



Summer 2007

The Winnetka Report

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

The Park District Invites you to Celebrate the Fourth of July Winnetka Style!

4th of July activities begin on Saturday, June 30

8 a.m. -- 5 K Race – Runners meet at Village Green, rain or shine. Pre-register at Winnetka Park District office for a \$15 fee... Race day registration: \$20

8:30 a.m. -- One-and-a-half Mile Family Fun Run/Walk Pre-register at the Park District office or on the morning of the event. Walk, run, push a baby stroller, or pull a wagon (no bike riding please). There is no charge for participating in the Run/Walk. Check-in begins at 8:00 a.m. at the Village Green.



Wednesday, July 4th
Enjoy the Parade in the morning

Fourth Fest and Fireworks
in the evening

10 a.m. -- Wednesday, July 4 -- 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, a 100-piece marching band, and much more!

11 a.m. -- Events on the Green Begins with the flag-raising ceremony, followed by the children's flag parade & 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. -- Concert at Duke Childs Field Enjoy the Music of New Invaders.

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

VILLAGE TAKES ACTION TO COMBAT EAB

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) has been discovered in the far southern portion and the southeast corner of Winnetka. The EAB, an invasive beetle native to Asia, was first discovered in the U.S. near Detroit the summer of 2002. Infestations have now spread to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ontario, and Maryland. It is responsible for the destruction of nearly 16 million Ash trees since its discovery in the U.S.

The adult beetles nibble on ash foliage, causing little damage. However, the larvae feed on the inner bark of ash trees, disrupting the tree's ability to transport nutrients and ultimately killing the tree.

The Village is taking a number of actions to combat the spread of EAB. This spring, the Village began to reduce its Ash population by removing trees with dieback or defects, or those in poor condition. Appropriate replacement planting will be done, using a variety of tree species, where ample parkway space exists.

Treatments to help prevent Emerald Ash Borer have been performed on certain

healthy public Ash trees throughout the Village. An insecticide containing the active ingredient Imidoclopid has been applied around the tree's base. There is no guarantee with insecticide control because the extent range of the borer is not completely known. Residents may call the Village Forester at 716-3568 for information about insecticide control and contractors for their private Ash trees.

Ash tree removals are being monitored by Village forestry staff on both public and private property. State regulations require that no Ash tree removals be performed during the insects' flight season (May 1 through mid-September).

The Village is in a quarantined area, meaning that no ash wood of any kind can be transported beyond the quarantine zone unless it is properly processed to less than



Adult Emerald Ash Borer

Continued on p. 2

Come to the Post Office Committee's July 9th Meeting

The next meeting of the Post Office Committee will be on July 9 at 7:30pm in Village Hall. The Committee will be reviewing its draft recommendations concerning the redevelopment of the 2 acre Post Office site. On July 6, the draft recommendations will be made available on the Village's web site: www.villageofwinnetka.org.

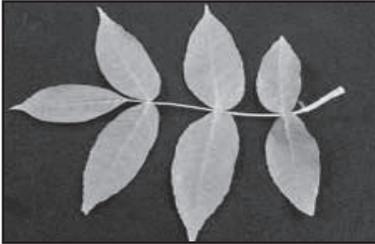
If you are unable to attend this meeting but wish to share your thoughts with the Committee, the Village has established an email address that is accessible via the Village's web site: POCommittee@Winnetka.org. Emails sent to this address are automatically forwarded to all members of the Post Office Committee.



Village Takes Action

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1 inch in size, which is beyond the ability of most wood chippers. The Village is complying with these regulations by either processing ash wood at its yard waste transfer facility or by taking branches and brush to the processing facility at the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County.



Black Ash leaves

What can homeowners do to help?

Don't move firewood into or out of the Village. The primary means of spreading the EAB is through infested firewood. Officials believe that the Illinois infestations originated in infested firewood brought in from Michigan. If you plan to have campfires or fires in a fireplace, purchase firewood locally, and burn everything where you purchase it.

Learn to recognize ash trees and EAB. Ash trees are common in Winnetka and with a little education, they are easily distinguished. Please visit www.emeraldashborer.info for resources to help you learn to recognize ash trees and the symptoms of an infestation.

Report sick or dying ash trees to the Village Forester, at 847-716-3568 or justier@winnetka.org.

Do not remove or trim ash trees between April 30 and September 1. Emerald Ash Borer adults emerge in their flight cycle from April 30 through the first of September. To prevent the spread of adult beetles, the Village prohibits removal or trimming of ash trees during this period except in cases of emergency. If you need to remove an ash tree, you must first obtain a permit from the Village Forester so that the tree can be inspected. Permits forms are available on the Village's website www.villageofwinnetka.org.

In order to assist the Village in

complying with the quarantine regulations, please do not place any brush, twigs or branches in paper yard waste bags. These are considered regulated materials and cannot be transported out of the quarantine zone. The Village collects branches and brush separately. Bundle of brush should be no larger than 2 feet in diameter, and tied with twine. A yard waste sticker is required on each bundle for collection.

Emerald Ash Borer is a significant threat to the Village ash trees, and your help and cooperation are necessary in order the Village's efforts to contain the spread of EAB are to be successful.

Village Requests Transfer of Willow Road Jurisdiction

Willow Road in the Village of Winnetka is under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) from Provident Avenue to Forest Way Drive. Thus, IDOT controls virtually all issues associated with traffic control, pavement maintenance and repairs (except for sweeping, plowing, and minor patching), utility installation, access, and roadway geometrics. The roadway is a heavily traveled east-west artery and is in deteriorating condition.



The Village has included in its capital plan a proposed construction project to improve this section of Willow Road. Items to be considered as part of this project include pavement resurfacing, improving the intersection of Willow and Hibbard, traffic calming near Crow Island School,

a bicycle path west of Hibbard Road, and signalizing the intersection of Willow and Forest Way. The Village is just beginning its preliminary engineering. The project, programmed for construction in 2010, has an estimated total cost of about \$3 million. The Village has secured Federal transportation funding for this project, which will provide 70% of the total project cost for eligible items, excluding preliminary engineering. IDOT and the Village will share the remaining costs of about \$900,000.

The Village has also requested that IDOT consider transferring jurisdiction of the road from IDOT to the Village. While this will result in Winnetka being responsible for all future maintenance and repair of the roadway, the Village will also have complete control of the road in terms of traffic control, utility installation, roadway geometrics, and other items. The Village will then control its own destiny regarding the future of Willow Road.

WASHBURNE 8TH GRADERS COMMEMORATE DR. KING SPEECH

With Village Council approval in hand, a group of Washburne students hopes to break ground soon on a Village Green memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., commemorating King's historic Village Green speech on open housing in 1965.

Won't you help make the students' dream a reality? Please show your support and contribute today!

Make your donation payable to:

DR. KING IN WINNETKA
c/o Harris Bank, Winnetka
520 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, IL 60093





Winnetka to Join “Cool Cities” Program



At a recent Study Session, the Winnetka Village Council discussed an overall environmental strategy for the Village. This strategy is focused on reducing energy use, conserving natural resources and reducing Winnetka’s greenhouse gas emissions. As part of the discussion, the Council reviewed the numerous and meaningful contributions already undertaken by the Village. The following report outlines some of the “green” initiatives already completed or in place within the Village.

LEV/FFV Fleet purchases. For the last eight years, The Village has been certified with the Illinois EPA as a Clean-Fuel Fleet, meaning that its fleet purchases have complied with requirements of the Clean Fuel Fleet Program. These values are 70% lower than the emission standards for general production vehicles.

B20 Biodiesel. In 2001, the Village converted its diesel fuel supply from 100% petroleum-based diesel to B20 Biodiesel, which is a blend of 80% petroleum diesel and 20% diesel made from soybean oil and used cooking grease. Biodiesel is renewable, reduces petroleum use, and reduces emissions of certain gasses and particulates. It should still be noted that Biodiesel has been associated with small (3-4%) increases in NOx, a primary

component of ozone, as compared to 100% petroleum-based diesel.

Hybrid Vehicle. Last year, the Village purchased a gas-electric hybrid Ford Escape to replace a Ford Expedition used by the Public Works Department. The hybrid vehicle features improved fuel economy (28 mpg) and reduced emissions. This initial purchase will provide staff with an opportunity to evaluate its effectiveness under real, on the job conditions.

LED Traffic Signal Conversion. The Village has converted all of its traffic signal installations from incandescent bulbs to Light Emitting Diode (LED) bulbs. Although initially more expensive to install, LED’s burn brighter, last longer, and use significantly less energy. By converting these installations, the Village uses roughly 85% less energy to power its traffic signals. This program was partially funded by a grant from the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation.

Street Lights. Color corrected high pressure sodium (HPS) street lights have replaced previously existing street lights in most street light applications. HPS lamps have significantly reduced energy consumption used in the street lights. For example, 70 watt HPS replaced a 200 watt incandescent, 150 watt HPS replaced a 250 watt mercury vapor, and 225 watt HPS replaced 400 watt mercury vapor.

Recycling/Composting. The Village has a very effective curbside recycling and yard waste composting program, reducing the amount of refuse that is sent to landfills.

Reuse-A-Shoe. The Village Yards is a drop-off location for Reuse-A-Shoe, a program sponsored by Nike, in which used athletic shoes are collected and recycled into a rubberized material used for running tracks and other athletic court surfaces.

Electronics recycling. The Village has served as a drop-off location for computer and electronics recycling events, in which computers and home electronics

are recycled rather than disposed of in landfills.

Distribution Line Transformers. New transformers installed on the Village’s electric system exceed the voluntary efficiency requirements of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA). The increased efficiency of the transformers reduces the load on the electric system.

Electric Generation. *Coal:* Village of Winnetka discontinued using coal as a fuel in 1990. Boilers were converted to dual fuel (natural gas/diesel fuel). This reduces emissions from the plant when it is operating for generation.

Recycling. Waste oil, scrap metals, fluorescent light bulbs, paper, plastic, and aluminum refuse is recycled by Village Departments.



Compact Fluorescent light bulbs reduce carbon emissions

Next Steps

The Village Council has directed Village staff to pursue the Sierra Club’s “Cool Cities” program; develop a compact fluorescent light program for the benefit of residents and the environment; pursue a Renewable Energy Certificate program which would allow citizens to invest directly in renewable energy programs; and lead our wholesale power supplier toward incorporating renewable energy sources into its power portfolio. These discussions are just the start of what the Council hopes will be a consistent and long-range approach to making Winnetka even more “green” in the coming years.



TEN TOP REASONS TO SHOP LOCALLY...

Every dollar is a vote... vote for our community!



Revenue Enhancement. Winnetka receives 1% of local sales tax revenues – which added \$1.45 million dollars to Village coffers last year.

Benefit Local Interests. Local businesses donate generously to support Winnetka's schools, sports teams and charities.

Product Diversity. Because most small businesses select products based on their own interests and the needs of their local customers, they offer a much broader range of product choices.

Keep Dollars in the Local Economy. Compared to chain stores, locally owned businesses reinvest a much larger share of their revenue back into the local economy, enriching the whole community.

Environmental Sustainability. Local stores help to sustain vibrant, walkable town centers, which helps reduce automobile use and pollution.

Personal Attention. Many businesses know shoppers by name, listen to their concerns and are committed to building long-lasting relationships.

Service. Most local shops will gift wrap, provide professional expertise, and take time to be courteous and helpful.

Convenience. Winnetka has three distinct business districts so that many residents are just a short walk away from diverse shopping, dining and services.

Efficiency. Because business is convenient, residents spend less in traffic and less time walking long distances to parking.

Friendly. Many times the shoppers and workers are neighbors.

2006-07 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:

- 510 Poplar (Restoration)
- 211 Birch (Rehabilitation)
- 491 Orchard (Rehabilitation)
- 920 Greenwood (Rehabilitation)
- 1063 Cherry (New Construction)

Congratulations to all award recipients!

The Winnetka Landmark Preservation Commission will begin accepting applications for the next year's program in Fall of 2007. For more information, call Jill Morgan at 716-3587.

LEASH LAW PUBLIC HEARING September 18, 2007

In last year's Caucus survey, Winnetkans were asked if they favor "an ordinance that would require dogs to be kept on a leash **at all times** while on public property other than the dog beach." 59% of the respondents answered "yes." The Caucus then recommended that the Village study the adoption of a leash law.

The Village Council will hold a public hearing on a possible leash law. It will be held on September 18, 2007 at 7:30 PM in the Village Council Chambers, 510 Green Bay Road.



Dispose of Prescription Drugs and "Sharps" at Fire Department

The Village of Winnetka is participating in a pilot program for disposal of hazardous medical waste (prescription drugs and medical sharps - needles). The program is affiliated with the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC), and will run all summer until August 31. During that time, Winnetka residents will be able to drop off expired prescription medications and used "sharps" at the Winnetka Fire Department.

The prescription drug drop-off dates and times are limited, due to storage restrictions. The Fire Department, at 428 Green Bay, will accept the disposal of these medical waste items at the following times:

Prescription drugs: First and Third Wednesday of each month from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. **ONLY**

Keep pharmaceuticals in their original containers with labels to identify the contents (patient names are NOT required and may be obliterated)

Sharps: Any weekday - 8:30am - 11:30am & 1:00pm - 5:00pm

Sharps must be placed in a rigid container; empty containers are available upon request.

NO commercial or institutional waste will be accepted.

If you have additional questions, please call the Winnetka Fire Department at 501-6029.

Additional participating communities and "drop-off" locations can be found at the SWANCC website: (www.swancc.org). or call (847) 724-9205.





WHAT IS THE CONSTRUCTION IN THE FOREST PRESERVE?

This past spring, the Cook County Forest Preserve undertook a significant drainage improvement on the East Diversion Ditch, so named because it diverts stormwater runoff from Glencoe and Winnetka around the east side of the Skokie Lagoons.

This ditch was originally constructed in the 1930's as part of the Skokie Lagoon improvements. However, lack of maintenance by the Forest Preserve had allowed the ditch to silt in significantly, and become blocked by log and debris jams. This greatly reduced the capacity of the ditch and contributed to flooding problems in both Villages.

The improvement consists of repairing drainage pipes that carry water from Glencoe and Winnetka into the ditch, and dredging and clearing the ditch to restore it to its original shape and capacity.

As part of this improvement, it was necessary to clear an access path along the west side of the ditch to allow equipment to get to the construction areas. The drainage work has been completed, and restoration consisting of new plantings and some tree replacement is now underway.



A portion of the drainage ditch north of Willow on Forestway Dr.

While this project will ultimately benefit both Villages, it has not been without some problems for adjacent residents. Since the initiation of this project, the Winnetka Police Department has received numerous calls regarding persons trespassing on private property adjacent to Cook County Forest Preserve District owned land areas. The Police Department has increased attention to these areas.

It is suggested that residents of these areas post "No Trespassing" signs at the location where their property adjoins that of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. In order for the police to take action against anyone trespassing, an owner or agent of the owner of the private property must be willing to be the complainant.

FUN FACTS ABOUT BROOD XIII

The Periodical Cicadas made their appearance in late May, and are likely to be around until July before the last nymphs drop off the trees and burrow underground for another 17 years.

These fascinating insects appear all over the U.S. east of the Rocky Mountains, but nowhere else on earth. There are seven species of periodical cicadas – four with 13-year life cycles and three with 17-year life spans, distributed over several broods.

In 1907, a U.S. government entomologist published a definitive work on the periodical cicada, and gave each of the cicada broods a number. Those designations are still in use today. There are 15 broods in all, and the cicadas we're seeing at the moment belong to Brood XIII – the Northern Illinois Brood. Most of the region covered by this brood lies within the Wisconsin-age glacial plain.

By now you've seen them clinging to tree branches and heard their noisy love songs, but did you know that the bugs are a culinary treat for many animals, including your pet cat or dog? The cicadas' precise but prolonged time schedule revolves around survival for the masses.



When a large population of juicy insects appears on the scene, predators make the most of the situation, but simply cannot eat all the insects. Thus, a significant number of cicadas live to reproduce. Birds, moles, squirrels, raccoons, foxes—and some people—eat them. The ancient Greeks considered cicadas a delicacy. Many tribes of Native Americans ate cicadas both before and after the colonists arrived.

Cicadas are the only insects capable of producing such a unique and loud sound. In addition to attracting a mate, the loud noise actually repels birds and interferes with their communication, making it difficult for the birds to hunt in groups. This reduces the chances of bird predation for the whole brood.

Cicadas are notoriously bad fliers, and may land on you or bump into you. Don't worry about getting bitten, cicadas don't bite or sting in any way. They may cause some slowing of the growth of established trees from the amount of sap they consume, but won't cause permanent damage unless the tree is very young.

Individual periodical cicadas are slower, less flighty, and easier to capture than other cicadas, probably because the safety afforded by their great numbers means that the risks of predation for an individual are low. Explaining the evolution of such an unusual life strategy is one of the most difficult problems for periodical cicada biologists. But it won't be a hot topic again until May 2024, when Brood XIII makes its next appearance.



Winnetka Water Plant 2006 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006

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 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 results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed. 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 (MCL): The highest

level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 2006

Inorganic Contaminants

	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chromium 11/6/06	7	Not Applicable	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium 11/6/2006	0.018	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride 11/6/2006	0.83	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nickel 11/6/2006	10	Not Applicable	ppb	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) 4/17/2006	0.56	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 12/31/2006	0.6716	0.6201 – 0.6716	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 4/17/2006	15.3	5.3 – 15.3	ppb	n/a	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs 8/7/2006 (Total Trihalomethanes)	30.02	15.2 – 30.02	ppb	n/a	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

State Regulated Contaminates Date Sampled: 11/16/2006

Sodium	6.5	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Manganese	38	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	25	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	5,000	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	7.1 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2006 Violation Summary Table:

Rule or Contaminate	Violation Type	Violation Duration
Chlorine: Failure to collect the required numbers of samples for chlorine residual.	Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	12/1/2006 to 12/31/2006
Coliform, Total (TCR): Failure to collect the required number of samples.	Monitoring (TCR), Routine Major	12/1/2006 to 12/31/2006

Winnetka has taken the following actions specific to the violations(s) listed above:
 Testing was performed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Report was received one day beyond deadline. No additional action required.

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	0.12	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.



Annual Consumer Water Report (continued)

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 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).

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 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 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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, 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 is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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).

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 (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

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.



Winnetka Days Sidewalk Sale is Friday & Saturday July 20 and July 21 -- 9:00am - 5:00pm

The Winnetka Chamber of Commerce is JAZZING UP this year's annual sidewalk sale...on the sidewalks, in the streets, in shops. Within Winnetka, these areas will participate in the event:

In Hubbard Woods, from Scott Street along Green Bay Road to Tower.

In the Elm Street Business Districts, on Elm from Birch to Lincoln, with with one block closed to traffic on Lincoln, just south of Elm Street, and one block closed to traffic on Elm Street between Green Bay Road and Chestnut Street (as it was in former years).

There will plenty of food in all three districts: ice cream, root beer floats, dogs and brats, grilled barbeque chicken, Mandarin food, gourmet delights, pizza, popcorn and much, much more!

Jazz music will be playing in each District to honor our New Orleans friends as they prepare for another hurricane season. Collection containers will be distributed throughout the three business districts for donations to Music Rising. Since their inception in November 2005, the goal of Music Rising, www.musicrising.org, has been to "bring the music back to New Orleans."

"Jazzing Up July" will feature local retail specialty shops, interior design consultants, antique dealers, floral merchants, fashion stylists, artisans, sporting good dealers, beauticians, and not-for-profit organizations. Enjoy friends, food, and fun at this once-a-year event. For more information, call the **Winnetka Chamber of Commerce** at (847) 446-4451 or visit them at www.winnetkachamber.com.

Children enjoy the games on Lincoln Avenue at last year's Winnetka Days Sidewalk Sale



The Village's refuse collection schedule will not change during the Fourth of July holiday week. However, recycling collection will be on **Thursday** that week.



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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

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