

WASHINGTON

TODAY

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Official Newsletter for the City of Washington, Illinois

Spring/Summer 2009

From the desk of Mayor Gary W. Manier



Bob Gordon and Carol Moss were recently recognized for their distinguished careers with the City of Washington. Bob has served as City Treasurer since 1981 and Carol as City Clerk since 1985. Both retired at the conclusion of their terms last month. Despite the changing faces and evolving challenges at City Hall during their tenure, their unwavering dedication and loyalty to Washington's residents, fellow elected officials, and the city staff was a constant.

Please join me in congratulating and welcoming Ellen Dingledine, newly elected City Treasurer, and Pat Brown, newly elected City Clerk. I am confident that each will capably fulfill their new responsibilities.

Paul and Shirley Lukavich were deserving winners of the Good Neighbor Award at the 2009 Cherry Festival. Generosity permeated their daily lives. While saddened by Paul's recent death, it was fitting to recognize his and Shirley's many contributions to friends, neighbors and community. Among their other accomplishments, the Lukavich's ran the Fire School Training program at ICC for 25 years. Paul was also an EMT and Rescue Squad Chief for the Washington Volunteer Fire Department.

The city has an ambitious capital improvement program underway this year. Several major roadway projects highlight the program: the reconstruction of N. Cummings Road between Hwy 24 and Oakridge Park, the completion of the Kern Road extension linking Hillcrest Drive to Cummings, the replacement of the Lincoln Avenue bridge, the resurfacing of Wilmor between Jefferson and Westgate and the construction of drainage and sidewalk improvements along Washington Road between Cummings and Gilman. The city has been planning and saving for these projects for many years. Please exercise special caution when driving through work zones and detours as children may be present.

The reconstruction of Illinois Route 8 between Summit and McClugage remains the city's top state highway improvement. Members of the City Council and I continue to lobby state officials for funding, particularly in light of the pending state Capital Bill. While engineering design for the planned highway improvement is currently underway, supplemental funding will be required for right-of-way acquisition, utility relocation and roadway construction.

We mourn the passing of Gary Moehle and Dana Franz. Gary served on the Washington Planning Commission for over 24 years. Dana was a volunteer with the Washington Fire Department for 18 years. Gary and Dana exemplified the best of Washington's citizenry. Both were lost far too young and will be missed.

Another school year has come to a close. Graduations mark new beginnings for High School Seniors and Eighth graders. Take the time to thank the many educators that play a daily role in the education of our children. Most adults can quickly name that special teacher that made a difference in their lives. We owe educators our gratitude and our recognition of the dignity of the teaching profession.

Together we can...together we will!



God Bless Washington,

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

Gary W. Manier
Mayor

CONTINUE TO VISIT OUR WEBSITE! – www.washington-illinois.org



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Washington IL-1790750-For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008



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).

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 2008

Lead and Copper **Date Sampled: 7/6/2006**

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	1 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.58 ppm	0	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 (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow. 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>.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.

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

ug/l or 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
CHLORINE	2.5	0.5-2.5	ppm	mrdlg=4	mrdl=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	10	8.8-12.4	ppb	no goal	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHm)*	21	17.3-22	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							
BARIUM	0.095	0.054-0.095	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLOURIDE	1.1	0.89-1.1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.068	0-0.068	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	1.4	0-1.4	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
IRON	0.15	0-0.15	ppm	na	1	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
MANAGANESE	24	18-24	ppb	150	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
SODIUM	97	78-97	ppm	na	na	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Radioactive Contaminants							
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	1.5	1.5-1.5	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DEVELOPMENT HAPPENINGS



The building staff has issued 23 new residential building permits through mid-May 2009 with an estimated construction value of more than \$5 million. Each of the residential permits issued this year has been for single-family construction. As the busy construction season begins, permit activity will increase, though the number of permits issued is expected to be lower than in recent years due to the economic downturn. One commercial/industrial permit has been issued so far this year.

We encourage you to check out all of the great Washington businesses and to shop local!

RECENTLY ADOPTED ORDINANCES



- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 99 – Raffles, to increase the maximum price for raffle chances
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 96 – Nuisances, §96.05 Abatement Procedure, 96.99 Penalty
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 90 – Abandoned Vehicles and Equipment, §90.01, 90.02, 90.03, 90.04, 90.05, 90.07, 90.12, 90.13, 90.99
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 160 – Building Code, §160.003, 160.004
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 101 – Seizure & Impounding of Vehicles, §101.005, 101.006, 101.008
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 112 – Alcoholic Beverages, §112.02, 112.02A, 112.04, 112.04A, 112.99
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 32 – Departments, Boards, and Commissions, §32.072 Promotional Eligibility Lists
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 112 – Alcoholic Beverages, §112.20 (J) Number of Licenses
- ◆ Adopting Budget for FY09-10 – available on City Website, click on Hot Topics
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 154 – adding new §154.080, Planned Unit Developments
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 112 – Alcoholic Beverages, §112.20 (M) Number of Licenses
- ◆ Special Use – to allow outside vehicle storage & other outside storage at 405-407 Muller Road
- ◆ Amending code – Chapter 101 – Seizure and Impounding of Vehicles, §101.005 Preliminary Hearing

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!



Heartland Pride-Taste of Washington on the Square, Tuesday, July 21st, 5:00-8:00 p.m.

Washington Night with the Peoria Chiefs - Saturday, August 8th, 6:30-9:30 p.m.

Washington Annual Fine Arts Festival on the Square, August 15th & 16th, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. & noon-5:00 p.m.



Reach us by phone at 444-3196 or Email at cityhall@ci.washington.il.us
Website Address: 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*

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

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