

WASHINGTON

TODAY

Vol.11 No. 1

Official Newsletter for the City of Washington, Illinois

Summer 2010

From the desk of Mayor Gary W. Manier



We were proud to dedicate our new City Hall on April 25th. Mayors from the cities of Peoria, Pekin, East Peoria, and Morton joined Washington residents in touring the new facility. The finished product has resulted in the following benefits: the Washington District Library sold an unused building; the once-vacant library building has been returned to productive use; and space for the Police Department will double after the completion of planned renovations to the first floor of the former City Hall.

Governor Sarah Palin's visit to Five Points Washington for the Inaugural Washington Leadership Guest Speaker Series was a resounding success, selling out on the first day. Congratulations to the organizers and staff for a well-run event that was appreciated by both Governor Palin and all attendees. Visit the Five Points web site for other scheduled events: <http://fivepointswashington.org>.

Mark your calendar! I am hosting a "Coffee with the Mayor" on the first Saturday of each month, excluding holidays, from 8 am until 10 am at City Hall. No need to schedule an appointment...free free to stop by at your convenience.

The city's budget for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 2010 totals about \$21 million, down by 3.3% from last year. Despite the economic downturn, the city is committed to living within its means. I commend the City Council, City Treasurer, City Administrator and staff for their collective efforts in maintaining services while preserving sound fiscal practices in these difficult times.

Twenty-three Washington High School students participated in Student Government Day on May 13th. Organized by City Clerk Pat Brown, Student Government Day exposes high school students to the duties, responsibilities and challenges facing local governmental bodies. During the morning session, students learn about local government, meet local elected and appointed officials, and briefly tour public facilities. A mock City Council meeting conducted during the afternoon session challenges students to deal with the varied problems facing elected officials and staffs.

Thanks to the VFW and American Legion for their role and support in Memorial Day services. Be forever mindful that freedom and liberty are not without sacrifice. At every opportunity, remind our military personnel, past and present, of our abiding gratitude for their service to our country.

Special kudos to... *Don Dempsey* who is stepping down from the Washington Police Pension Board after 28 years of service...*Rita Fischbach* for successfully leading the Fifth Annual Take Pride in Washington Clean-up...*Dylan Reel* for winning a second consecutive state wrestling championship.

Delmar Cunningham and *Lowell Williams* recently passed away. Delmar served on the Washington Council for 14 years. Lowell served with the Northern Tazewell Fire Protection District for 55 years. Both were dedicated public servants and will be missed by many...remember their families in your thoughts and prayers.

School is out! Drive defensively and watch for children at play in the coming summer months. Monitor your speed and remember that, unless otherwise posted, the maximum allowable speed on city streets is 25 mph.

Together we can...together we will!



God Bless Washington,

A blue ink signature of Gary W. Manier.

Gary W. Manier
Mayor



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Washington IL-1790750-For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009



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 Ground.

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, 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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. Wells #6, #7, #8, #11, and #12 (Illinois EPA #55018, #55019, #55020, #01447, and #01522, respectively). If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. 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 2009

Lead and Copper

Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th 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.
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
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

CHLORINE	1.8	0.2-1.8	ppm	mrdlg=4	mrcl=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	7	4-10.7	ppb	no goal	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TRICHALOMETHANES (TTHM)*	20	20-20	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.

Inorganic Contaminants – Collection Date for Arsenic, Barium, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, Sodium, & Zinc is 07/24/2008

ARSENIC	2.4	2.4-2.4	ppb	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
BARIUM	0.38	0.37-0.38	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLOURIDE	0.37	0.36-0.37	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.12	0-0.12	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
ZINC	0.013	0.0076-0.013	ppm	5	5	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories
IRON	2.9	2.8-2.9	ppm	na	1	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
MANAGANESE	75	74-75	ppb	150	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
SODIUM	65	62-65	ppm	na	na	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

Radioactive Contaminants – Collection Date 10/16/2008

COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	2.2	1.5-2.2	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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WASHINGTON CENSUS 2010 – “EVERYBODY COUNTS”

The 2010 U.S. Census is getting closer to wrapping up. Each resident should have received a form in the mail in March. The City has one of the highest response rates in the region. However, in order to receive responses from EVERY household, the Census Bureau has been going door-to-door to all of those that had not mailed a form in. This is an important endeavor that impacts how much money the city is allocated for infrastructure and public services. Each census worker takes an oath for life to protect the confidentiality of census responses. Here are a few helpful reminders to keep in mind:

- ◆ Census workers will carry a white badge with a Department of Commerce watermark/logo.
- ◆ Census workers will NEVER ask to enter a home and will NEVER ask for a monetary donation.
- ◆ Census workers will only ask the questions on the census form, and will not ask for any social security, immigration, bank account, political party affiliation, or credit card information.
- ◆ If you are in doubt that the person at your door is a census worker, then you can ask the enumerator for the phone number and name of their supervisor, they are required to provide this information if asked. Please call the Peoria Local Census Office at 309-550-9220 if you are still unsure.
- ◆ If no one is home, the census worker will leave a Notice of Visit Form and will include their name and phone number for you to call to set an appointment for them to come back. Attempts will be made a total of six times, three visits and three phone calls.
- ◆ If a resident has already filled out a form, gotten a visit, or received a phone call and are contacted again, please be patient. There are a number of quality checks in this system and it is possible for a resident to be contacted more than once.
- ◆ There are also census workers canvassing the city collecting information for the American Community Survey and a health survey. They will be asking different questions than the 10-question census form, but your personal information is still protected. These census workers will still have an ID, be able to provide their supervisor's information, and they will never ask you any social security, immigration, bank account, political party affiliation or credit card information. If you are unsure, you can call 1-800-865-6384 to find out if they are a part of another survey.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!



Heartland Pride-Taste of Washington on the Square, Tuesday, July 20th, 5:00-8:00 p.m.

Washington Night with the Peoria Chiefs - Saturday, August 7th, 5:30-9:30 p.m.

Washington Fine Arts Festival in Washington Park, Sat. & Sun., August 14th & 15th, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.



Reach us by phone at 444-3196 or Email at cityhall@ci.washington.il.us
Visit us on the Web: www.washington-illinois.org

Mayor
Gary Manier

Aldermen

Robert Brucks, *Ward I* Alan Howerter, *Ward III*
Jim Newman, *Ward I* Dave Dingledine, *Ward III*
Donald Brubaker, *Ward II* James Gee, Jr., *Ward IV*
Todd Clanin, *Ward II* Gene Schneider, *Ward IV*

City Officials

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

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