



Summer 2006

The Winnetka Report

Published by the Winnetka Village Council

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

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PLATFORM, PARKING, POST OFFICE

Following is an excerpt of Village President Ed Woodbury's address at the Caucus Spring meeting. The full text of his talk can be found on the Village's website at www.villageofwinnetka.org.

The 2005 Caucus platform had two planks under the heading of "Home Preservation."

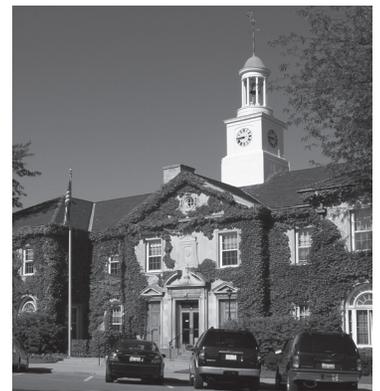
First, the Caucus recommended that the Village study the creation of one or more historic districts and explore the possibility of receiving a grant from the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois to help offset costs associated with studying and creating historic districts. Second, the Caucus recommended that Village officials ascertain whether there is community

support for enacting measures that would: (1) preserve as many architecturally and historically significant houses as possible; and (2) ensure that the inevitable replacement houses respect and even enhance the character of the neighborhoods in which they are constructed.

President Woodbury's Response: "For those of you who stayed past midnight to hear my remarks at the January Town Meeting, you heard me speak about the importance of these platform planks and how the Council welcomed the challenges that this issue presents. However, I also indicated that accomplishing the goals set forth by the platform will not be easy and it will take time to develop an appropriate consensus within

the community.

As the platform implies, a multi-faceted approach needs to be explored. The Council is committed to a meaningful community dialog on these subjects; a dialog that will advance the discussion about the appropriate measures to be taken while striking the right balance



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

4th of July Activities begin on Saturday, July 1st

8:00 a.m. -- 5 K Race – Runners meet at the Village Green, rain or shine. Pre-registration is at Winnetka Park District office. Pre-registration fee: \$15...Race day registration: \$20

8:30 a.m. -- One-and-a-half Mile Family Fun Run/Walk - Participants may pre-register at the Park District office or on the morning of the event. You may walk, run, push a baby stroller, or pull a wagon (no bike riding please). 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.



Tuesday, July 4th
Enjoy the Parade in the morning

Fourth Fest and Fireworks in the evening

10:00 a.m. Tuesday, 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, Benny the Bull, and more. Enjoy the music of bagpipe and Dixieland bands, and a 100-piece marching band.

11:00 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.

7:00 p.m. -- Pre-fireworks 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.



President Addresses Caucus...continued from page 1

between property rights and preserving the character of the Village.

To advance this public discussion, the Council asked Trustees Herb Ritchell and Ken Behles to consult with various groups, including the 2005 and 2006 Caucus Councils. Trustees Behles and Ritchell are finalizing their initial report, and it will be reviewed by the Village Council at its June 13th Study Session.

Driving with cell phones: The Caucus recommended that the Village (1) enact its own regulations to limit cell phone use while driving; and (2) seek a regional approach with neighboring communities to enhance enforceability.

President Woodbury's Response:

The Council embarked on this discussion at its March 14th Study Session. As many of you know the discussion included the broader topic of distracted driving. This attracted a great deal of media attention ranging from our friends at the Pioneer Press, to three local TV stations, to Good Morning America and the Today Show. And while the media attention was thankfully short-lived, the issue of distracted driving remains. The March 14th discussion reminded all of us of the need to be more aware of the serious implications of talking on our cell phones, typing on Blackberry's, putting on make up, and reading while driving.

The Council will return to the core issue of cell phone use as suggested by the Caucus platform by holding a Public Hearing on September 12th. At this hearing the Council will receive community input regarding the possible adoption of an ordinance, which would make it illegal to drive in Winnetka while talking on a hand-held cell phone. Also as suggested by the Caucus platform a letter to the leaders of our neighboring communities has been drafted as well as one to our state and county officials asking that they join Winnetka in exploring a regional or state solution to this issue.

Parking Analysis

I would like to conclude with a few remarks about the key policy initiatives of parking and the Post Office redevelopment

that are currently being reviewed by the Council:

A comprehensive parking study for the East and West Elm business districts has been published by the Village's consultant. Although the Caucus platform plank correctly states that choices of shopping patterns are likely not dictated by parking availability, the issue of parking in the Elm Street Districts is crucial to the livelihood of these districts and in weighing any decisions about the Post Office property. An analysis of the parking study has led staff to conclude that under current conditions there is already a shortage of parking spaces in various segments of East and West Elm. This shortage will be exacerbated when the 159 parking stalls currently on the site are displaced by the Post Office redevelopment project in 2009. In order to accommodate the timeline for the Post Office, the Council believes it is important to set a strategic direction on this issue during this year. This makes the topic of an appropriate parking strategy one of the Council's primary policy considerations for the coming months.

Post Office Redevelopment

With regard to the redevelopment of the Post Office site, first some perspective: this Village-owned property is ***only*** two-acres in size. While this may accommodate a large lakefront home, it is rather modest for a commercial development site. Not all of the creative ideas that the Post Office Committee has heard for this site can be accommodated given the size.

Over the past year, based on community input, the Post Office Committee has discussed and refined a set of Use and Design Principles for the proposed development of the site. Drawings showing some possible implementation concepts meeting these Principles have been prepared by the Village's consultant, The Lakota Group.

A few key points: the Development Objectives in the Committee's statement of Principles conclude that the "Village's objective should be transformation of the

West Elm Business District into a magnet attracting people day and evening on a year-round basis – a gathering place for our families and friends." It goes on to say that "to achieve these objectives, the Site should be principally redeveloped with a combination of retail and residential uses. Secondly, office, service, and community or institutional uses that advance the development objectives may be appropriate. Finally, the development should provide public open spaces that meet the gathering place objectives and connect and integrate Dwyer Park with the West Elm Business District."

Copies of this material can be obtained from the Village Manager's Office or by visiting the Village's web site.

At its May meeting, a number of individuals and groups presented other creative ways to implement the Principles. The Committee encouraged this participation and invited everyone who was interested to join the process and submit proposed ideas for discussion and consideration at its June regular meeting.

During the summer, the Post Office Committee will be engaged in an analysis of the economics of the various redevelopment ideas, and it will be evaluating various land ownership scenarios. The Committee's work is vital to the eventual success of the redevelopment project. Therefore, community input throughout the process is likewise vital. However, critical decisions leading to the eventual development starting in 2009 will be made by the Committee and the Council on an incremental basis as the process evolves. These decisions will have a meaningful effect on the outcome. The Post Office Committee's job is to define and refine each issue and make recommendations to the Council for its ultimate decision. It should be made clear that not all issues will be left open throughout the process – decisions will be made, even some this year, which will provide firm direction for the future of this property."

The Committee meets on the first Monday of each month at 7:30 pm.



Help Prevent Stormwater Pollution

Homeowners and landscapers can employ simple lawn and garden techniques that will benefit overall stormwater quality. Plant materials with strong rooting characteristics should be used to stabilize slopes, preventing soil erosion, and plants should be grouped according to their watering needs. Select indigenous plant materials to create an environmentally friendly landscape, since native plant species are generally more

water efficient and disease resistant.

Whenever possible, planting of non-turf areas is encouraged because lawns require more water and maintenance than wildflowers, shrubs, trees and other types of ground cover. If turf is used, it is important to select a type of grass that can withstand drought and that becomes dormant in hot, dry seasons.

Water lawns and gardens only when necessary with trickle irrigation systems and soaker hoses. Watering during the coolest time of day helps minimize the evaporation of water. Cut grass no shorter than 3 to 4 inches in height, and leave mulched clippings on the lawn as a natural fertilizer, to help retain water, reduce weed

growth, prevent erosion, and improve the soil for plant growth.

The application of fertilizer should be minimized and not over-applied. If possible, use less toxic alternatives, such as composted organic material. Pesticides should be used on lawns and gardens only when absolutely necessary, and can be avoided entirely by selecting hearty plants that are native to the area. Any unused pesticides can be saved and disposed of at a household hazardous waste collection site. Pesticides and fertilizers must not be disposed of down the storm sewer drain or storm sewer system. Landscaping services should be reminded not to perform this illegal practice.



Help Stop the Spread of Dutch Elm Disease

Dutch Elm Disease has killed over 800 Elms in Winnetka in the past decade. Here are some tips to help keep your American Elm healthy:

- **Do not leave your Elm with open wounds**
 - Access to sap is very attractive to the Elm Bark Beetle, so be careful when mowing your lawn, etc., not to damage your tree.
- **Water your Elm well**
 - American Elms are stressed easily when they do not get enough water, especially in the hot dry summer months. Infrequent,
- **deep waterings are best.**
- **Keep your Elm well trimmed** Remove any deadwood that may be attractive to the Elm Bark Beetle, but trim only in the winter, when the Elm Bark Beetle is dormant.
- **Inoculate your Elm**
 - There are products such as Arbotech® which show evidence of helping Elms stay disease free. Inoculations need to be applied every three years by a certified applicator.
- **Watch your tree**

for signs of disease Infected American Elms will first show signs of disease by looking wilted, and the leaves will turn yellow with black spots and start to fall off. A single branch will usually show signs first, before spreading throughout the tree. (Fall leaf drop is normal and nothing to be concerned about.)

If you think that your Elm may be showing signs of infection, or just doesn't look "well", contact the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568.

Don't let your trees and shrubs

located at street intersections obstruct sight distances for vehicles and block pedestrian pathways on the sidewalks. Tall shrubs near street corners should be trimmed so that they do not exceed 24 inches in height, and low hanging tree branches should be trimmed to not less than seven feet above ground. Maintain hedges and shrubs so that they do not overhang sidewalks. Questions? Call the Public Works Department at 716-3568.

Minimize Conflicts with Wild Animals

Recently some residents expressed concern about the presence of coyotes in the Village. According to the IDNR, the most important rule to follow is **never feed coyotes**. Feeding coyotes breaks down their natural fear of humans and can cause them to become unusually aggressive. Feeding other wildlife is feeding the food chain for coyotes. To minimize coyote encroachments on your property, **do not feed wildlife**. Other important rules to follow include: bring in pet food and water; secure garbage cans; keep pets on leashes; never approach a coyote, as long as they are not threatened, coyotes will be the first to run away.



Know the Risk - Avoid Amateur Fireworks

The harsh realities of amateur fireworks use too often result in permanent scarring, loss of vision, even dismemberment. The Winnetka Fire Department urges everyone to treat fireworks, whether legal or illegal for consumers, as suitable only for use by trained professionals.

According to the National Fire Protection Association, amateur fireworks use endangers not only the users, but also bystanders, surrounding property, and structures. Pyrotechnic devices ranging from sparklers to aerial rockets cause thousands of fires and serious injuries each year.

Public fireworks displays are the recommended pyrotechnics for your 4th of July celebration. Conducted by trained professionals, these displays are the smartest and safest fireworks alternative for everyone because they are established under controlled settings and regulations.

After these displays, or any other time, children should never pick up fireworks that may be left over. Fireworks that have been ignited and fail to immediately explode or discharge can cause injury because they may still be active.

Children should always tell an adult if they find fireworks rather than picking up smoking or charred fireworks themselves.



TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT THEFT

Each year bicycle thefts account for a major percentage of all thefts reported to the Winnetka Police Department. Many of the bikes reported stolen are left unlocked.

When a bicycle theft is reported, the owner often cannot provide the serial number, and has not registered the bike with the Winnetka Police Department. This makes it very unlikely that a recovered bicycle will be returned to its owner.

Registration only takes a few minutes, and there is no cost. Each bicycle owner registering a bike will receive a serialized registration sticker that should be applied to the bicycle frame. Bicycle registration forms can be obtained at the Winnetka Police Department every day,



on the Village website, or at *T. L. Fritts* in Winnetka, or *RRB Cycles* in Kenilworth.

A number of burglaries to vehicles also occur each year. In most of these cases, vehicles have been left unlocked.

Theft is a costly crime, and results in loss not only for those whose property is stolen but also for the entire community since expensive police resources must be dedicated to investigating it.

Theft is a crime that in many cases can be prevented. The obvious precaution that everyone can and should take is to keep property secured at all times. Having good bicycle locks – and using them – will greatly reduce the number of bicycles that are stolen. Keeping vehicles locked, even when parked inside a garage or in a driveway, will decrease the number that are burglarized and stolen. Garage doors should be kept locked, too – as should house doors and windows when no one is at home.

Auto thefts and burglaries are

often “crimes of opportunity.” All too often the Winnetka Police Department receives reports of money or items, often left in open view, stolen from unlocked vehicles. Many times these crimes are committed by individuals who just happen to be passing by and can’t resist the temptation to take something that is easily within their reach. No matter what the value of the missing property, the police department must conduct a thorough investigation. Money and other valuables should never be left in view inside a vehicle.

Taking simple, common-sense precautions will help reduce the number of thefts that are committed in Winnetka. Minimizing the opportunity for these types of crimes to be committed will help keep our community safe and secure.





Village Adopts Cost-Sharing Plan for Flood Control

A number of older homes in the Village experience periodic basement flooding caused by sewer backups. One of the most cost-effective ways a homeowner can protect their basements from sewer backup is to install an anti-backup device to prevent sewage from backing up into the basement.

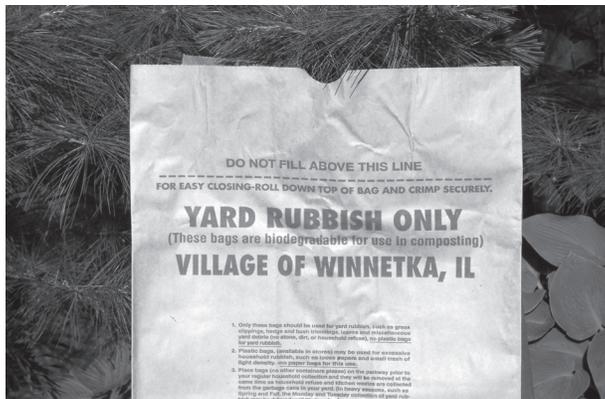
While the Village of Winnetka is not legally responsible for damages resulting

from sewer back-ups in individual residences, the Village believes that it can provide some assistance to residents in protecting their basements from sanitary sewer back-up.

On May 16, 2006, the Village amended the Winnetka Village Code to institute a cost-sharing program for homeowners of single-family homes built before 1970, allowing

owners of eligible single-family properties to apply to the Village for reimbursement of up to \$2,500 toward the cost of the initial installation of an overhead sewer or anti-back-up device.

Please contact the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568, or by e-mail at ebraun@winnetka.org for details.



The Village would like to remind residents that they can purchase yard waste bags on Saturdays at Village Hall from 8:30 am to 12 noon.

Grand Foods also sells Village bags seven days a week during their regular hours of operation.

The cost of the bags is \$2 each.

Summer Street Construction Schedule Update of Village construction projects planned for the summer:

| Street | From | To | Work |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Hazel Lane | Heather Lane | Sumac Lane | Reconstruction |
| Heather Lane | Hickory Lane | Hazel Lane | Reconstruction |
| Hickory Lane | Heather Lane | Sumac Lane | Reconstruction |
| Pine Street | Prospect Avenue | Sheridan Road | Reconstruction |
| Sumac Lane | Hazel Lane | Hickory Lane | Reconstruction |
| Cherry Street | Chestnut | Linden | Rehabilitation |
| Cherry Street | Birch Street | Chestnut | Rehabilitation |
| Cherry Street | Linden | Green Bay | Rehabilitation |
| Cherry Street | Rosewood | Birch Street | Rehabilitation |
| Locust | Pine Street | North End | Rehabilitation |
| Sunset Road | Church Road | Green Bay | Rehabilitation |
| Forest Glen N,S,E,W | Tower Road | North End | Rehabilitation |
| Lake Street | Forest Glen N | Asbury Avenue | Rehabilitation |
| Linden | Cherry Street | Oak Street | Rehabilitation |
| Spruce | Glendale Avenue | Birch Street | Rehabilitation |
| Oak | Sheridan Road | East End | Rehabilitation |
| Oakley | Gordon Terrace | Euclid | Rehabilitation |
| Maple | Ash Street | Cherry Street | Rehabilitation |
| Warwick | Essex Road | Winnetka Avenue | Rehabilitation |
| Summit | Prospect Avenue | Foxdale Avenue | Rehabilitation |
| Chatfield * | Gordon Terrace | West End | Reconst./Sewer |

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

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

* Includes new sanitary sewer.

Periodic progress on these projects are available on the Village's website:

www.villageofwinnetka.org



2006 WINNETKA WATER REPORT

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 This 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 2005

Inorganic Contaminants

| | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic 10/17/05 | <0.001 | Not Applicable | ppm | 0 | 50 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from electronics production wastes. |
| Barium 10/17/2005 | 0.019 | Not Applicable | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride 10/17/2005 | 0.71 | Not Applicable | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge. |
| Nitrate-Nitrite 05/10/2004 | 0.37 | Not Applicable | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (As N) | 0.47 | Not Applicable | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Regulated Contaminates Date Sampled 06/30/2005 | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | 0.6943 | 0.66 – 0.6943 | ppm | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products Date Sampled: 04/18/2005

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 15.6 | 7.5 – 15.6 | ppb | n/a | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 25 | 14 – 25 | ppb | n/a | 80 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| State Regulated Contaminates Date Sampled: 10/17/2005 | | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 5.5 | Not Applicable | ppm | n/a | n/a | No | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration. |

Radioactive Contaminates Date Sampled 10/15/2001

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|----------------|-------|---|---|----|------------------------------|
| Radium-228 | <1.2 | Not Applicable | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
|------------|------|----------------|-------|---|---|----|------------------------------|

Lead and Copper Year Sampled: 9/22/2005

| 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. |

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 | 0.08 | 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.



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'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 either have it tested by an independent lab, or 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.

MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively, and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs became effective January 1, 2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until January 1, 2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchased from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people were required to meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Certain individuals who drink water over many years containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 animal 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 individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals, 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](#)

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 and water depth of the intake pipeline.

Shallower, near-shore intakes are more sensitive to shoreline influences than deep, off-shore, 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. The combination of the land use, storm sewer outfalls and the proximity to the North Shore Channel 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 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. The Great Lakes have a variety of organizations 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 the Water Plant's Superintendent, Patrick Freely, at 847-716-3644.



Winnetka Days Sidewalk Sale is Fri. & Sat. July 14 and July 15 -- 9:00am - 5:00pm.

The Winnetka Chamber of Commerce is “jazzing-up” this year’s Sidewalk Sale with live and recorded jazz music in all three business districts: Hubbard Woods, East & West Elm Street. Come and enjoy great food, some with a New Orleans flavor, games, activities, art, popcorn, face painting, trucks and cars on display, “Elliebee” the clown, and bargains galore!

For detailed schedules and information about jazz performances, contact the *Winnetka Chamber of Commerce* at 847-446-4451 or email: wcc@winnetkachamber.com. All interested Jazz musicians who would like to lend their talent to the Sidewalk Sale are invited to contact the Chamber.

Please note the following changes to the Village’s refuse Collection schedule during the July 4th Holiday week.

Winnetka Village Hall will be closed Tuesday, July 4, and most Village employees will have the day off
Monday, Thursday and Friday Refuse Collection will be as usual.

Tuesday Refuse Collection will be on Wednesday.

Recycling Collection will be on Thursday, July 6



The Winnetka Report

Published by the Winnetka Village Council

Village of Winnetka
510 Green Bay Road
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

Postal Customer
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

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

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 |
| Electric & Water Billing Services | 847.446.9550 |
| Community Development Department | 847.716.3576 |

Winnetka Village Council

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| Village President | |
| Edmund C. Woodbury | 847.501.3525 |
| Village Trustees | |
| David R. Abell | 847.446.1960 |
| Tom Eilers | 847.446.5358 |
| Sandra A. Berger | 847.441.9248 |
| Herb Ritchell | 847.446.3518 |
| Jessica B. Tucker | 847.441.9561 |
| Kenneth L. Behles | 847.441.6676 |