.8
Melanoma	18	1.8
Multiple myeloma	8	.8
Leukemia	13	1.3
Pneumoconiosis	12	1.2
Kidney	5	.5
Liver	9	.9
Laryngeal	2	.2
Total	994	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Dept. of Public Health.

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