

WASHINGTON *TODAY*

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Official Newsletter for the City of Washington, Illinois

Summer 2015

From the desk of Mayor Gary W. Manier



I'm still pleased with our re-building process and Lada and I have had the privilege of attending several open houses and appreciate the hospitality we've received. It's great to see people continue to move back home almost every day. The landscaping is progressing and our neighborhoods are looking great!

I would like to recognize Ward IV Alderman Gene Schneider who has resigned after 7 years of dedicated service. I was proud to recommend to the Council the appointment of Travis Maxwell to serve the remainder of Alderman Schneider's Ward IV term, which expires in May of 2017. We want to wish both Gene and Travis the very best moving forward.

I would like to extend congratulations to the following for their accomplishments this year:

- ◆ Washington Middle School 8th Grade Boys Basketball, State Champions;
- ◆ Washington Panther Wrestling Team, 2nd Place in State;
- ◆ Washington Panther Wrestler's State Champions: Elijah Oliver, Randy Meneweather, and Jacob Warner;
- ◆ Washington Community High School student Tanner Van De Meer, the recipient of a State Innovation Award naming him one of the most innovative high school students in Illinois;
- ◆ Washington Community High School Band and Choral, State Champions; and
- ◆ Washington Lady Panthers 3-A State Softball Champions.

We will never forget what our churches did for our community following the November 17, 2013 tornado. It is with very mixed emotions that we are saying farewell to several of those pastors: Pastor John Hauck of Evangelical United Methodist is moving to another position in Paxton, Illinois; Pastor Tom Goodell of Crossroads United Methodist is moving to another position in Pontiac Illinois; and Associate Pastor Casey Taylor of Crossroads United Methodist is moving to another position in Sumner, Illinois. We wish them the very best and will never forget their prayers, compassion, and thoughtfulness during our most difficult times. We've been truly blessed to have had them serve our community.

A special thanks to everyone who took part in organizing and/or participating in the 2015 Memorial Day celebration! It is always an honor to remember those who lost their lives in service to our country.

The city's roadway restoration program within our subdivisions will begin before the end of June. Continue to check the city website at www.ci.washington.il.us for updates as they become available to us. Also, please remember to watch out for children playing now that school is out and have a fun and enjoyable summer!

I would also like to extend a THANK YOU to Tony Griffin, Gary Jacobs, and Ty Slonneger who work in the City's building department for their outstanding work in the recovery process and for all the work they do each and every day to help our residents and our community!

Together we can...together we will!



God Bless Washington,

Gary W. Manier

Gary W. Manier
Mayor



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Washington IL—1790750—For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014



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 1st and 3rd 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.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2014

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/11/2012	1.3	1.3	0.68	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	7/11/2012	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products – Collection Date for Chlorine is 12/31/2014 and 2014 for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes							
CHLORINE	1	0.6-1.1	ppm	mrldg=4	mrdl=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	12	0-17.2	ppb	no goal	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TRIHALOMETHANES (TThm)*	18	1.248-30.14	ppb	no goal	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*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 barium, fluoride, iron, manganese, nitrate & sodium is 2014							
BARIUM	0.064	0.052-0.064	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	1.08	1.02-1.08	ppm	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
IRON	0.17	0-0.17	ppm	na	1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
MANGANESE	21	0-21	ppb	150	150	No	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.09	0-0.09	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM	120	96-120	ppm	na	na	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Radioactive Contaminants – Collection Date 2014							
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	1.575	0.939-1.575	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	1.02	0.474-1.02	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DEVELOPMENT HAPPENINGS



Since the November 17, 2013, tornado, the building staff has issued 468 residential rebuild permits and three commercial rebuild permits. Additionally, 396 permits have been issued for building repairs for a grand total of 867 tornado-related building permits. Of the hundreds of homes destroyed, 402 of them are now occupied. Over \$130 million in construction value is attributed to repairs or rebuilds. Thanks to all of our residents, businesses, and contractors for their patience and diligence with the rebuilding of Washington!

City staff issued 44 new residential permits and six commercial/industrial permits in 2014. Through May 2015, 22 residential permits and four commercial/permits have been granted. Staff has been encouraged at the level of building activity while the tornado rebuilding continues.

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

WASHINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS

We had a very successful Good Neighbor Days week. The rain and cool temperatures slowed things down and made parking difficult for a period of time, but everyone seemed to be very understanding and cooperative.



We had a somewhat tense situation when a 14 year old boy with Asperger's went missing and was eventually found. On behalf of the Department, I wish to thank the Tazewell County, Peoria County and McLean County Search and Rescue Teams for their assistance in searching for the missing boy. I would also like to thank the numerous civilian volunteers, the Red Cross, and

Roland Manor Baptist Church for their assistance as well.

With summer here, please remember to watch for bicyclists and motorcyclists as you are driving around town as they are more prevalent this time of year. Also, for those who have swimming pools, please make certain you have proper supervision of young children who are playing in or around the pool. Have a safe and wonderful summer!

LAWN MOWING SEASON IS HERE



Be reminded that grass clippings cannot be deposited into the street along your property. Disposal of grass clippings result in obstructed storm sewers, which can create a serious problem. If grass clippings are deposited into the street, we ask that you sweep them and either use as mulch or dispose of as you would your landscape waste. Your cooperation will help ensure that storm

sewers in your area are working as they were designed to do. Thank you!

Reach us by phone at 444-3196 or Website at www.ci.washington.il.us

Mayor
Gary Manier

Aldermen

Robert Brucks, *Ward I* Dave Dingledine, *Ward III*
Mike Brownfield, *Ward I* Brian Butler, *Ward III*
Carol Moss, *Ward II* James Gee, Jr., *Ward IV*
Tyler Gee, *Ward II* Travis Maxwell, *Ward IV*

City Officials
City Administrator
Pat Brown, *City Clerk*
Ellen Dingledine, *City Treasurer*

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