



Summer 2008

The Winnetka Report

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Jazzing up July -- Winnetka's Sidewalk Sale is July 18 & 19

The Winnetka Chamber of Commerce is **JAZZING UP** this year's annual sidewalk sale... on the sidewalks, in the streets, in shops.

The community-wide event will be held on Friday, July 18 and Saturday, July 19— 9 AM to 5 PM both days. The sale will be in three areas: Hubbard Woods, East Elm and West Elm Streets.

Local retailers will bring out their specialty products: fashions, jewelry, art, household treasures, shoes, sporting goods, cosmetics, books, toys, luggage, and much more. Others include professional service businesses and not-for-profit organizations.

Enjoy special favorites like ice cream, root beer floats, dogs and brats, grilled barbeque chicken, Mandarin food, gourmet delights, pizza, popcorn, and lemonade!

To "Jazz Up" the sale there will be student and professional groups playing music throughout Winnetka.

Colorful "mardi gras" beads will be distributed in exchange for a donation to ShelterBox -- an international emergency aid organization.

Along with the Winnetka-Northfield

Rotary Club, the Winnetka Chamber has selected ShelterBox for this year's fundraising beneficiary. ShelterBox provides temporary shelter and living supplies to victims of natural disasters, like the recent typhoon in Myanmar and earthquakes in China.

For more information, call the **Winnetka Chamber of Commerce** at 847-446-4451 or visit them on the web at www.winnetkachamber.com.



Dancers enjoy the live jazz music at last year's Sidewalk Sale

Winnetka Parks Foundation Hosts the Firecracker 5K Race Saturday, June 28

8 a.m. -- 5 K Race – Runners meet at the Village Green, rain or shine. Pre-registration is at the 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 Parade in the Morning, Fourth Fest & Fireworks in the Evening

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 are 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 215 West.

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





VILLAGE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CAUCUS PLATFORM, RESIDENTIAL DESIGN

Following is the text of Village President Ed Woodbury's address at the Caucus Spring meeting.

I am pleased to be here again tonight with the Village President's report on the 2007 Caucus platform and several major policy issues that will continue to be before the Village Council in the next year.

The 2007 Platform

The 2007 Caucus Platform had two main themes. First, it urged the Village Council to establish an **environmental committee** and to follow through on other environmental initiatives (such as reducing energy consumption, encouraging environmentally-friendly activities and exploring the economic feasibility of a CFL program). Second, the Caucus recommended that the Village create a **heritage tree** designation to protect mature trees throughout the Village.

With regard to the environmental committee, I asked Trustees Behles and Poor to research the topic and help define a path forward on this issue. Based on their findings the Village Council has introduced an ordinance which will form an environmental committee by expanding the mission and duties of the existing Forestry Committee. The new Environmental and Forestry Commission will have 7 voting members comprised of interested residents and 3 non-voting members consisting of a Trustee, a member of the Park Board and a student – we can learn much from our younger generation on this matter. This ordinance will be considered for adoption at the June 3rd meeting and it is expected that the work of this committee will begin in earnest in September.

However, since the passage of the 2007 platform, the Council did not hesitate to move forward with several environmental initiatives. These include:

(1) In cooperation with the Metropolitan Mayor's Caucus, the Village has received 3,100 compact florescent light bulbs at no cost. These bulbs are being distributed to Winnetka households free of charge. Please contact Village Hall for your free CFL.

(2) For those who have used CFL's for a few years, the Village has now implemented a local CFL recycling program.

(3) The Village participated in the world-wide initiative called Earth Hour. For one hour on March 29th, residents were asked to join cities such as Chicago, San Francisco, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane Toronto and Copenhagen, to turn off their lights for one hour to demonstrate that we can contribute to the effort to conserve energy.

(4) The Council has worked with staff to encourage our electric cooperative, IMEA, to find sustainable sources for our energy generation both for the member municipalities and the Village of Winnetka. These discussions are in their early stages but have included the participation of the Village in purchasing renewable energy certificates to offset the cost of 50% of the electrical consumption in Village facilities such as Village Hall and nascent discussions about potential investments in wind generation sources within the State of Illinois.

(5) The Village has also pioneered a free, small electronics recycling program by partnering with a vendor called Recycling Avenue, a not-for-profit organization that employs individuals who are physically and mentally challenged. Winnetka is the first municipality in the Chicago area to establish such a program.

It is the Council's hope that the work of the Environmental and Forestry Commission will bring more environmental ideas forward in the coming year.

With regard to the **heritage tree** platform, the Council will consider this matter in coming weeks. The Council can create the heritage tree designation suggested by the platform and encouraged by the Forestry Commission. However, due to a lack of community consensus as to implementing an additional layer of protection for such a designation, the Council will be faced with a decision as to what such a designation might ultimately mean.

Other Council Matters

Over the past several years the Village Council has been fully engaged in many matters facing our community. Many of our most recent discussions have centered on the vitality of our business districts. A dialog started with a study on the future use of the Post Office property in West Elm, but the studies were quickly expanded to include: a parking structure for East Elm, the retail overlay district in Hubbard Woods and Elm Street and a streetscape program for all of our business districts. These discussions were meaningful, far reaching and forward thinking. They centered on subjects that had been long thought about and in some cases studied for the last 20 years.

The last Council brought many of these issues to the point of policy formation.

(1) On the Post Office, the Council adopted a series of 'core principles' in the form of a resolution. The main thrust of the resolution, which can be viewed on the Village's website, was to give the Library



Board a reasonable amount of time to study the need for a new community library that could potentially be located on this site.

(2) On the East Elm parking structure, the Council decided that discussions should continue to move forward with neighborhood stakeholders and financing options explored.

(3) On the retail overlay district, the Plan Commission is nearing the end of discussions and recommendations on the first major revision to this important tool for our downtown zoning since its initial adoption about 20 years ago.

(4) On streetscape, the Council recently authorized a demonstration project to be constructed in Hubbard Woods and directed the development of a 5-year plan for a major renewal of our downtowns. Sometime in the fall, the Village will be inviting public comment and input on this plan.

All of this work was undertaken with great enthusiasm by not only the Post Office Committee but also through the hard work of the BCDC, Plan Commission, Chamber of Commerce, Ad Hoc Streetscape Committee and many interested Winnetkans who attended and continue to attend these often very lively discussions.

With this work launched and with still much to do, the Council now turns its attention back to platforms raised by the 2005 Caucus and many prior Caucus questions and platforms over many years – the subjects of residential design guidelines, demolitions and historic preservation. Like the several studies undertaken for the business districts, each topic is unique and separate but comes under a common theme; in this case our residential districts.

Residential Design Guidelines

With regard to residential design guidelines, and the Caucus platform called '**Survey on New Construction and Neighborhood Preservation**', the Council encouraged the **Ad Hoc Committee on**



GUIDELINES, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, & MORE AT CAUCUS SPRING MEETING

Residential Design Guidelines to continue its work. The Council believed that the work on this platform plank (#4) should be undertaken within the scope of the work of this committee.

After a few fits and starts the Committee re-formed and re-commenced its work in late 2007. In addition to fulfilling the 2005 platform, the mission of this committee is to study how the Village can implement a set of voluntary guidelines that encourage owners and developers to design new homes that can fit-in and not overcrowd a neighborhood's character. To aid their work the Committee interviewed several consultants from around the country. They recommended the selection of Nore Winter from Boulder, CO and the Council approved this engagement for his expertise in this area. There have already been community workshops on this topic and we expect this Committee's report to be submitted to the Council in late 2008.

To be frank, we always expected that a component of this design guidelines work would influence our current residential zoning methodology. We found this to be true when the commercial design guidelines were put into place in 2002; so we had every reason to believe it would happen with residential guidelines as well. To explore this zoning angle in more detail, the Council requested that Mr. Winter expand his services to include a zoning track as well. The Council discussed and tentatively approved this study last Tuesday.

Historic Preservation and Demolitions

With regard to historic preservation and demolitions, the 2005 Caucus platform took a very strong stand on the discussion of these topics. In response to this platform, the Village Council formed the **Ad Hoc Historic & Residential Preservation Committee** to study the issues associated with the demolition of Winnetka's housing stock and the issues surrounding the potential for the formation of historic districts.

At the risk of repeating myself, let me quote from the remarks I made at the January 2005 Town Meeting:

*"The Caucus surveys [of 2005] reveal continued angst throughout the community over demolitions and replacement housing. In my view this angst falls primarily into two categories: firstly a concern over the disruption caused by house after house being demolished, **and** secondly and perhaps a more lasting, concern about a permanent loss of character in the Village. Many of our neighbors have expressed an impatience and frustration about with how builders and*

investors are contributing to a permanent change in the character of our Village. Many more – over 60% of the Caucus survey respondents, believe one answer lies in the study of historic districts.

"The Council will take on, and indeed welcomes, the challenges set out in the Caucus' platform. However, everyone should know that accomplishing the goals set forth by the platform will not be easy and will take time. For example, in the 15 years since Winnetka's Landmark Ordinance was adopted, only 20 of our 4,000 homes have applied for landmark status. All have been approved. At the same time, changes were made to enable the Building Review Committee to improve their educational outreach in the hopes of increasing the likelihood that significant houses would be saved. Unfortunately, these changes have resulted in no fewer demolitions [and no increase in applications for landmark status]. As the platform implies, a multi-faceted approach needs to be explored. I think a meaningful community dialog on this subject will be useful in advancing a discussion about appropriate measures to be taken while striking the right balance between property rights and preserving the character of the Village."

These words were my true feelings in 2005 and they are mine and hopefully others in this Village today.

Permit me to also quote from a very a thoughtful email we recently received from a Winnetkan who recognizes the challenge of finding the delicate balance I described:

"I have mixed feelings about [the] zoning and preservation proposals being considered.

"The so-called preservationists were no where to be found, despite many written and personal pleas for assistance, when a spec house builder erected a garage with a high vaulted roof with gutters located no more than 9" from my back fence. That's 9 INCHES, and if anyone questions that, feel free to visit my back yard and measure. If I am wrong, I will donate \$100 to the Village tree fund. My property was degraded by this structure being located where it is, which is not "preservation."

"My point here is that preservation should not be solely directed at homes designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and the like. Preservation should encompass maintaining beauty and protecting existing property from the excesses displayed by spec house builders, which would include conventional homes built in 1962 like mine as well as stately mansions. A zoning guideline should be: One person's

property rights end[s] when the adjacent property stands to be degraded because of what they plan to do.

"I am adamantly opposed to involving the State of Illinois in Winnetka zoning. Allowing the State to become involved with Winnetka zoning would be like allowing a Trojan horse to enter in[to] your computer by way of a program that promises great benefits. Doing so would come back to bite us you know where."

"As for the architectural gems upon which the preservationists are focused, I do not have an answer. A gem to one person may be an eyesore and a teardown in another's eyes, especially to a spec house builder. I do know that increasing fees for permits and fines for cutting down large trees won't work. The contractor who built the garage behind my house cut down three large trees totaling over 70" in diameter and walked away. Why not, when fees and fines are simply considered to be a cost of doing business and can be built into the price of a \$1,500,000 house."

The words of this resident describe what I referred to as 'angst,' the complexities of the challenges that are faced when discussing the 'loss of character' and the importance of balancing this within the strong context of our well and hard earned property rights. Personally I don't believe the answer lies in making the entire town an historic district like one of our neighbors – not in the darkness of night nor the brightness of day. But I do believe that we should have a full and free dialog about these topics and the ideas that flow from them. A core strength of this Village is that it is firmly rooted in a willingness to engage in a dialog about our problems, to seek solutions and find what is right for our community as a whole.

So this is some of what the Council has been up to for the past 3 years since I have been Village President. This is also some of what the Council intends to talk about in the last year of my tenure. As in the past, this dialog will be without agenda and without pre-determined outcomes. I firmly believe that we are a community of friends and neighbors who can carry on a dialog on a wide range of topics with grace and civility – I have seen this time and again. We are a community that has a strong tradition of progressive thinking which, at its root, means we discuss many ideas and plan for the future. I for one intend to continue this tradition.

**Thank you,
Edmund C. Woodbury, Village President**



VILLAGE PRESIDENT REQUESTS DONATIONS FOR THE CENOTAPH RESTORATION FUND

Eighty years ago, 3,800 Winnetkans donated approximately \$40,000 to build the beautiful Cenotaph that sits on the Village Green, which has been the centerpiece of our Memorial Day ceremonies for decades.

Today it is in a state of disrepair and the civic group that promised to care for it no longer exists. A restoration expert has estimated that it will cost over \$400,000 to repair and rebuild every square inch of the granite and bronze panels.

As was demonstrated on this past Memorial Day, this is an important part of our community fabric. So, on behalf of the Cenotaph Restoration Committee, I ask that you consider a donation to the Cenotaph Restoration Fund. Some of us are fortunate to know Ross Ritchell who spoke so eloquently on Memorial Day, or Clayton Cohen and Meakin Poor, who both serve today in Iraq.

All Winnetkans know a grandfather, a father, a friend, a son or a daughter who has served or is serving our country and our community in one of our armed forces. Please consider making a donation by sending a check made out to *Village of Winnetka*, with "**Cenotaph Restoration Fund**" in the memo line, and mailing it to 510 Green Bay Road, Winnetka, IL 60093.

Edmund C. Woodbury
Village President



The Winnetka War Memorial is located at the west end of the Village Green

2008 Landmark Preservation Awards

Every year the Winnetka Landmark Preservation Commission grants awards to construction projects that help preserve the history and character of the Village. These awards are divided into three categories: Restoration, Rehabilitation and New Construction.

This year the Commission selected five properties to receive awards:

72 Fox Lane, Restoration
1183 Tower, Rehabilitation
1229 Ash, Rehabilitation
1093 Spruce, New Construction
Winnetka Paddle Hut, New Construction

Congratulations to all award recipients! The LPC will begin accepting applications for next year's program in the Fall of 2008. For more information, contact Jill Morgan at 716-3576, or email jmorgan@winnetka.org.

COME TO VILLAGE HALL FOR A FREE CFL BULB

While supplies last, stop by Village Hall to pick up a free Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) bulb. Through participation in the Greenest Region Compact, which the Village endorsed last winter, Winnetka received 3,100 CFL bulbs to distribute to its electric service customers. The CFLs are available for pick-up at the Village Hall cashier's counter on a first-come, first-served basis.

The Greenest Region Compact was developed by the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus, and is a voluntary initiative to improve the region's air, water and land; reduce greenhouse gases; minimize waste; and reduce energy consumption, through a series of environmental actions.

The Village of Winnetka, in conjunction with SWANCC, is accepting CFLs for recycling at the Village Yards at 1390 Willow. While supplies last, customers recycling a burned out CFL at the Village Yards can pick up another free CFL.

Village Offsets 50% of Municipal Carbon Emissions

The Village raised its environmental profile recently when it purchased 3,594 megawatt-hours (MWh's) of Green-e certified Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) generated from the production of wind energy. The amount is equal to 50% of the Village's annual electrical use for all municipal facilities, and offsets approximately 2,100 metric tons of CO₂ emissions.



A REC, or green tag, is a tradable environmental commodity which represents proof that 1,000 kWh (or 1 MWh) of electricity was generated from an eligible renewable energy resource (an average Winnetka residential customer consumes about 1,500 kWh in a month). The REC represents an additional payment for producing power from renewable resources, allowing the producer to generate and sell electricity at the local market price and thus enabling more clean renewable energy to be produced.

The wholesale price for electricity is determined by non-renewable sources and is often less than the cost of producing it through cleaner renewable methods. Thus, the purchase of RECs represents a premium paid for power produced from renewable sources, making them more competitive with fossil fuel sources like coal and natural gas.



Council Authorizes Environmental and Forestry Commission

Upon recommendation of the 2007 Caucus Platform to establish an Environmental Committee, the Winnetka Village Council recently authorized formation of the new Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission (WEFC). Because the Forestry Commission already had a scope that included environmental matters, the new WEFC will absorb the current duties of the Forestry Commission and perform an expanded set of duties to create a comprehensive forum for providing study, advice and education on environmental, energy and forestry related issues.



Among the additional environmental duties of the WEFC are: develop public awareness on environmental and energy issues; develop initiatives and policy recommendations to preserve, conserve, enhance and protect the quality of our land, air, water and tree resources; develop initiatives and policy recommendations to improve public and private energy stewardship within the Village; promote the adoption of "green" building strategies within the Village; assist with encouraging the Village's electric supplier to increase the proportion of renewable energy within its energy portfolio.

In addition, the WEFC will provide research and technical assistance on environmental and energy related issues, and act as a liaison between the Village and other governmental, public and private agencies such as the Winnetka Park District, area schools, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, IEPA, Great Lakes Commission, Chicago Wilderness and others, to encourage proper management of land, air and water, and energy conservation and stewardship.

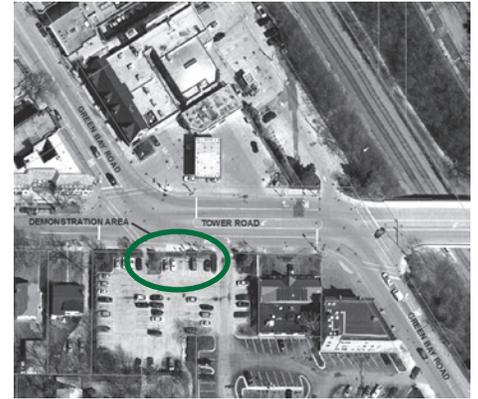
The Winnetka Environmental and Forestry Commission hopes to convene its first meeting by Fall of 2008.

STREETSCAPE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT COMING TO HUBBARD WOODS

In December of 2006, the Village began work on a Streetscape Master Plan for the Village's commercial districts. This plan, completed in October 2007, recommended a comprehensive program of improvements for each of the three business districts. The improvements consist of geometric modifications such as bump-outs, islands, and other intersection improvements, to enhance pedestrian safety and provide aesthetic amenities such as decorative street lights, benches, planters, pavers, and other elements. The plan also provides for tree enhancement and replacement, and a signage and wayfinding program.

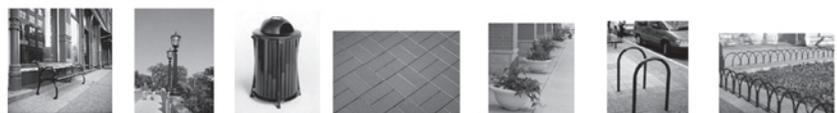
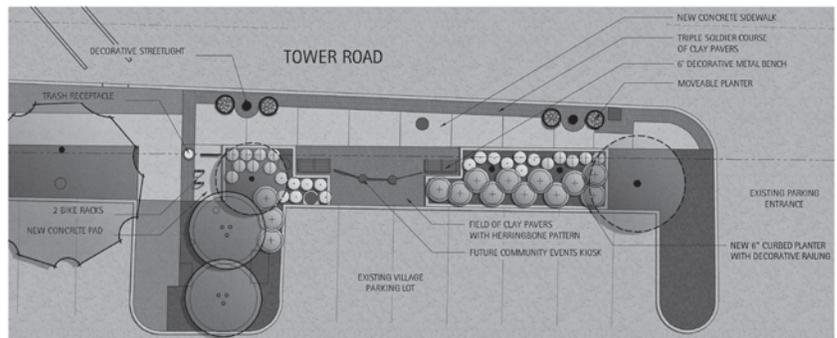
The Village Council recently authorized construction of a small *Streetscape Demonstration Project* for Hubbard Woods, to offer the public a chance to see and evaluate potential sidewalk improvements proposed for portions of Winnetka's business districts. This summer, the Tower Road sidewalk area north of the Village parking lot will be upgraded with new pedestrian lighting, brick paving, planters, landscaping and other street furniture elements.

Residents are invited to visit the



This aerial view shows where the demonstration project will be constructed at the intersection of Tower and Green Bay, in front of the Village parking lot.

demonstration project area to view firsthand the type of improvements being considered. The Master Streetscape Plan is available on the Village's website, www.villageofwinnetka.org. The Village will schedule public hearings during the fall on plans to implement portions of the Streetscape Master Plan. Community input from the *Demonstration Project* will help the Streetscape Committee and Village Council finalize an implementation plan for these improvements.



Village of Winnetka, Illinois
Business District Streetscape
 Demonstration Area Plan

LAKOTA
 May 5, 2008

Streetscape Demonstration Project Plan



The Winnetka Water Plant 2007 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007

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.

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.

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 = Minimum Residual Disinfection Level Goal

MRDL = Minimum Residual Disinfection Level

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2007

Inorganic Contaminants

	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chromium 10/15/07	<0.004 natural	Not Applicable	ppm	.010	.010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of deposits.
Barium 10/15/2007	0.019	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	No Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride 10/15/2007	0.82	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nickel 10/15/2007	<0.005	Not Applicable	ppm	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
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) 4/16/2007	0.579	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 Average	0.7	0.6 – 0.7	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 10/15/2007	16.9	10.2 – 16.9	ppb	n/a	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) 07/16/2007	36.98	20.1 – 36.98	ppb	n/a	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
State Regulated Contaminates Date Sampled: 10/15/2007							
Sodium	4.8	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Manganese	<0.001	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	.015	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	<0.006	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	5	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories.

Lead and Copper Year Sampled: 2005

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	<8.62 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 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	0.1	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 more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It's 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 have it tested by an independent lab 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 \(800-426-4791\)](tel:800-426-4791).

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.

Manganese is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

Sodium does not have a State or Federal MCL. Monitoring is required to provide information for those with concerns about sodium intake due to dietary conditions. 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 level 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 EPA's [Safe Drinking Water Hotline \(800-426-4791\)](tel: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 human activity.

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**, either naturally occurring or from 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. 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the [Safe Drinking Water Hotline \(800-426-4791\)](tel: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 except 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 is located far enough offshore that shoreline impacts are not considered a significant factor on water quality. However, the secondary intake 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 association's quarterly meetings. Lake Michigan and all the Great Lakes have a variety of organizations and associations that are 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 Patrick Freely at 847-716-3644, or attend one of the Council Meetings held the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. in the Village Hall Council Room.



HOLIDAY REFUSE & RECYCLING SCHEDULES

JULY 4TH (Friday Holiday)
Week of June 30 to July 4

Monday and Tuesday Refuse Collection will be as usual.
 Thursday Refuse Collection will be on Wednesday, July 2.
 Friday Refuse Collection will be on Thursday, July 3.
 Recycling collection will be unaffected.

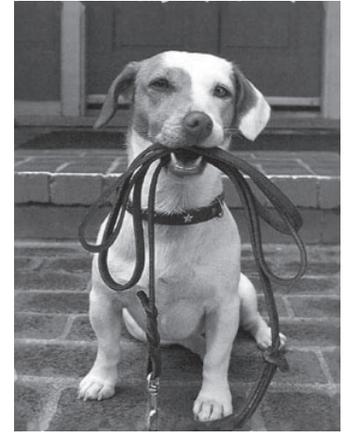
LABOR DAY, Monday, September 1
Week of September 1-5

Monday Refuse Collection will be on Tuesday, September 2.
 Tuesday Refuse Collection will be on Wednesday September 3.
 Thursday and Friday Refuse Collection will be as usual.
 Recycling collection will be delayed one day during this week.

Remember to keep lids secure on refuse containers to prevent animals from getting into your trash and to keep trash from blowing around the Village on windy days. Keep your heavier recyclables, such as a bag of glass and plastics, on top of your bin so newspapers don't blow away. Cardboard boxes must be broken down to 2'x2' pieces for pickup.

VILLAGE COUNCIL PASSES LEASH LAW

The Village would like to remind residents that last January, the Village Council adopted an ordinance requiring all dogs to be on a leash at all times, unless on their owners' property. Please also make sure that your dog has current rabies inoculations and Village dog licenses. Dog licenses may be purchased at the Cashier's counter in Village Hall Monday through Friday – 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.



The dog leash Ordinance is available for review at the Village's website www.villageofwinnetka.org, at Village Hall, the Library or the Police Station.



The Winnetka Report
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Village of Winnetka
 510 Green Bay Road
 Winnetka, Illinois 60093

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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	
Edmund C. Woodbury	847.501.3525
Village Trustees	
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