

Winnetka Report

Summer 2005

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Amended Affordable Housing Plan Adopted

On May 10, the Village Council, exercising its recently acquired home rule powers, passed an ordinance that adopts an Amended Affordable Housing Plan for the Village. The Amended Plan directs the Winnetka Plan Commission to undertake a detailed study that includes determining both housing affordability standards and affordable housing goals that reflect the particular characteristics and needs of the Village of Winnetka.

The Amended Plan replaces the initial Affordable Housing Plan, which was adopted on March 15 in compliance with the State's Affordable Housing Planning and Appeal Act ("Act"). The Act required Winnetka and the 48 other "non-exempt" municipalities in the State to adopt an affordable housing plan by April 1, and to file it with the Illinois Housing Development Authority ("IHDA") within 60 days after its adoption.

When the initial plan was adopted, the Village Clerk was directed to postpone its filing until after the Council had the opportunity to consider the April 5 home rule referendum election results. Home rule status would give the Village greater flexibility in identifying and addressing the community's affordable housing needs, because the Act does not preempt home rule powers.

For example, when the initial plan was adopted before the home rule election, the Village was required to choose an affordable housing goal from the three goals permitted by the Act. Thus, the initial goal set by the Village Council was for 15 percent of new development to meet affordability standards set by IHDA and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In addition, while the Act required municipalities to provide incentives for the development of affordable housing, it did not grant any powers to implement incentives.

The Amended Plan takes advantage of the Village's home rule powers to redefine new development as development in multi-family and commercial zoning districts (a definition that is consistent with IHDA's interpretation, but narrower in scope than the very broad definition in the Act). The Amended Plan also refrains from setting a specific numerical or percentage goal for affordable housing development pending completion of the Plan Commission's Study. The Study will collect detailed information about the Village's housing stock, identify affordable housing needs in the Village, recommend specific affordable housing goals for the Village and recommend meaningful development incentives.

The Amended Plan has been filed with IHDA in lieu of the initial plan. The Plan Commission will meet with the Village Council at the June 14 Study Session for an initial discussion of the study process, and will provide a preliminary report to the Village Council in December. Its meetings will be open to the public and will be publicized on the Village's web site: www.villageofwinnetka.org.

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Residents Invited to Post Office Redevelopment Meeting

Residents will have the *first* of several opportunities to share their ideas about the redevelopment of the Post Office site on

**Saturday, June 25 – 10 a.m.
Village Hall, 510 Green Bay Road**

As described in another article in this edition of the *Winnetka Report*, the Village, along with its consultant the Lakota Group, will conduct a series of public input workshops aimed at identifying how the community would like to see the Post Office site redeveloped. Residents are invited to participate in one of these initial workshops.

If you are not able to attend this meeting, there will be other opportunities in the future to provide your input. If you wish to share your ideas regarding the redevelopment with the Post Office Committee and cannot attend the meeting, they may be mailed to Doug Williams, Village Manager, Village Hall, or emailed to dwilliams@winnetka.org.

The Village of Winnetka is Seeking Qualified Men and Women for the Position of Police Officer

An orientation session and written examination, to be conducted jointly with the Village of Northfield, is tentatively scheduled for September 24.

Applications will be available after August 15, and may be picked up in person at the Winnetka or Northfield Village Hall, Winnetka or Northfield Police Department, or downloaded from the Village of Winnetka Website: www.villageofwinnetka.org

More information about the position can be obtained by going to the Police Department section of the Village of Winnetka Website.

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Ad Hoc Post Office Committee

The Village of Winnetka owns the property on Chestnut Street between Elm and Oak Streets that is now occupied by the Post Office and the two adjacent parking lots. In 2009 the Village's lease with the Post Office expires. In anticipation of the expiration of this lease, the Village Council appointed an Ad Hoc Post Office Committee to explore redevelopment options for this site.

This Committee has been charged with the tasks of recommending 1) proposed uses (i.e., institutional, commercial, residential, or some combination thereof) for the site; 2) the appropriate role of the Village with respect to ownership, financial participation, and regulatory oversight; and 3) a process for selecting the developer(s) for the project. In addition, the Committee has been asked to outline design guidelines for the proposed project. The Committee expects to complete its work within the next 18 to 24 months.

Beginning in June and July 2005, and throughout the process, the Post Office Committee will solicit public input. To help facilitate this series of public participation workshops, the Village has entered into a contract with The Lakota Group, a Chicago based planning consultant. The Committee, Village staff, and Lakota plan to hold a series of meetings with various groups that have an interest in seeing how the site is ultimately redeveloped. These groups will include, but are not limited to, the Chamber of Commerce, local merchants, nearby residents, commercial building owners, the Park District, and the Business Community Development Commission.

The Post Office Committee meets at 7:30 p.m. on the first Monday of each month. Its meetings are held in the Council Chambers at Village Hall, 510 Green Bay Road. Interested Winnetkans are encouraged to attend these meetings. There is an opportunity at each meeting for audience members to contribute comments and ask questions.

Updates on the Ad Hoc Post Office Committee's progress will be included in future editions of the *Winnetka Report*. For more information about the Committee and its activities, please contact Michael D'Onofrio, Director of Community Development (email: mdonofrio@winnetka.org; phone: 847-716-3526).

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Winnetka Days – Sidewalk Sale
Friday and Saturday, July 15 and 16
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Hubbard Woods, East and West Elm Streets

Mark your calendar! Bring your family and friends.

Bargains from Winnetka shops and beyond ...

- **Visit Village of Winnetka's Display of Vehicles**
 - **Public Works Department "touch-a-truck"**
 - **Police Department cars**
 - **Fire Department's fire engine**

- **Streets closed**
 - **Chestnut between Spruce and Elm**
 - **Lincoln, just south of Elm with special "kid's corner"**

- **New events include artists, demonstrations, sidewalk chalk painting and face painting**

Sponsored by the Winnetka Chamber of Commerce

www.winnetkachamber.com or 847-446-4451

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Winnetka Caucus Spring Town Meeting

The 2005 Winnetka Caucus Spring Town Meeting will be held on Monday, June 13, at 7:30 p.m., in the Washburne School auditorium.

Major issues affecting our community will be discussed; i.e. Home Rule, Affordable Housing, Post Office redevelopment, new Park District garage, and school finances.

The Chairman of the Post Office Committee will be the featured speaker. Reports will be made by the President of the Village Council, and Park, Library and School Board Presidents.

All Winnetkans should attend this important meeting.

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Village to Perform Parking Study in Elm Street Business Districts

The Village has selected Rich and Associates of Southfield, Michigan, a nationally-known and respected firm, to perform a downtown parking study of the East and West Elm Street Business Districts in advance of the pending re-development of the Post Office block.

The purpose of the parking study is to determine current and future parking needs for the Elm Street Business Districts. The study will assess current parking use and turnover in order to project future parking demand after the Post Office block is redeveloped.

Businesses, shoppers, commuters, and Village residents will all be provided with opportunities to participate in and comment on the study, which will begin in the coming weeks.

The study will be performed at a cost of about \$35,000 and should be completed by the fall. Questions can be directed to the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568 or ssaunders@winnetka.org.

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Celebrate the Fourth of July Winnetka Style!

Fourth of July Weekend activities begin on Saturday, July 2nd

- 8 a.m.** **5 K Race** – Runners meet at the Village Green, rain or shine. Runners can pre-register at the Winnetka Park District offices. Awards will be given to overall male and female winners and individual age group winners for males and females. Pre-registration fee: \$15 Race day registration: \$20
- 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.

Enjoy the Fourth of July Parade on Monday morning – Fourth Fest and 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, Benny the Bull, and more. Enjoy the music of bagpipe and Dixieland bands, and a 100 piece marching band.
- 11 a.m.** **Events on the Green** – Beginning with the flag-raising ceremony, followed by the children's flag parade and family races, there'll be events for all ages.
- 6:30 p.m.** **Fourth Fest, food and entertainment at Duke Childs Field** – Gather your friends and family and pack a picnic or purchase dinner from participating local establishments. Children will be entertained by face painters, a moonwalk, mini golf, and other attractions.
- 7 p.m.** **Pre-fireworks concert at Duke Childs Field** – Enjoy the music of Binder.
- 9:15 p.m.** **The most spectacular fireworks show on the North Shore, complete with musical accompaniment** – The 2005 show will be the biggest and best ever!



Have a Safe and Happy Holiday!



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Major Sewer Rehabilitation Project on Hibbard Road

Beginning in June, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC) will begin a construction project that will have a significant effect on traffic patterns on Hibbard Road during the summer months.

The MWRDGC is a separate governmental body responsible for collection, transport, and treatment of sewage from communities throughout the greater Chicagoland area. The MWRDGC plans to rehabilitate one of their large interceptor sewers running underneath Hibbard Road from Tower Road to Cherry Street, at a depth of about 35 feet. The project involves inserting a liner into the sewer so that the amount of trenching will be limited. However, the liner is very large and a significant amount of preparatory work is needed, including excavation of an access shaft near Pine and Hibbard.

This operation will necessitate **closure of northbound Hibbard Road from Elm Street to Tower Road from early June to mid-August**. South-bound traffic will be maintained throughout, as will side street access. Northbound through traffic will be detoured via Forestway Drive, and northbound local traffic will be detoured via Rosewood Avenue.

This project is not being administered by the Village; however, the Village will take necessary steps to assure that the traffic control plan is properly implemented, and will monitor the detour route with additional Police and Public Works personnel if needed.

Once the Village receives further information about the project, including a detailed schedule, we will provide it to affected residents and post it on the Village's website.

Questions can be directed to the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568, or ssaunders@winnetka.org.

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Notification of Pending State Legislation that Impacts Villages

In its 2004 Village Platform, the Caucus recommended that the Village should solicit but not require email addresses so that it can inform Winnetkans of pending state legislation that could impact them or the Village.

If you would like to receive this notification, please send an email to the Village Manager, dwilliams@winnetka.org.

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The Winnetka Police Department: A Nationally Accredited Police Department

The Winnetka Police Department is nationally accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). This means that the Winnetka Police Department has met compliance with over 400 stringent standards established to promote professionalism for law enforcement agencies.

The goals of CALEA are to:

- strengthen crime prevention and control capabilities;
- formalize essential management procedures;
- establish fair and nondiscriminatory personnel practices;
- improve service delivery;
- solidify interagency cooperation and coordination; and
- boost community and staff confidence in the police agency.

Some of the benefits of CALEA accreditation from a community and government perspective are:

- controlled liability insurance costs;
- stronger defense against lawsuits and unsubstantiated complaints;
- greater accountability within the police department;
- national recognition for excellence.

Accreditation of the Winnetka Police Department is for a period of three years. Every three years, the Department must apply for re-accreditation and submit to a rigorous evaluation of its policies, procedures and practices. Renewal is not automatic, and like all things worth attaining, it takes hard work.

During the month of August, the Winnetka Police Department will again be going through the re-accreditation process. A specially trained team of assessors will spend several days reviewing, auditing and determining continuing compliance with applicable CALEA standards. We are confident that they will once again find the Winnetka Police Department to be a law enforcement agency leader and an example to follow, in the tradition of the Village of Winnetka.

Additional information about CALEA is available on the Internet at www.calea.org.

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Protecting Basements from Flooding

The Village is continuing to work to reduce the incidence of basement flooding. Village actions include replacement, repair or lining of sewers, and inspecting private residences to locate and disconnect sources of stormwater flooding to the sanitary sewer systems. While these actions will continue to reduce the incidence of basement flooding, the Village cannot guarantee that they will completely eliminate the problem. In order to protect your basement, it is necessary that you take actions to retrofit your home with **overhead sewers** or with an appropriate **backflow prevention system**.

Overhead Sewers

Overhead sewer is a construction technique whereby the sewer line exiting the house is placed at an elevation above the basement floor. Any fixtures in the basement, such as laundry tubs, toilets, or floor drains, are then discharged up to the sewer line by means of a pump. All plumbing above the basement level discharges to the sewer line by gravity. This protects the basement by isolating all of the plumbing fixtures, including the floor drains, from the sewer system so that, when backups occur, no sewage can enter the house below the first floor level. Overhead sewer construction has been required on all new houses since 1970, and is something that can in

many cases be constructed in retrofit. It is the most effective method of protecting a basement from sewer backups; however, because of the need to install pumps and re-route plumbing, it can be costly. If you are interested in installing an overhead sewer system, you should contact reputable plumbers for advice and price quotations.

Backflow Prevention

A backflow prevention system consists of a one-way valve that allows sewage to flow out of the house, but prevents sewage from flowing back to the house. Backflow preventers come in many different types of installation; i.e. manual or automatic, with or without a pump, located inside or outside of the house. In general, an automatic system, with a pump, located outside of the house, will provide the best level of protection. If you are interested in installing a backflow prevention system, you should contact reputable plumbers for advice and price quotations.

Appropriate plumbing and/or electrical permits are required prior to installation of these systems. Contact the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568 with any questions you may have about sources or solutions to basement flooding.

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Fire Hydrant Flow Testing

The Winnetka Fire Department will be flow-testing fire hydrants through September. Flow testing will be conducted Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Testing will begin at the north end of Winnetka and continue south until all hydrants have been tested.

Flow testing of fire hydrants aids the Winnetka Fire and Water departments in determining the water system capacities, and is used in pre-planning for emergencies. Fire hydrants are also checked for visibility and accessibility to fire department personnel in the event of a fire. Sediment accumulations are removed from the system during flow testing. You may notice water discoloration for a brief period of time after the flow test in your area. While the water is safe to drink, it can discolor laundry. If you experience discoloration of your water, run your sink for approximately 20 minutes or until the discoloration subsides.

If the water does not become clear after following the procedures described above, please contact the Water Department at 847-716-3558.

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Gasoline-powered Leaf Blowers

According to Village Ordinance, from June 1 through September 30, the use of gasoline-powered leaf blowers is prohibited at all times in Winnetka.

Lawn Sprinkling Hours

As required by the State of Illinois, from May 15 through September 15, sprinkling is allowed only between the hours of 5 and 11 a.m. and 5 and 11 p.m.

Subject to the prior approval of the Director of the Water Department, sprinkling during prohibited hours may be permitted for a limited time for newly sodded or seeded areas of lawn and for the annual activation or repair of sprinkler systems.

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Summer Street Construction Projects

The Village will undertake a number of construction projects during 2005. These projects include the following:

Street	From	To	Work
Park Lane	Maple Street	West End	Reconstruction
Rosewood Avenue	Mt. Pleasant Street	Willow Road	Reconstruction
Chatfield Road*	Gordon Terrace	West End	Reconstruction
Westmoor Road	Green Bay Road	Rosewood Avenue	Rehabilitation
Glendale Avenue	Mt. Pleasant Street	Willow Road	Reconstruction

Arbor Vitae Road	Pine Street	Elm Street	Rehabilitation
Hawthorn Lane	Wilson Avenue	Sheridan Road	Reconstruction
Winnetka Avenue	Church Road	Sheridan Road	Rehabilitation

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

Residents of streets affected by this work will receive more detailed information, including scheduling, once the contracts have been bid and awarded. Questions can be directed to the Public Works Department at 847-716-3568.

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Mulching and Your Landscape

One of the most important plant care practices homeowners can do for their landscapes is mulch. Mulch adds an organic layer around trees and plants which serves many purposes such as: conserving soil moisture (especially important in drought conditions), moderating soil temperatures in summer and winter, and preventing “mower and weed-whipper blight” around the base of trees.

Mulching is especially beneficial to trees. Removing grass near trees helps trees by reducing competition for water, air and nutrients. Weed-whipper damage is very harmful to trees because it tears into the bark, allowing insects, decay and disease to enter into the trees, and damages the trees’ vascular system. In areas that are mulched, fewer weeds will grow, eliminating the need to weed-whip.

The most common mulch materials are wood chips and shredded bark, both readily available from your local garden center, landscaper or nursery. A doughnut shaped layer of mulch 2 to 4 inches deep, spread over as large an area as possible, is recommended for trees. Mulch may need to be replenished annually – check levels periodically.

Be careful not to pile the mulch too high around the base of the tree. This is called *volcano mulching* and is a serious problem for the tree because it damages the bark and leaves it open to disease, decay and insect infestation. Correct mulching, along with periodic watering, is the best care that you can give your trees. It will help them live a long and healthy life.

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Care of Parkway

A reminder to residents: It is illegal to attach address signs, ropes, swings, wires, bird houses, flag posts, outdoor lighting or any other device to parkway trees. Nails, screws and other fasteners cause injury and wounding, which serve as entry points for decay and insects to spread internally within the trees.

Also, the Village requires permits to plant material other than grass and Village-approved tree species within parkway areas. Building tree pits, planters or having brick borders in the parkway also require Village permits. For more information, contact the Village Forester at 847-716-3535.

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The Winnetka Water Plant 2004 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004

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 2004

Inorganic Contaminants

	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	0.8	Not Applicable	ppb	0	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from electronics production wastes.
Barium	0.02	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	1.32	1.14 – 1.32	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate-Nitrite	0.37			Not Applicable		ppm 10	10 No Runoff from tanks;
	fertilizer use; Leaching from septic Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.						
Nitrate (As N)	0.37			Not Applicable		ppm 10	10 No Runoff from tanks; Sewage;
	fertilizer use; Leaching from septic						
Chlorine					0.76	0 – 0.76	ppm MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4No Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminates

Disinfection By-Products

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	19.4	15.2 – 19.4	ppb	n/a	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	34.8	22.5 – 34.8	ppb	n/a	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
State Regulated Contaminates							
Sodium	7.4	6.9 – 7.4	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in wa softener regeneration.

Radioactive Contaminates Date Sampled 10/15/2001

Beta Emitters	2	Not Applicable	mR/Yr	0	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 9/30/2002

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	<5 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

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

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

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. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years 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.

EPA considers 50 pci/l to be a level of concern for beta particles.

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 animals or from 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 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).

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

Susceptibility is defined as the likelihood for the source water(s) of a public water system to be contaminated at concentrations that would pose a concern. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of a community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. With this in mind, a workgroup from the Great Lakes States was organized to develop a protocol for assessing the Great Lakes. The mission of the Great Lakes Protocol was to develop a consistent procedure allowing the flexibility necessary to properly conduct source water assessments of our Great Lakes drinking water sources. This flexibility will take into account the variability of these sources and site-specific concerns for determination of source sensitivity and susceptibility (Illinois EPA 1999). Sensitivity is defined as the intrinsic ability of surface water to be isolated from contaminants by the physical attributes of the hydrologic or geologic setting (Illinois EPA, 1999). The two factors used for this zone that affect the sensitivity of Great Lakes intakes are the length of the intake pipeline and the water depth of the intake. The shallower, near shore intakes are more sensitive to shoreline influences than the off shore, deep intakes. Using the Sensitivity Analysis from the Great Lakes Protocol and the Winnetka water supply information, the sensitivity for both Winnetka's active intakes is considered moderate. Because of this, the critical assessment zones have been determined to be the area within 2,000 feet around each of the intakes. As indicated by the sensitivity analysis, Winnetka's primary intake (IEPA# 01299) is located far enough offshore that shoreline impacts are not considered a significant factor on water quality. However, the secondary intake (IEPA# 0109) is close to shore and may be influenced by potential sources of contamination including the boat launch located within the property of the water treatment plant. In addition, the combination of the land use, storm sewer outfalls and the proximity to the North Shore Channel would add to the susceptibility of both intakes.

At certain times of the year the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows from the North Shore Channel. If the near shore currents are flowing in a northerly direction, contaminants from these flows could migrate to Winnetka's intakes and compromise water quality. However, it should be stressed that treatment employed by Winnetka's water treatment plant is protective of its consumers, as noted by the facility's finished water quality history. The best way to ensure a safe source of drinking water for a water supply is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of the watershed is urban, a majority of watershed protection activities described in this document are aimed at this

purpose. Citizens must be aware that activities around their houses may have a negative impact on their source water. The main efforts on the immediate community should be an awareness of storm water drains and the direct link to the Lake within the identified Lake Michigan watershed. A proven best management practice for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling, along with an educational component that relates the proper storage, disposal and use of potential contaminants is necessary to keep the Lake a safe reliable source of drinking water. Also, water supply officials from Winnetka are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination regarding water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) is frequently discussed during the associations quarterly meetings. Lake Michigan, as well as all the Great Lakes, also has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

The Winnetka Water Plant staff prepared this report. Laboratory test results were supplied by the Winnetka Water Plant and the Illinois EPA. For more information, call 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.

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WINNETKA VILLAGE HALL WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY, JULY 4, AND MOST VILLAGE EMPLOYEES WILL HAVE THE DAY OFF.

Please note the following adjustments to the Village's refuse collection schedule during the 4th of July Holiday week.

*Monday's refuse collection will be made on Tuesday, July 5
Tuesday's refuse collection will be made on Wednesday, July 6
Thursday and Friday refuse collections will not be affected*

Recycling collections will be made on Thursday, July 7

Please remember to keep refuse container lids secure to prevent animals from getting into your trash. A secure lid also prevents trash from being blown around the Village on windy days.

INSIDE: COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF FOURTH OF JULY HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

Have a Safe and Happy Fourth!

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