



Summer 2013

The Winnetka Report

Published by the Winnetka Village Council

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Village of Winnetka
510 Green Bay Road
www.villageofwinnetka.org

Upcoming Village Council Meetings

July 2 - Regular Meeting

July 9 - Study Session

July 16 - Regular Meeting

August 6 - Regular Meeting

August 13 - Study Session

August 20 - Regular
Meeting

Meetings start at 7 PM
at Village Hall
510 Green Bay Road.

All agenda materials are
available at the Reference
Desk at the Winnetka
Library, in the Manager's
Office at Village Hall (2nd
floor), or on the Village's
website:
villageofwinnetka.org
(click on the "Council"
tab and select "Agenda
Packet")

Meetings are televised on
Comcast Channel 10 and
AT&T Uverse Channel
99 every night at 7 PM.
Webcasts of the meeting
may also be viewed on
the Village's web site:
villageofwinnetka.org
(click on the "Council"
tab and select "Meetings
Webcast")

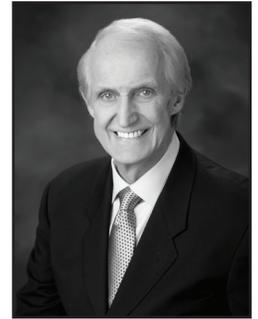
A message from the Village President

Dear Neighbors:

It is with great pleasure that I write to you for the first time. As I mentioned at the seating of the new Winnetka Village Council on May 7, I am very honored that I have been entrusted with the responsibility of the Village Presidency. I am privileged to be working with highly capable Village Trustees who are well qualified to decide and act on the difficult issues facing our community. The Village's outstanding professional Staff have the experience and skills needed by the Council to plan and administer the large programs required to solve our Village's challenges, of which stormwater control is the most difficult.

At its May 21 meeting, the Village Council approved the overall Stormwater Improvement

Program for all eight flood-impacted neighborhoods that were studied, as well as the final structure of the new stormwater utility. The Council made these decisions based upon its careful study of the complex engineering and financial evaluations that have been performed, all of which, plus our decision-making process itself, have been published on the Village website. If you review the agenda materials (posted before each meeting), the Monthly Stormwater Reports and Council meeting summaries on the Village



Continued on p. 2

Compete in the Winnetka Total Fitness Challenge or Come out for the Family Fit Run on Saturday, June 29

Winnetka Total Fitness Challenge Saturday, June 29 • 7AM Tower Road Beach to Centennial Park

Want to make your jog more challenging and test your physical ability? The Winnetka Total Fitness Challenge is just over 3 miles long and will be a chipped time event, complete with obstacles! For more information visit winpark.org.

**Registration Fee: \$50 (resident)
\$75 (non-resident)**

Family Fit Run Saturday, June 29 • 9 AM

Fifteen minutes after the last runner of the WTFC crosses the starting line, the Family Fit Run will commence. The Family Fit Run is not a timed event, and all participants will start at the same time. At the end of the run, children will be able to jump through an inflatable obstacle course and there will be a celebration at Centennial Park!

**Registration Fee: \$25 (resident)
\$40 (non-resident)**

4th of July Parade Starts at 10 AM Fourth Fest at 6 PM Fireworks at 9:15 at Duke Child's Field

Fourth of July Parade – 10 AM

The Parade steps off from Elm and Glendale Streets and heads east to the Village Green. Families, friends and neighbors are all encouraged to participate.

Events on the Green – 11 AM

A flag-raising ceremony, children's flag parade, and family races, with events for all ages, are all part of the festivities.



Fourth Fest - 6 PM

Gather your family and friends at Duke Childs Field and pack a picnic or purchase dinner there. Children will be entertained by face painters, a moon walk, balloonists, a giant slide and other attractions. A concert featuring the music of *Chicago Catz* will begin at 7 PM. Stay for the fireworks!

FIREWORKS - 9:15 PM

The most spectacular fireworks show on the North Shore, with recorded musical accompaniment, will dazzle all!



Message From the Village President

Continued from p. 1

website, you will be well informed regarding how the Stormwater Program will affect you and any stormwater flooding issues in your neighborhood.

It is important for the Council and Village Staff to be fully transparent with all Stormwater Improvement Program policies and decisions and the reasons for them. The Village Council has, and will continue to provide, full disclosure of all facts about flood impacted areas, cost estimates, proposed solutions, and financial proposals. You can expect us to continue sharing more data with you during the upcoming Stormwater Community Engagement Process, and to be open to your input on the critical challenges facing Winnetka.

While stormwater management is easily Winnetka's #1 priority, planning for the revitalization and long-term viability of Winnetka's three business districts (Indian Hill, Elm Street, and Hubbard Woods) is also a work-in-process. The Village has hired the Urban Land Institute (ULI) of Chicago to conduct Technical Assistance Panels (TAP) to provide both a commercial assessment and long-term strategies. The recommendations of ULI will lay the foundation for both short-term and future actions that will significantly benefit our businesses and residents alike.

We will be a busy community in the next few years, but much excitement lies ahead. I encourage you to stay informed and engaged. I look forward to continuing to communicate with you regularly on the key issues, and as always, welcome your feedback.

E. Gene Greable
President, Village of Winnetka

www.villageofwinnetka.org

Winnetka-Northfield Chamber of Commerce Sidewalk Sale Friday & Saturday, July 19-20

The Winnetka-Northfield Chamber of Commerce will be taking over the sidewalks, streets and shops in Winnetka for the North Shore's premier Sidewalk Sale, Friday July 19 & Saturday July 20, 9 AM to 5 PM. The Sidewalk Sale promises to bring fun, food, and fantastic savings for shoppers, and will be held in the shopping districts of Hubbard Woods, East Elm Street and West Elm Street.

Local retailers will display a wide range of goods, from fashion and jewelry to sporting goods and books, at discounted prices. The Winnetka-Northfield Chamber will also welcome unique specialty merchants that will display their wares during the sale. In addition to specialty merchandise, shoppers can browse food vendors, charity organizations, and other professional services as they enjoy the day.

The street-fair atmosphere will also include a "Kid-Entrepreneur" section that will feature items made by local children, such as: duct tape wallets, face painting and crafts. There will be music in the streets to liven up the sale.

Save the date and stop by "Let Loose on Lincoln," a street festival that will run

Let Loose on Lincoln
Saturday, July 20
2 - 10 PM

in conjunction with the Sidewalk Sale on Saturday, July 20, from 2 PM to 10 PM.

There will be music, food and a beer and wine tent. The headline band is *Dick Holliday and the Bamboo Gang*. The title sponsors for this event are the Winnetka Park District and The Grand Food Center.

For more information, contact the Winnetka-Northfield Chamber of Commerce at 847-446-4451, or wcc@winnetkanorthfieldchamber.com



Shoppers browse the 2012 Sidewalk Sale

Winnetka Welcomes New Businesses

The following new businesses have opened in the past several months:

Romantika Intimate Luxury - 912 Green Bay Road
All Nature's Way - 560 Green Bay Road
Sparkly Nails - 546 Chestnut Street
Stretch Xperience - 546 Lincoln Avenue



Fire Department's New Arrival!

The Winnetka Fire Department has a new 2013 Advance Life Support Ambulance in service. The new ambulance replaces a 12-year old unit, and the approximately \$220,000 cost was shared between Winnetka, Kenilworth and unincorporated Cook County residents.

The Fire Department has two ambulances; a front line and reserve unit. The previous frontline ambulance (2007) will now become a reserve ambulance and the previous reserve unit was sold. The reserve ambulance is used when the frontline ambulance requires maintenance or service and is also used by personnel (recalled from home) during high call volume events such as severe storms.



The new ambulance features include: a larger patient treatment area, LED lighting, improved lighting in the patient treatment area, improved compartment lighting, relocation of the exhaust pipe to the top of the unit to prevent exhaust in or near the patient area, improved surfaces that fight off microorganisms, a state-of-the-art digital command center and a new paint scheme to match existing equipment.

The ambulance has an expected service life of approximately 12 years (6 years frontline and 6 years reserve status). This purchase was part of the Fire Department's Vehicle Replacement Plan which covers major fire apparatus.

Residents are invited to stop by the Fire Station to see the new ambulance and any of the other fire apparatus.

www.villageofwinnetka.org

Green Bay Road & Winnetka Avenue Traffic Signal Project

A traffic signal improvement project for the Green Bay Road – Winnetka Avenue intersection is underway. Progress was hindered by the discovery of three underground fuel tanks associated with a former gas station at the southeast corner of the intersection. The tanks have been removed, and construction has resumed.

In addition to modernizing the traffic signals, notable intersection improvements include: improving and simplifying the pedestrian crossings at all legs of the intersection, allowing for a much safer pedestrian environment; the northbound right turn lane will be widened to enable buses and other large vehicles to more easily navigate the eastbound turn; a northbound left-turn lane will be added; and the street lighting will be upgraded.

During the project, the intersection will be open, although delays and periodic lane closures can be expected. Completion is anticipated by the end of summer.

Bike Helmets Prevent Injuries

Bicycle injuries and fatalities affect children and young people more often than any other age group. The most effective safety measure a rider can take to prevent or mitigate head injuries is a properly adjusted bicycle helmet.

Current statistics show that wearing a bicycle helmet reduces the risk of significant head injury by almost 90%, and that 75% of bicycle related fatalities among children could have been prevented had a bicycle helmet been worn.

Nearly 60% of all bicycle fatalities among children occur on minor roadways, within one mile of the bicyclist's home. Please ensure that your children wear a properly adjusted bicycle helmet at all times.

What to do in a Heat-Related Medical Emergency

Your body normally cools itself by sweating. During hot weather, especially with high humidity, sweating is not sufficient to cool the body. Your body temperature can rise to dangerous levels and you can develop a heat illness. Most heat illnesses occur from staying out in the heat too long, exercising too much for your age, and some physical conditions. Populations most susceptible to heat related illness are infants and young children, people aged 65 or older and those with a mental illness or who are physically ill, especially with heart disease or high blood pressure.

Heatstroke is a life-threatening illness in which body temperature may rise above 106° F in minutes. Symptoms include confusion, fainting, seizures, excessive sweating or red, hot, dry skin. While waiting for help, move the individual into shady/cool area, loosen clothing, fan air or provide cold packs and provide fluids until help arrives.

Heat exhaustion can precede heatstroke; symptoms include heavy sweating, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, weakness, thirst, irritability, rapid breathing and a fast pulse.

To prevent heat related illnesses, drink plenty of fluids, avoid alcohol and sugary drinks, and stay indoors in a cool place. If your home does not have air conditioning, go to a shopping mall or public library when temperatures rise – even a few hours spent in air conditioning can help. Fans do not prevent heat related illness when the temperature is in the high 90's and above – take a cool shower or bath.

Limit your outdoor activity during the hottest part of the day. Protect yourself from the sun by wearing a wide-brimmed hat and sunglasses, and applying sunscreen of SPF 15 or higher.

If you suspect yourself or someone else is having a heat related emergency, call 911 immediately and let the Fire Department Paramedics do an evaluation.



Council Action Summary

March 19, 2013: The Urban Land Institute (ULI) Chicago presented an Executive Summary of the first Technical Assistance Panel (TAP) – a commercial assessment of Winnetka’s three business districts. The information from TAP 1 will directly feed TAP 2 (expected Summer, 2013) and implementation of a long-term revitalization strategy for the commercial districts.

April 4, 2013: The Village has been evaluating its sanitary sewer system to identify sources of Inflow and Infiltration (I/I) that can lead to basement backups.

April 11, 2013: The Park District presented a draft of their Bikeway Master Plan to the Village Council to determine the general acceptability of the concept and the Village’s willingness to contribute. The Council provided recommendations.

April 18, 2013: The Council received a report on the Village Hall Renovation and Restoration project, which was approximately 2.16% under budget. Staff also updated the Council on study of an administrative adjudication process, which has been proposed for enforcement of all parking violations, vehicle compliance tickets, and certain other Village Code violations. Details of this program will be discussed again this summer.

May 7, 2013: A new Village Council was sworn in. In addition, the Council approved Resolution R-23-2013, which streamlines the permit process and waives permit and inspection fees associated with flood damage repairs.

May 14, 2013: Based on the final Stormwater Utility Feasibility Study Report, the Council reached consensus on the structure of a stormwater fee to fund proposed infrastructure improvements.

May 21, 2013: The Council confirmed its consensus on the stormwater fee structure and also ratified the Stormwater Program and Financing it intends to pursue. The total program cost is estimated at \$41.1 million.

Sanitary Sewer Evaluation and Improvement Program

In addition to the development of stormwater improvements, the Village is evaluating its separate sanitary sewer system to identify where stormwater could potentially enter the sanitary system.

Unlike some neighboring communities, Winnetka’s sanitary and storm sewer systems are separate, which means that the sanitary sewer system is sized for typical building sewage discharges, but not large amounts of stormwater. Stormwater Inflow & Infiltration (I/I) can overwhelm the sanitary sewer system and cause basement backups.

In the summer of 2012, the Village completed a flow monitoring study to identify and prioritize portions of the sanitary sewer system in need of further detailed inspection. Based on the results, a follow-up program comprised of detailed identification of I/I sources is underway in eight areas of the Village.

The program includes manhole investigations to identify defects, and smoke testing to identify potential stormwater I/I sources on the Village’s sanitary sewer system and private sewer laterals. The results of smoke testing will be used to direct further testing and to identify and confirm I/I sources.

This detailed project will thoroughly evaluate specific portions of the Village’s sanitary sewer system in order to locate defects, identify rehabilitation measures and costs, and develop a program of sewer improvements.

After completion of these field investigations, a sewer system rehabilitation program will be presented to the Village Council, and upon approval of a final sewer system rehabilitation program, specifications and bidding documents will be developed. Projects could begin as early as fall 2013.

FLOOD PREVENTION AND RECOVERY TIPS

Last fall, the Village held two seminars on residential flood mitigation, providing resources and information to help prepare for and respond to floods. Some of the tips for flood prevention included:

Reduce sanitary sewer backups by installing overhead sewers, ejector pumps, or standpipes – and verify that sump pumps are not draining into the sanitary sewer system.

Ensure that the sump pump outlet is a safe distance from the foundation in case of surcharge or pipe blockage.

Install glass block windows in basements (except escape window) to prevent water inflow.

Install a drain tile system to collect excess runoff, seepage or infiltration.

More tips and resources are at the Village’s stormwater master plan website: winnetkastormwaterplan.com > **residential flood mitigation.**

Please contact the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568 with questions.

Take Steps to Reduce Mosquito Population!

You can help reduce the local mosquito population and minimize exposure to the incidence of mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes develop in any standing water that is present for more than five days. To lower the incidence of mosquito-borne diseases around your home and property, eliminate all standing water and debris. Some forgotten areas where water can collect and mosquitos may hatch:

- Clogged gutters
- Birdbaths (clean weekly)
- Boat or boat cover that collects water
- A pool cover that collects water
- Toys, garden equipment and other containers that can hold water

For more information on mosquitos or current schedule information on mosquito spraying, visit the North Shore Mosquito Abatement District (NSMAD) website at: nsmad.com, or call 847-446-9434.



Planned Summer Street Construction

The Village will undertake five large construction projects during the 2013 construction season, which will include the following streets and the type of work proposed:

<u>Street</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Work</u>
Burr Avenue	Laurel Avenue	Gage Street	Rehabilitation
Cedar Street	Elm Street	Pine Street	Rehabilitation
Chatfield Road	Vine Street	Green Bay Road	Rehabilitation
Dinsmore Road	Rosewood Avenue	Locust Road	Reconstruction
Essex Road	Sunset Road	Elder Lane	Rehabilitation
Euclid Avenue	Willow Road	South end	Reconstruction
Euclid Avenue	South end	North end	Rehabilitation
Glendale Avenue	Oak Street	Spruce Street	Rehabilitation
Hamptondale Avenue	West end	Gordon Terrace	Rehabilitation
Laurel Avenue	Burr Avenue	Rosewood Ave.	Rehabilitation
Poplar Street	Sunset Road	North end	Reconstruction
Starr Road	Rosewood Avenue	Locust Road	Reconstruction
Sunset Road	Linden Street	Ridge Avenue	Rehabilitation
Sunset Road	Church Road	Green Bay Road	Reconstruction



Reconstruction

Replacement or new installation of concrete curbs, pavement excavation and replacement where necessary, asphalt surfacing, and restoration.

Rehabilitation

Milling the existing surface, repairing curbs where needed, and resurfacing.

Residents of streets affected by this work will receive more detailed information, including scheduling, once the contracts have been awarded. If you have questions, please call the Public Works Department at 716-3568

Tower Court Parking Lot

Winnetka Avenue/Green Bay Road Intersection: Traffic Signal and other improvements are already under construction.

Water Main Construction: Oak Street between Birch and Chestnut Streets.

Water Main Construction: Birch Street between Alles Road and south of Sunset Road.

Village Council Approves Business District Floral Program

During the 2013 budget process, the Business Community Development Commission (BCDC) asked the Village Council to consider a Business District Floral Program to beautify Winnetka's shopping districts and main thoroughfares.

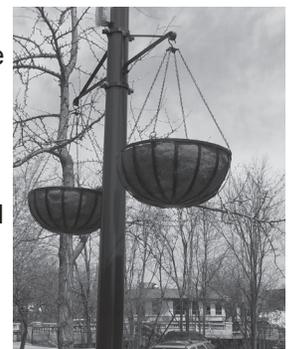
After determining the number of floral baskets, potential locations, and maintenance needs, the Village Council approved the Floral Program and it was included in the fiscal year 2013-14 budget.

In May, 2013, Council authorized Staff to enter into an agreement with a

contractor, who will present the Village with floral designs and plant material, install and remove the baskets seasonally, and also maintain the baskets and plantings.

Look for the baskets to appear late June - they are expected remain up through October. There will be 66 pole locations throughout the Village, with each pole holding 2 floral baskets. The poles were selected for their visibility and visual impact on motorists and pedestrians, primarily along the Green Bay Road corridor and in the three business districts.

Due to a lack of suitable pole locations for baskets in Hubbard Woods, the Village Council authorized a supplemental floral planter program for this area. The Village plans to install 12 street-level planters in the Hubbard Woods business district this summer.





The Winnetka Water Plant Annual Consumer Report on the

The Winnetka Water Plant is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. Winnetka water exceeds State and Federal standards. This annual consumer confidence report, required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about your drinking water. The Water Plant is supplied by surface water from Lake Michigan.

How to Read This Table

The table below shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here.

The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

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

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm = Parts Per Million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppt = Parts per trillion
CDC = Center for Disease Control
EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
FDA = Food and Drug Administration

ppb = Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
pCi/l = Picocuries Per Liter (measurement of radioactivity)
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level
n/a = Not Applicable

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2012

		Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants:								
Barium	10/01/12	0.02	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/01/12	1.20	.82 - 1.22	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate (As N)	10/1/12	.6	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	10/01/12	5	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Sulfate	10/12/12	25	Not Applicable	ppm	250	250	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products Date Sampled:								
Chlorine	12/31/12	.7	.6 - .8	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/02/12	13	4.5 - 22	ppb	n/a	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TThm (Total Trihalomethanes)	7/02/12	33	20 - 43	ppb	n/a	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
State Regulated Contaminates Date Sampled: 10/22/12								
Zinc		<.006	Not Applicable	ppm	5	5	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants Date Sampled: 1/14/2008								
Combined Radium		0.9	Not Applicable	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper Year Sampled: 2011								
Lead	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper (AL)	Likely source of contamination corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
0 ppb	15 ppb	4.89 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.363 ppm	0	

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique) **Lowest Monthly % meeting limit**

0.3 NTU

100

Violation

No

Source

Soil runoff.

Limit (Treatment Technique) **Highest Single Measurement**

1 NTU

0.13

Violation

No

Source

Soil runoff.

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



Quality of Tap Water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012

Lead is an issue for infants and young children who are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may want to have it tested by an independent lab of your choice or you can flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

NOTE: Illinois requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. Sodium does not have a State or Federal MCL. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned about sodium intake due to a need to observe dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water. Turbidity (recorded as NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Radon is a naturally occurring gas that may pose a health risk when the gas is released from the water into the air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. If you are concerned about radon in your home tests are available to determine the total exposure level contact 800-767-7236.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(a) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock opera-

tions, and wildlife; (b) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming; (c) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses; (d) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; (e) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

A Source Water Assessment summary is included for your information

Susceptibility is defined as the likelihood for the source water(s) of a public water system to be contaminated at concentrations that would pose a concern. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of a community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. With this in mind, a workgroup from the Great Lakes States was organized to develop a protocol for assessing the Great Lakes. The mission of the Great Lakes Protocol was to develop a consistent procedure allowing the flexibility necessary to properly conduct source water assessments of our Great Lakes drinking water sources. This flexibility will take into account the variability of these sources and site-specific concerns for determination of source sensitivity and susceptibility (Illinois EPA 1999). Sensitivity is defined as the intrinsic ability of surface water to be isolated from contaminants by the physical attributes of the hydrologic or geologic setting (Illinois EPA, 1999). The two factors used for this zone that affect the sensitivity of Great Lakes intakes are the length of the intake pipeline and the water depth of the intake. The shallower, near shore intakes are more sensitive to shoreline influences than the off shore, deep intakes. Using the Sensitivity Analysis from the Great Lakes

Protocol and the Winnetka water supply information, the sensitivity for both Winnetka's active intakes is considered moderate. Because of this, the critical assessment zones have been determined to be the area within 2,000 feet around each of the intakes. As indicated by the sensitivity analysis, Winnetka's primary intake (IEPA# 01299) is located far enough offshore that shoreline impacts are not considered a significant factor on water quality. However, the secondary intake (IEPA# 0109) is close to shore and may be influenced by potential sources of contamination including the boat launch located within the property of the water treatment plant. In addition, the combination of the land use, storm sewer outfalls and the proximity to the North Shore Channel would add to the susceptibility of both intakes.

At certain times of the year the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows from the North Shore Channel. If the near shore currents are flowing in a northerly direction, contaminants from these flows could migrate to Winnetka's intakes and compromise water quality. However, it should be stressed that treatment employed by Winnetka's water treatment plant is protective of its consumers, as noted by the facility's finished water quality history. The best way to ensure a safe source of drinking water for a water supply is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of the watershed is urban, a majority of watershed protection activities described in this document are aimed at this purpose. Citizens must be aware that activities around their houses may have a negative impact on their source water. The main efforts on the immediate community should be an awareness of storm water drains and the direct link to the Lake within the identified Lake Michigan watershed. A proven best management practice for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling, along with an educational component that relates the proper storage, disposal and use of potential contaminants is necessary to keep the Lake a safe reliable source of drinking water. Also, water supply officials from Winnetka are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination regarding water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) is frequently discussed during the associations quarterly meetings. Lake Michigan, as well as all the Great Lakes, also has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

The Winnetka Water Plant staff prepared this report. Laboratory test results were supplied by the Winnetka Water Plant and the Illinois EPA. For more information, call Brian Curley at 847-716-3644, or attend one of the Council Meetings held the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM in the Village Hall Council Room.



The Winnetka Report

Published by the Winnetka Village Council

Village of Winnetka
510 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

Standard Presort
ECRWSS
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 7
60093

Postal Customer
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

Village Telephone Numbers

	911
Police/Fire/Paramedics Emergency	847-501-6034
Police (Non-Emergency)	847-501-6029
Fire (Non-Emergency)	847-501-2531
Electric or Water Outages	847-716-3568
Refuse and Recycling Collection	847-501-6000
Manager/Finance Offices	847-716-3568
Public Works Office	847-716-3558
Water & Electric Office	847-446-9550
Water & Electric Billing Services	847-716-3576
Community Development Department	

Winnetka Village Council

Village President	
Gene Greable	847-446-6356
Village Trustees	
Joe Adams	847-784-0132
Arthur Braun	847-501-2565
Jack Buck	847-446-4450
Patrick Corrigan	847-784-1748
Richard Kates	847-441-6221
Stuart McCrary	847-501-3039

HOLIDAY REFUSE / RECYCLING COLLECTION

INDEPENDENCE DAY (Thursday, July 4) Week of July 1 - 5

Monday & Tuesday will be as usual
Thursday's collection will be on Wednesday
Friday will be as usual

LABOR DAY (Monday, September 2) Week of September 2 - 6

Monday's collection will be on Tuesday
Tuesday's collection will be on Wednesday
Thursday & Friday will be as usual

Managing Pet Waste – Scoop it up!

Pet waste can pollute our local waterways if it enters the storm sewer system, as it contains high concentrations of bacteria. Bacteria are a possible contributing factor to Lake Michigan beach closings.

The improper disposal of pet waste can place the health of the community at risk, and is unlawful under the Village Code

Be a good neighbor and pet owner by picking up and properly disposing of your pet's waste.

Never discard pet waste into a storm drain or catch basin.

Carry a plastic bag to pick up after your pet, seal bag tightly and dispose of in the trash.

Scoop waste and flush it down the toilet (excluding bag) – do not include any other debris – and remember to first separate out solid waste from kitty litter before flushing.

Dig a 1-foot hole in your yard, place 3 inches of waste at the

bottom and backfill with soil; be sure to locate the hole away from any vegetable gardens, surface or ground water access.

Don't add pet waste to compost piles or use as a fertilizer.

Follow all Village Code provisions for dog walking, subsequent control of defecation and compost piles.

Dogs in Winnetka Parks

Dogs on a leash (not to exceed 10 feet) are allowed in all Winnetka parks during regular park hours. Dogs are NOT allowed in the following locations: building interiors; tot lots; sailing and swimming beaches; and the Winnetka Golf Club.

The Park District maintains an off-leash Dog Beach at Centennial Park (south of Elder Lane Park). The Dog Beach has specific hours and owners must purchase a tag for their dog before using the Dog Beach. Tags may be purchased at the Winnetka Park District Office 540 Hibbard Road.