



Summer 2009

The Winnetka Report

Published by the Winnetka Village Council

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

The Winnetka Chamber of Commerce Invites You to Celebrate Sidewalk Days July 17th & 18th - 9 AM - 5 PM

Come celebrate the Sidewalk Sale, "Jazzing Up Winnetka," on Friday & Saturday, July 17-18, 9AM - 5PM.

The Winnetka Chamber of Commerce organizes this annual MEGA Sidewalk Sale to feature THREE shopping areas holding sales simultaneously along Green Bay Road.

North, in Hubbard Woods, Scott Street to Tower. Along Elm west of Green Bay Road, it runs to Birch; north on Chestnut Street to Spruce; and on Chestnut Court. Heading east over the Elm Street bridge, it continues to Lincoln with one block closed to traffic on Lincoln south of Elm Street.

Sidewalks and shops are filled with bargains, and throughout each business district there are disc jockeys spinning jazz classics, standards, easy rock and oldies.

There is a KIDS' CORNER at Lincoln and Elm. New this year, children ages 12 through 17 will have their homemade wares for sale. Local organizations and businesses are present to provide information about their groups or companies, some offering games, prizes or an art experience. In addition, Village Public Works vehicles and

fire engines will be on display.

There will be plenty of summer food delights such as ice cream, root beer floats, hot dogs, brats, grilled barbecue chicken, Mandarin food, popcorn AND gourmet treats from our finest local restaurants.

If you are interested in participating, the Winnetka Chamber of Commerce welcomes musicians, artists, food vendors and exhibitors. Contact the Chamber office at 446-4451, email wcc@winnetkachamber.com, or visit their "EVENTS" website page at www.winnetkachamber.com.



Winnetka Parks Foundation brings you the Firecracker 5K race on Saturday, June 27

8 a.m. -- 5 K Race: Runners meet at the Village Green, rain or shine. Pre-registration is at Winnetka Park District office. Awards will be given to overall male and female winners and individual age group winners for males and females. Pre-registration fee: \$20. Race day registration: \$25



8:30 a.m. -- One-and-a-half Mile Family Fun Run/Walk: Not interested in a competitive run? Then come out for the Family Fun Run/Walk. You may walk, run, push a baby stroller, or pull a wagon (no bike riding please). Participants may pre-register at the Park District office or on the morning of the event. **There is no charge for participating in the Run/Walk.**



All participants should meet at the Village Green for check-in and instructions. Check-in will begin at 8 a.m.

On July 4th, Enjoy the Fourth of July Parade, Fourth Fest & Fireworks

10 a.m. -- Fourth of July Parade: The parade steps off from Elm and Glendale and heads east to the Village Green. Friends, families and neighbors are encouraged to participate. See Uncle Sam and enjoy the music of bagpipe and Dixieland bands, marching bands and more!



11 a.m. -- Events on the Green: Beginning with the flag-raising ceremony, followed by the children's flag parade and family races, there'll be events for all ages.

6:30 p.m. -- Fourth Fest, food and entertainment at Duke Childs Field: Gather your friends and family and pack a picnic or purchase dinner from participating local establishments. Children will be entertained by face painters, a moonwalk, mini golf, and other attractions.

7 p.m. -- Pre-fireworks concert at Duke Childs Field: Enjoy the music of Mind's I.

9:15 p.m. -- The most spectacular fireworks show on the North Shore, with musical accompaniment.





Elm Street Train Station Rehabilitation

Metra has advised the Village that it has secured funding from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, and the long-awaited reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Elm Street passenger station will begin in mid-to-late summer. Winnetka's *Hubbard Woods* and *Indian Hill* stations will be unaffected by the work at Elm Street.



The proposed rehabilitation includes renovating boarding platforms & platform shelters, stairways and the central pedestrian bridge.

The proposed rehabilitation of the existing facilities includes renovation of all existing exterior passenger facilities, including boarding platforms and platform shelters, platform stairways and elevators, and the central pedestrian bridge.

The scope of work at the station also includes the renovation and remodeling of the station building interior at street-level, with upgraded passenger waiting and ticketing areas, as well as remodeled vendor space and restrooms.

It is anticipated that the project will take approximately one year to complete. The station will remain open and accessible during the renovation, although access will be

shifted from point to point as the platform, bridge, and stair work is being done.

As mentioned in an previous *Winnetka Report* article, while passenger boarding and ticketing services will be maintained, construction activities are anticipated to pose an occasional, minor disruption to commuter routines. The placement of a construction trailer adjacent to the station building will reduce on-site parking.

There may also be periods of time when the elevators will be out of service, which could mean that handicapped individuals would need to access Metra from another station.

During the construction period, commuters are encouraged to evaluate whether the **Indian Hill, Hubbard Woods, or a neighboring station** will accommodate their needs.

Metra schedule information is available at www.metrarail.com.

Periodic updates on the status of this project will be posted to the Village of Winnetka website, at www.villageofwinnetka.org.



The existing elevators are also slated to be renovated as part of the Elm Street station rehabilitation.

Crime Prevention Alert

Several detached garages were recently entered unlawfully. Most of these incidents have occurred during the overnight hours, and in most cases, the burglars have entered the garage through an unlocked service door. Once inside, the burglars have entered an unlocked vehicle and removed readily available items such as purses and digital cameras. In some instances, golf clubs were also taken from the garage.

It is important to secure your garage by making sure both the service entrance and overhead door are locked. Since these burglaries have occurred while it is dark, it is important to illuminate your back yard. Outside light timers and motion sensors in back yards and around garage entrances are both effective tools.

Communicate with your neighbors and watch out for each other, especially if you know your neighbors are away. Do not leave items such as a purse, wallet, GPS or portable electronic communication devices inside of your vehicle, and don't leave your overhead garage door open for unnecessary periods of time, as this simply advertises to everyone what you store in your garage.

Report any suspicious activity/persons/telephone calls to the Winnetka Police Department immediately at 847-501-6034. If you believe a crime is being committed dial 911. Do not ignore suspicious sounds or people. Please help the Police Department protect your property and apprehend the offenders -- don't wait until the next day to call.

The Winnetka Police Department Crime Prevention Unit offers free security surveys. Upon request, an officer will conduct a survey of your building/property and make recommendations on how you can make the building more secure and reduce the opportunity of becoming the victim of a crime. For more information or to schedule a survey please contact Sergeant Marc Hornstein at 847-716-3409.



Time Capsule Placed in Restored Cenotaph

Winnetka resident Phil Hoza led the effort in creating a time capsule to be placed in the Winnetka War Memorial prior to having the cover put back in place after the monument was restored and refurbished.

The time capsule won't be discovered until the next time the Cenotaph needs restoring, which could be as far away as 100 years from now.



Winnetka's Public Works Director Steve Saunders and Phil Hoza, with the time capsule before it was placed in the Cenotaph.

A sealed pipe was used to hold items that relate to life in Winnetka circa 2009, such as cell phones (batteries removed); Village Council meeting minutes pertaining to the restoration approval process; restoration plans from Public Works Director Steve Saunders, posters from past Memorial Day ceremonies featuring speakers Carolyn Hoza, Clayton Cohn and Meakin Poor; a DVD about the North Shore; newspapers; and a note from Phil wishing future Winnetkans the best and expressing his hope that the world has found peace.

The Cenotaph, constructed in 1928, was in a state of extreme disrepair and has just undergone a major renovation which cost in excess of \$365,000

Village Green War Memorial Restoration Nearly Complete

The Winnetka Village Green is the site of the Winnetka War Memorial, or Cenotaph. In 1926, a group of Winnetka citizens called the Winnetka Memorial Trustees commissioned Winnetka architect Samuel Otis to design a War Memorial. The Village Council approved the request in January of 1927, and the Cenotaph was completed in 1928.

Eighty years later, and the Cenotaph was crumbling and in desperate need of repairs. The Village Council approved the expenditure last year, and in spring of 2009, the monument was disassembled piece by piece, and the concrete foundation was patched and repaired. The bronze stars and plaques were removed and refurbished, and then the structure was reassembled. The flagpole was repainted, and the bronze eagle atop the flagpole was re-gilded. Construction is nearing completion and landscaping work should be complete by the end of June.

The initial construction of the Cenotaph was funded entirely by private donations. In that spirit of community participation and civic pride, the Village has set up an account for tax deductible donations to pay for the restoration.

As of June 5, 2009, approximately \$66,000 has been donated for the restoration. If you wish to make a tax-deductible donation towards this effort, mail your check made out to **Village of Winnetka – Cenotaph Restoration Fund** to: Village of Winnetka; 510 Green Bay Road; Winnetka, IL 60093.



The cover is placed on the restored Cenotaph.

Environmental & Forestry Commission's Summer Tips

Prevent Run-off Pollution

Phosphates, which promote over-production of algae and water weeds, are a major source of water pollution. When fertilizer is over-spread or spilled onto hard surfaces like streets, driveways and sidewalks, rain carries the phosphate into storm drains and eventually into our lakes and rivers. When purchasing fertilizers, look for "PHOSPHATE-FREE" fertilizers. Use (or request that your lawn service use) environmentally friendly, slow-release organic fertilizers.

Conserve Water in Growing Season

From May 15 to September 15, Residents may water their lawns between 5 and 11 AM and 5 and 11 PM. It is preferable to water lawns in the early morning, when temperatures are lowest, and not to water on windy days, in order to prevent excessive evaporation.

Boaters can Help Prevent the Spread of Invasive Species

To combat the spread of invasive species, the DNR recommends that boaters remove all visible aquatic plants, animals and mud from boats, trailers, docks, lifts, rafts and other equipment, including anchors, and drain all water from live wells, bilges and bait buckets before leaving a lake. Owners should wash their boats with high-pressure sprayers using hot water, and dry them thoroughly inside and out before transporting them to another lake.

High-Cut Lawn is Healthier

Raising your lawn mower blade to at least 3 inches encourages grass roots to grow deeper, shades the root system and holds soil moisture better than a closely clipped lawn. Adding 2-4 inches of organic compost or mulch to your soil not only makes your plants happier, but helps to reduce evaporation of water and keeps the soil moist.



BCDC Working to Promote Vital, Vibrant Business Districts

The Business Community Development Commission has launched a long-term project aimed at enhancing the Village's commercial districts. The first step, a Statement of Purpose, was approved by the Village Council at the June 16th Council meeting.

The BCDC, which is made up of representatives of local businesses, commercial property owners, Winnetka residents who shop in town, and the Chamber of Commerce, developed the statement with the assistance of the Village's Community Development Staff. Working within the framework of the



BCDC's authority and duties under the Village Code, the BCDC set out to define concrete steps it can take to enhance the Village's three business districts: Hubbard Woods, East and West Elm, and Indian Hill.

At the heart of the BCDC's plan are four key objectives of *Winnetka 2020*, Winnetka's Comprehensive Plan:

Maintain the essential quality, viability and attractiveness of Winnetka's business districts while encouraging new economic development consistent with the character of the Village and the individual business districts.

Encourage Village residents to patronize Village businesses.



Encourage cooperation and effective organization between private and public resources to keep Winnetka's business districts vital.

Enhance communication and cooperation between the Village and the business community.

The BCDC is getting straight to work on implementing its new plan. Implementation activities will include developing new channels for communicating not only with existing businesses and building owners, but also with residents and non-residents who are looking for a unique and enjoyable local shopping experience, as well as with those looking for business or commercial redevelopment opportunities in the Village.

Part of the BCDC's communications effort will include a booklet, now in the works, on how to start a business in Winnetka, which will guide businesses through applicable permit, inspection and licensing procedures.

The BCDC plans to develop an even wider range of marketing materials, both print and web-based. The materials are expected to contain information about various aspects of Winnetka's community life, such as schools,

churches, parks, transportation, the Community House, the library and not-for-profits, as well as information on Winnetka's demographics. These materials will be supplemented by street and aerial maps identifying transportation, parking and major retailers, by information on available commercial properties, and by a comprehensive database listing of Winnetka businesses.

The information and marketing materials will be supported by information the BCDC will gather through research on potential public and private financial resources for business development, including such tools as joint public-private projects, grants, and development program and incentives from the Illinois Historical Preservation Association's "Main Street" program and the Urban Land Institute.

The BCDC also hopes to hold occasional open forums focusing on such topics as revenue, services, parking and zoning. It also would like to conduct periodic business surveys and to find ways to maximize the use of the Village's own communications infrastructure, such as the Village's web site, kiosk display panels and the Winnetka Report.

The BCDC is hopeful that all of these activities will help the Village's commercial districts to thrive and become more active, inviting gathering places that are seen as the "hearts" of Winnetka.





Know the Restrictions on Landscaping or Construction Fill if You Live in the Flood Plain

The Village Engineering Department would like to remind those who live in the 100-year flood plain that there are floodplain regulations that must be followed, not only for construction, but also for landscaping.

One of the primary directives of the Flood Hazard Protection Ordinance is to maintain the capacity of the 100-year flood plain, which means maintaining the volume that the flood plain occupies. In order to comply with this law, compensatory storage is required to offset any fill placed within the 100-year flood plain.

Compensatory storage is the provision of an excavated, hydraulically equivalent volume of storage within the flood plain used to balance the loss of natural flood storage capacity when fill or structures are placed within the flood plain.

Fill is considered any amount of any material that occupies space between the existing grade and the 100-year base flood elevation. Fill can include mulch, soil, timbers, stone, raised gardens or patios, porches, sheds, or any other material or structure, in addition to garages, additions or homes. The flood plain ordinance has no minimum threshold for what is considered fill, and makes no distinction between various materials, with respect to volume.

One way to think about what happens when development impacts the floodplain's ability to store water is to imagine that the flood plain during a large storm or flood event is like a bathtub filled with water. If you push a beach ball into the bathtub, the water will spill out onto the floor. The same thing happens with development in the flood plain.

Fill or other structures in the flood plain displace the flood water onto other

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people's property. This is not permissible under the Village's Flood Hazard Protection Ordinance.

The provision of compensatory storage preserves the ability of the flood plain to store water on the appropriate property. If you bring in one cubic yard, you need to remove one cubic yard somewhere else on your property

So, the next time you or your landscaper decide to beautify your property by creating new landscaping or even maintaining existing landscaping, please be aware that if you are located within the 100-year flood plain, you will need to remove an equivalent amount of material in conjunction with the placement of any new materials.

If you are unsure of whether or not your property is partially or completely located within the 100-year flood plain, you can visit the Village of Winnetka's website at www.villageofwinnetka.org. Once on the website, go under the heading of Services. Under services, scroll down to maps. At that point, you will be able to link to our mapping system by clicking on "Here". On the mapping website, just type in the address of interest, select "Go", then select "Property summary." Under property summary, there you can select "FEMA FIRM Information." There, you will be able to see where the limits of the 100-year flood plain lie with respect to your property.

As with any mapping system, due to the scale of the original maps, there may be some ambiguous areas. When the area may be questionable, the only definitive solution is to obtain a topographic survey of the property.

If you have other questions about the flood plain, please contact Susan Chen at (847) 716-3532 or schen@winnetka.org.

Pool Safety Tips

With warmer temperatures just around the corner, families will soon be jumping into the pool for summer heat relief. The Fire Department warns that drowning is the fifth leading cause of unintentional injury-related death and the second leading cause of home injury-related death for children. Many drowning deaths at home are related to swimming pools.

The Fire Department recommends the following basic safety steps.

An adult should supervise at all times when children are around any body of water, and stay within arm's reach of very young children.

Older children should never be left in charge of younger children in the pool area.

Install four-sided fencing around the pool and spa. It is proven to be an effective drowning prevention intervention. Pool fencing should be at least five feet high and have self-locking and self-closing gates.

Position gate latches out of the reach of young children and never prop the gate open or disable the latch.

Clear debris, clutter and pool toys from the pool deck and adjoining pathways to prevent slips and falls.

Keep a cordless, water-resistant telephone in the pool area along with a list emergency numbers.

Enroll non-swimmers in swimming lessons taught by a qualified instructor.

Never swim alone. Even experienced swimmers and adults should always swim with a buddy.

Learn and practice lifesaving techniques, including First Aid and CPR. Require that anyone who cares for your children learn CPR.

Keep poolside rescue equipment close to the pool area.



The Winnetka Water Plant 2008 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008

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 both 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 that you should know about our drinking water. The Winnetka Water Plant is supplied by surface water from Lake Michigan.

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

How to Read the Following Table

The table 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.

ppb = Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

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 2008

Inorganic Contaminants

	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant	
Arsenic	10/6/2008	1	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes.
Barium	10/6/2008	0.02	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride	10/6/2008	0.8	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate-Nitrite	4/17/2006	0.56	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (As N)	4/7/2008	1	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products Date Sampled:

Chlorine	1.06	.59 - 1.06	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4		No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	16	14 - 16	ppb	n/a	60		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TThm (Total Trihalomethanes)	30	18 - 30	ppb	n/a	80		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

State Regulated Contaminates Date Sampled: 10/16/2008

Sodium	5	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a		No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Thallium	1	Not Applicable	ppb	0.5	2		No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Zinc	.011	Not Applicable	ppm	5	5		No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants Date Sampled: 1/14/2008

Combined Radium	.9	Not Applicable	pCi/L	0	5		No	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Lead and Copper Year Sampled: 2008

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper (AL)	Likely source of contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	7.72 ppb	1	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.216 ppm	0	corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.3 NTU	100	No	Soil runoff.
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
1 NTU	0.13	No	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.



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. We monitor it because 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 EPA 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

operations, 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.

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.



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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

Police/Fire/Paramedics Emergency	911
Police (Non-Emergency)	847.501.6034
Fire (Non-Emergency)	847.501.6029
Electric or Water Outages	847.501.2531
Refuse and Recycling Collection	847.716.3568
Manager/Finance Offices	847.501.6000
Public Works Office	847.716.3568
Water & Electric Office	847.716.3558
Water & Electric Billing Services	847.446.9550
Community Development Department	847.716.3576

Winnetka Village Council

Village President

Jessica Tucker 847.441.9561

Village Trustees

Gene Greable 847.446.6356
Bill Johnson 847.784.9177
Linda Pedian 847.446.2291
King Poor 847.441.4011
Chris Rintz 847.441.5718
Jennifer Spinney 847.446.7945

HOLIDAY REFUSE COLLECTION

JULY 4TH (Friday Holiday)
Week of June 29 to July 3, 2009

Monday & Tuesday Refuse Collection will be as usual.
Thursday Refuse Collection will be on Wednesday, July 1.
Friday Refuse Collection will be on Thursday, July 2.

Recycling collection will be unaffected.

LABOR DAY (Monday Holiday)

Week of September 7-11, 2009

Monday Refuse Collection will be Tuesday.
Tuesday Refuse Collection will be Wednesday.
Thursday & Friday Refuse Collection will be as usual.
Recycling Collection will be Thursday this week.

Remember to always keep lids secure on refuse containers to prevent animals from getting into your trash.

A secure lid also prevents trash from blowing around the Village on windy days.

For recyclables – keep your heavier items, such as a grocery bag of glass and plastics, on top of your bin to prevent newspapers from blowing away.

Cardboard boxes must be broken down to 2'x2' pieces for pickup. Please help keep Winnetka a Beautiful Land.