

# WASHINGTON

# TODAY

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Official Newsletter for the City of Washington, Illinois

Spring 2011

*From the desk of Mayor Gary W. Manier*



I continue to hold my “Coffee with the Mayor” on the first Saturday of each month. I want to thank the owners of Lindy’s Downtown Market, Maria’s and Lori’s Kitchen Store for graciously hosting events over the past several months and providing delicious food for all attendees. My thanks to State Representative Keith Sommer, Peoria Mayor Jim Ardis, East Peoria Mayor Dave Mingus and Morton Mayor Norm Durlinger for attending as well. Please watch for announcements regarding future “Coffee with the Mayor” locations and plan to attend.

Congratulations to the WCHS JV Scholastic Bowl Team on its first place finish in Peoria Area Scholastic Bowl League Season Competition and its overall season record of 20-5. All team members should be rightfully proud of their accomplishments. Thanks for your stellar performance in representing Washington Community High School and the City of Washington.

The city has recently adopted its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 2011. Like everyone else, the city has seen a dip in its revenues over the last several years, but has managed to successfully weather the economic downturn so far. Hopefully, the worst is behind us and better days are in sight. The budget can be viewed on-line at the city’s web page: [www.washington-illinois.org](http://www.washington-illinois.org).

After a difficult winter, longer days and warming weather conditions are drawing residents out-of-doors. Motorists are reminded to watch for children playing, bikers, runners and walkers.

2011 Washington Day Banquet Award Recipients included Harold West (Washingtonian), Johnson Accounting (Outstanding Business) and Washington Community Bank (Business Beautification). Congratulations to each recipient and all nominees. You represent the best of the Washington business community.

Several major roadway projects continue to progress. Construction work on the Summit Road extension between Route 8 and Centennial has resumed. Utility relocation and final planning for the upgrade of IL Route 8 is proceeding as planned as well. These projects are the result of the joint collaboration of the Cities of Washington and East Peoria, Washington Township, Tazewell County, and the Illinois Department of Transportation.

My sincere condolences are extended to the families of former Mayor Ron Marshall, former Alderman Edgar “Gabby” Marsh and local attorney/developer Mel Moehle. All three residents left lasting impressions on the city and on the lives of area residents. They will be missed and always remembered.

*Together we can...together we will!*



God Bless Washington,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gary W. Manier".

Gary W. Manier  
Mayor

## **MARK YOUR CALENDARS!**



Annual Spring Brush Pickup Service begins Monday, May 16<sup>th</sup>

Washington Cherry Festival begins Wednesday, June 1<sup>st</sup> and ends Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>

Heartland Pride-Taste of Washington on Tuesday, July 19<sup>th</sup>, 5:00-8:00 p.m.





# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Washington IL-1790750-For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the WASHINGTON water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by WASHINGTON is Groundwater (Sankoty Aquifer).

For more information regarding this report, contact the City of Washington Water Department at 309-444-8292.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Source of Drinking Water

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from 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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Source Water Assessment Summary

The City of Washington (Facility Number 1790750) obtains its water from five community water supply wells. Well #6, Well #7, Well #8, Well #11, and Well #12 (Illinois EPA #55018, #55019, #55020, #01447, and #01522, respectively). If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend our regularly scheduled meetings on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the meeting room at Washington District Library. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 309-444-8292. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

To determine Washington's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, ten potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Washington community water supply wells. These include a construction/demolition co., a grain elevator, an electrical generator/substation, a machine shop/shed, two below ground fuel storages, two vehicle sales, and two stores/sales. **Based on information obtained from Washington water supply officials, the following facilities, also indicated as potential sources in the site data table, are either located further than 1,000 feet from the wells or do not exist:** Remote Services, D&J Signs, City of Washington, Dick Gaunt Trucking Excavating, Northern Tazewell Fire Protection District, J&G Real Estate Investments, Inc., Clark Oil & Refining, Marathon Oil Co., American Allied Railway Equipment, Westside Amoco, Caterpillar Inc., Illico Independent Oil Co., Genuine Parts Co., Todds Service Center, and Illinois Department of Transportation. Also, City Hall machine shop/shed should be a public works garage.

Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Washington Wells #6, #7, #8, #11, and #12 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells.

In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Washington's community water supply wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; there is a hydrogeologic barrier that restricts pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. However, having stated this, the U.S. EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aquifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination.

### **Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2010**

#### **Lead and Copper**

Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.56 ppm	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Definitions:** The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**ppm:** milligrams per litre or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb:** micrograms per litre or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**pCi/L:** picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

**na:** not applicable.

**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
CHLORINE	.8	0.6-1.06	ppm	mrdlg=4	mrdl=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)*	3	2.7-2.7	ppb	no goal	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TRIHALOMETHANES (TThm)*	16	16-16	ppb	no goal	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.							
<b>Inorganic Contaminants – Collection Date for Arsenic, Barium, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, Sodium, &amp; Zinc is 03/10/2009</b>							
ARSENIC	1.98	1.98-1.98	ppb	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
BARIUM	0.248	0.248-0.248	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLOURIDE	0.412	0.412-0.412	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.14	0-0.14	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
IRON	2.81	2.81-2.81	ppm	na	1	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
MANAGANESE	101	101-101	ppb	150	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
SODIUM	10600	10600-10600	ppm	na	na	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
<b>Radioactive Contaminants – Collection Date 10/16/2008</b>							
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	2.2	1.5-2.2	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides – Collection Date 6/11/2009</b>							
Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	0.64	0.64-0.64	ppb	0	6	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

## CITY COUNCIL APPROVES 2011 STREET MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The City Council recently awarded the bid for the 2011 Motor Fuel Tax Street Maintenance Program to R.A. Cullinan & Son, Inc. at a cost of \$383,115.11. Seal coat street sections are listed below.

STREET	FROM	TO	STREET	FROM	TO
Mallard Way	Kingsbury	Kingsbury	Kensington	Westminster	North End
Agnes	Kingsbury	Kelsey	Kern	Cummings	East of Wildwood
Anne	Kingsbury	Kelsey	Kingsbury	Cummings	Dallas
Anthony Ct.	Grandyle	End	Labrador Way	Kingsbury	North End
Bauer Frntge Rd	Hillcrest	180' East	Lawson	Jessie	William
Bishops Ct	Dallas	End	Mackenzie	Grandyle	West End
Brown	Cruger	Calvin	Mackenzie	Grandyle	Kingsbury
Calvin	Nofsinger	West End	Mallard Way	Kingsbury	South End
Countryview Ct	Kern	End	Market	Peoria	Zinser
Debates	Kingsbury	North End	Mitchell	Agnes	Anne
Debates	Kelsey	South End	Mitchell	Anne	Simon
Devonshire Rd	Main	Wilshire (W)	Mitchell	Simon	Dallas
Devonshire Rd	Wilshire (W)	Westminster (S)	Patricia	Kingsbury	South End
Devonshire Rd	Westminster (S)	Cruger Rd	Patricia	Kingsbury	North End
Dixon	William	Kern	Patricia	Kelsey	South End
Drake	Kingsbury	North End	Pintail	Kingsbury	Drake
Elgin	Washington Rd	NE 380'	Retriever Ln	Labrador	Drake
Ernest St	Washington Rd	RR Tracks	S Cummings	100' S Wash Rd	701 S Cummings
Fountaindale Ct	Kensington	End	S Cummings	701 S Cummings	South End
Glouster	Westminster	North End	Simon	Kingsbury	Kelsey
Grandyle	Rec. Trail	Kingsbury	Stephanie Ct	Kingsbury	North End
Grandyle	Kingsbury	Kelsey	Streamwood Ct	Kern	End
Grandyle	Kelsey	North End	W Jefferson	Elgin	West End
Herman Essig Dr	Washington Rd	325' East	Westminster	Dallas	Kensington
Hillcrest Dr	Washington Rd	Kern	Wildwood Ct	Kern	End
Jessie	Kern	William	William	Jessie	Dixon
Jonathan	Kelsey	Grandyle	Zinser	Wood	Market
Kelsey	Simon	Patricia	Zinser	Wood	Peoria St
Kensington	Holborn	Westminster			

Reach us by phone at 444-3196 or Website at [www.washington-illinois.org](http://www.washington-illinois.org)

**Mayor**  
Gary Manier

**Aldermen**

Robert Brucks, <i>Ward I</i>	Alan Howerter, <i>Ward III</i>
Jim Newman, <i>Ward I</i>	Dave Dingleline, <i>Ward III</i>
Carol Moss, <i>Ward II</i>	James Gee, Jr., <i>Ward IV</i>
Todd Clanin, <i>Ward II</i>	Gene Schneider, <i>Ward IV</i>

**City Officials**

Bob Morris, *City Administrator*  
Pat Brown, *City Clerk*  
Ellen Dingleline, *City Treasurer*

**City of Washington**  
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