



# Village of Bloomington *Almanac*

SPECIAL EDITION

Spring 2006

## *In this issue . . . .*

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## **Pavement Overlay, Road Reconstruction Included In Summer 2006 Road Construction Program**

### **Pavement Reconstruction**

Road reconstruction will be done on Hearthside Drive and 212 to 220 Stanyon Lane; this includes removal and replacement of the existing asphalt pavement including curbs and gutters, and road base. The new roadway will be the same width as the existing road; no widening is planned. All work is funded 100% by the Village.

This work will begin mid-June and will take approximately 2 1/2 months to complete. During construction, Hearthside Drive will be closed to through traffic. If you live in the construction zone, or on one of the adjacent streets you will be permitted to proceed past the barricades to reach your residence.



Motorists are advised to use alternate routes around the construction zone to avoid delays. Local detour signage consisting of "Road Construction Ahead" signs will be posted prior to construction.

As part of the work the Village will be installing a depressed curb at each driveway. This means the "bump" at the curb of each driveway is being eliminated, and a smooth transition from the street to each driveway will be constructed. The Village will also be reconstructing the driveway aprons, that is, the concrete driveway between the sidewalk and the curb, as part of the project.

### **Pavement Overlay**

Overlay maintenance consists of pavement patching, curb and gutter repairs to correct drainage deficiencies, storm sewer repairs and a new asphalt road surface. *(continued on page 3)*

**Historical Society  
Garage Sale  
Set for  
May 11 & 12**

The Bloomingdale Historical Society is planning its annual Garage Sale for Thursday and Friday, May 11 & 12.

The sale will run 9-5 on both days at 120 S. Third Street.

Anyone interested in donating items for the sale can do so on Wednesday, May 10 at the site from 1-4 p.m.

Proceeds of the sale will go toward renovation of the old Village Hall at Third and Lake.

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**Village of Bloomingdale**

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**671-5600**

**Farewell to the Chief**

It's been 33 years since Gary Schira began working for the Bloomingdale Police Department – hired in 1972 by the "Police Committee," consisting of current Chief John Potempa and three trustees. Bloomingdale's force at that time consisted of six full-time officers plus some part-timers. Gary has many recollections of those early days when Schick Road was a gravel road and there was nothing past Indian Lakes Resort. Police work back then consisted largely of traffic enforcement even though the only traffic light was at Bloomingdale and Lake. "It was kind of slow," he recalls. "You'd have to think of things to do." Which, of course, they did. But those are stories for another place and time.



In 1976, the same year he and his wife Mariann made their home here in Bloomingdale, Gary was promoted to sergeant. He found he really liked the management side of law enforcement and went back to school to earn a Bachelor's degree in criminal justice management, then a Master's in public administration. Gary acknowledges one of the proudest times in his life was when he was promoted to Police Chief in 1983.

Being a resident and raising his family here, Gary came to know many residents and business people personally. He says being a part of this community has been very rewarding. Among other accomplishments, Gary is especially proud of the positive community relations and partnerships the police department has fostered under his watch.

Although he finds leaving Bloomingdale sad in many ways, Gary is looking forward to the challenges of taking on the position of Chief of Police in the City of Batavia on May 3. We wish him and Mariann all the best in his new position and their new home. They will both be missed by a great many of us in Bloomingdale.

**Honor Our Vets on Memorial Day**



The annual MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE sponsored by the Bloomingdale Historical Society, takes place on Monday, May 29 at 9:30 a.m. at the St. Paul/ Evergreen Cemetery. The Bloomingdale VFW Post 7539, local scouts and Alden Valley Ridge will also participate in this tradition.



# Summer 2006 Road Reconstruction Program

## Pavement Overlay *(continued from page 1)*

The following streets will receive pavement overlay:

Euclid Avenue (Schick to Dujardin)

Euclid Avenue (Dujardin to Circle)

Warren Avenue

Hawthorn Lane

Juniper Lane

Kingston Lane

Franklin Street (West to Oak)

Maple Street (Oak to Lake)

Oak Street

Lakewoods Court

West Road

Rosedale Avenue (Schick to Franklin)

Maple Street (Lake to No. End)

Park Street (Maple to C-D-S)

Lawrence Avenue

Brookdale Drive

Creekside Drive

Dawn Court

Dee Court

Starling Court

Morningside

Terry Lane

Pheasant Lane/Court

Skylark Drive

Meadowlark

Killdeer

Red Wing Court

Martin Court/Lane

Red Bird Road/Court

Euclid Court

Arquilla Court

Willowbridge Way

Deer Glen Way

Carriage Way

Meadowview Court

Briarwood Court

Stoney Brook Lane

Wildwood Court

Country Ridge Lane

Oak Knoll Lane

Golf View Drive

Hedgerow

Tamarack Lane

Stanyon Court

Stanyon Lane

Bob-O-Link

Fox Court

The Village will also be installing new curb and gutters on Euclid Avenue and Warren Avenue. This work will begin in mid-May and will take approximately 3 1/2 months to complete. During construction, these streets will be closed to through traffic. If you live in the construction zone, or on one of the adjacent streets you will be permitted to proceed past the barricades to reach your residence.

Motorists are advised to use alternate routes around the construction zone to avoid delays. Local detour signage consisting of "Road Construction Ahead" signs will be posted prior to construction.

If you have any questions regarding this project you may call the Village Services Department, Engineering Division, 671-5676.

## Oops!

Apologies to Advantage National Bank - In the April Mayor's column, we incorrectly reported the Roselle facility was closing and moving to Bloomingdale. The current bank facility will remain open in Roselle on Lake Street, just west of Bryn Mawr. Advantage National Bank will also be opening a branch at Lake Street & Rosedale Road, to be called Old Town Bank & Trust. We are sorry for any confusion this error might have caused.

## Bloomingtondale Named Tree City USA

Bloomingtondale has been named a Tree City USA by The National Arbor Day Foundation. This is the 11th consecutive year Bloomingtondale has received this national recognition. Tree City USA is the leading community forestry recognition program in the country and is sponsored by The National Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service.

The Village was presented the award by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources on March 28, 2006 at the Morton Arboretum in Lisle. Chris Mitchell, Forestry Division and Dennis Szafran, Public Works Superintendent, shown with Reinee Hildebrandt of the Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources, accept the Tree City Award on behalf of Jim Johnson, Bloomingtondale Forester.



## Curb & Gutter Repair Program

The Village maintains all concrete curb and gutter on public property. The Village does not maintain curb and gutter alongside private roads. These are owned and maintained by the property owner, usually a Homeowner's Association.

Curb repairs are necessary when defective sections of the curb result in drainage problems onto the street pavement, where the water in the gutter section of the curb is one inch or more in depth. In these instances the Village will repair the curbs at 100% of the cost of the work.

Curb defects such as cracks, missing sections, surface scaling or other cosmetic defects which do not result in blocked drainage onto the roadway pavement are not repaired.

Repairs to curb and gutter consist of removal and replacement of the concrete; horizontal saw cut removal of the curb is not permitted.

Often homeowners replacing their driveways wish to replace the curb with a depressed section at the same time the driveway is done to eliminate the bump where the driveway meets the street. If a homeowner wishes to replace concrete curb and gutter on the street adjacent to their property, usually when other improvements are conducted such as driveway repair, the homeowner may do so. The Village may participate in the replacement of the curb based on several factors, which the Engineering Division would be able to discuss with you.

In the case that the Village is completing street replacement, which is removal of the entire road pavement and adjoining curbs, the Village will pay 100% of the cost of the curb and gutter replacement. A depressed curb is usually provided so that the bump to the driveway is eliminated. In the event that the Village is completing street overlay repairs, which is pavement resurfacing with existing curbs to remain, the Village will pay:

100% of the cost of curb and gutter replacement which must be repaired to relieve blocked drainage, and  
50% of the cost of other cosmetic repair, including those repairs related to elimination of the driveway bump.

For all other repairs, the Village would participate in 1/2 of the cost of the replacement of the curb and gutter.

The value of the repair is based on the typical costs contractors charge the Village for other similar work each year.

If you wish to have your curb and gutter evaluated for future repairs and possible cost sharing by the Village, please contact the Village Services Department - Engineering Division at 630-671-5676. A Village inspector can meet with you to discuss your improvement plans, evaluate the curb and gutter and determine what level of participation the Village will have in your curb repairs.



*Both of these curb and gutter defects would be funded 100% by the Village.*

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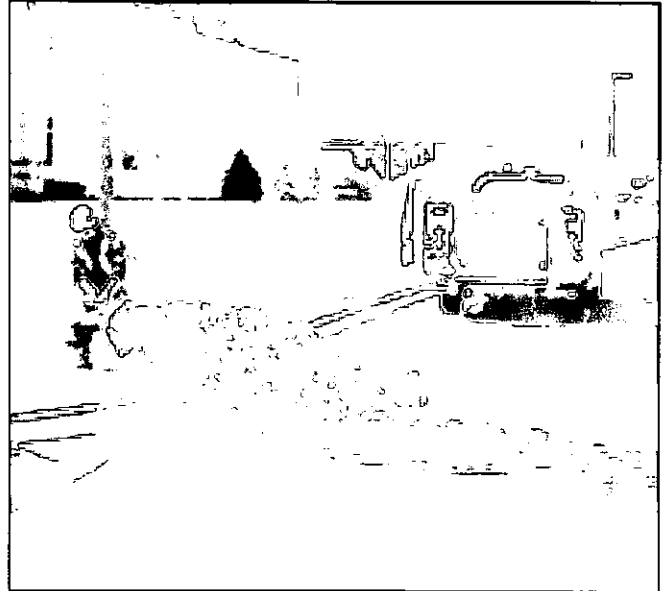
# Spring Hydrant Flushing Begins June 6

The Village Services - Utilities Division will be performing the annual Hydrant Flushing Program beginning June 6, 2006 through June 29, 2006. The Program will be performed during the daytime hours of 9:00 am - 2:00 pm. Please **DO NOT WASH LAUNDRY** during the flushing hours, as rust staining of the clothing may result. Residents with water softeners are encouraged to check the cycle time of their softeners so that the unit does not regenerate during this period.

One question that is always asked is - "Why does the Village flush hydrants?" Hydrant flushing is routine maintenance for a water system. It accomplishes the following:

- 1. Improves water quality:** Flushing removes minerals such as iron and magnesium that have collected in the water mains.
- 2. Improves water flow:** By removing these minerals, the inside diameter of a water main is increased and therefore, allows a better flow of water.
- 3. Hydrant maintenance:** A fire hydrant is a mechanical device. Operation of a hydrant lubricates internal mechanisms and gaskets.
- 4. Hydrant inspection:** Any deficiencies are noted and repaired as necessary to insure that each hydrant will perform when needed for an emergency.

Questions? Call Vern Fasse, Water Distribution Supervisor at (630) 671-5830.



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## Hydrant Flushing Schedule

### Tuesday, June 6

Westlake - Edgewater and Greenway, Lakeshore Townhomes

### Wednesday, June 7

Fairfield, Springbrook Villas, Springbrook Shopping Center, North Bloomingdale Road, Bloomingdale Town Center, Fessler's Grove, Old Town, Bell Towers, North Maple, North Rosedale, Rosedale Estates, Seven Oaks

### Thursday, June 8

North and South Suncrest, Medinah Country Estates, Dinah Road off Broker Road, Circle Center, Medinah on the Lakes, Lori Ct., Sunset Terrace

### Tuesday, June 13

Westlake Highlands, Sunnyside, Westwind, Deer Glen, Medinah Lakes, Medinah Meadows, Medinah Grove, Dartmoor Homes, Vittoria Brooke Estates, Chateau of Medinah, Hamilton Lakes

### Wednesday, June 14

Colony Green Westlake Townhomes, College Quad Fours, Harvard, Brookdale, Wilshire Towers, East Army Trail Rd., South Glen Ellyn Rd. to Now Foods

### Thursday, June 15

Founder's Pointe, Old Town Estates (East and West), Longridge (Levitt), West Pointe Estates, Lakewoods, The Crossings, South Bloomingdale Rd. to Edgewater Dr.

### Tuesday, June 20

Indian Lakes (East), Cardinal to Bloomingdale Road, Indian Lakes (West), Meadowlark to Skylark

### Wednesday, June 21

Bloomfield Club, Stratford Place, Glengarry, Stratford Homes, Avalon at Stratford, Butterfield Rd., Springfield Rd. from Army Trail to Schick Rd., Villa Veneto

### Thursday, June 22

Country Club Estates, Chateau Lorraine, Bloomfield Hills, Heritage, On the Park, Indian Lakes Resort, One Bloomingdale Place, Los Lagos, Villas of Thornfield (Tantillo)

### Tuesday, June 27

Stratford Lakes, Camden Apts., Bayview Crossing Phases 1 & 2, Springfield Drive (Schick Rd. to Lake St.), Stratford Square, Knollwood Dr.

### Wednesday, June 28

West Schick Road, Covington, Old Gary, Stratford Plaza, Bloomingdale Business Center

### Thursday, June 29

West Army Trail Road from Oriole to and including Madsen Dr., Bloomingdale Court, Fretter's Plaza, Schmale Rd. & South including Equity One and Klein Creek, Longview Dr.



## Mulching: Important Do's and Don'ts to Help

### Proper Mulching Techniques

Mulches are materials placed over the soil to maintain moisture and improve soil conditions. Mulching is one of the most beneficial things a homeowner can do for the health of a tree. Mulch can reduce water loss from the soil, minimize weed competition, and improve soil structure. Properly applied, mulch can give landscapes a handsome, well-groomed appearance. Mulch must be applied properly; if it is too deep or the wrong material is used, it can actually cause significant harm to trees and other landscape plants.

### Benefits of Proper Mulching

- Helps maintain soil moisture. Evaporation is reduced, and the need for watering can be minimized.
- Helps control weeds. A 2- to 4-inch layer of mulch will reduce the germination and growth of weeds.
- Mulch serves as nature's insulating blanket. Mulch keeps soils warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer.
- Many types of mulch can improve soil aeration, structure (aggregation of soil particles), and drainage over time.
- Some mulches can improve soil fertility.
- A layer of mulch can inhibit certain plant diseases.
- Mulching around trees helps facilitate maintenance and can reduce the likelihood of damage from "weed whackers" or the dreaded "lawn mower blight."
- Mulch can give planting beds a uniform, well-cared-for look.

Trees growing in a natural forest environment have their roots anchored in a rich, well-aerated soil full of essential nutrients. The soil is blanketed by leaves and organic materials that replenish nutrients and provide an optimal environment for root growth and mineral uptake. Urban landscapes, however, are typically a much harsher environment with poor soils, little organic matter, and large fluctuations in temperature and moisture. Applying a 2- to 4-inch layer of organic mulch can mimic a more natural environment and improve plant health.

The root system of a tree is not a mirror image of the top. The roots of most trees can extend out a significant distance from the tree trunk. Although the guideline for many maintenance practices is the drip line—the outermost extension of the canopy—the roots can grow many times that distance. In addition, most of the fine, absorbing roots are located within inches of the soil surface. These roots, which are essential for taking up water and minerals, require oxygen to survive. A thin layer of mulch, applied as broadly as practical, can improve the soil structure, oxygen levels, temperature, and moisture availability where these roots grow.

### Types of Mulch

Mulches are available commercially in many forms. The two major types of mulch are inorganic and organic. Inorganic mulches include various types of stone, lava rock, pulverized rubber, geotextile fabrics, and other materials. Inorganic mulches do not decompose and do not need to be replenished often. On the other hand, they do not improve soil structure, add organic materials, or provide nutrients. For these reasons, most horticulturists and arborists prefer organic mulches.

Organic mulches include wood chips, pine needles, hardwood and softwood bark, cocoa hulls, leaves, compost mixes, and a variety of other products usually derived from plants. Organic mulches decompose in the landscape at different rates depending on the material. Those that decompose faster must be replenished more often. Because the decomposition process improves soil quality and fertility, many arborists and other landscape professionals consider that characteristic a positive one, despite the added maintenance.

# Trees and Plants Grow Strong and Healthy



"Mulch volcanoes" cause many problems for trees.

## Not Too Much!

As beneficial as mulch is, too much can be harmful. The generally recommended mulching depth is 2 to 4 inches. Unfortunately, North American landscapes are falling victim to a plague of over-mulching. A new term, "mulch volcanoes," has emerged to describe mulch that has been piled up around the base of trees. Most organic mulches must be replenished, but the rate of decomposition varies. Some mulches, such as cypress mulch, remain intact for many years. Top dressing with new mulch annually (often for the sake of refreshing the color) creates a buildup to depths that can be unhealthy. Deep mulch can be effective in suppressing weeds and reducing maintenance, but it often causes additional problems.

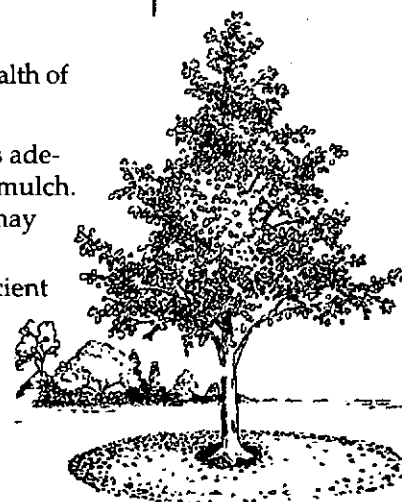
## Problems Associated with Improper Mulching

- Deep mulch can lead to excess moisture in the root zone, which can stress the plant and cause root rot.
- Piling mulch against the trunk or stems of plants can stress stem tissues and may lead to insect and disease problems.
- Some mulches, especially those containing cut grass, can affect soil pH. Continued use of certain mulches over long periods can lead to micronutrient deficiencies or toxicities.
- Mulch piled high against the trunks of young trees may create habitats for rodents that chew the bark and can girdle the trees.
- Thick blankets of fine mulch can become matted and may prevent the penetration of water and air. In addition, a thick layer of fine mulch can become like potting soil and may support weed growth.
- Anaerobic "sour" mulch may give off pungent odors, and the alcohols and organic acids that build up may be toxic to young plants.

## Proper Mulching

It is clear that the choice of mulch and the method of application can be important to the health of landscape plants. The following are some guidelines to use when applying mulch.

- Inspect plants and soil in the area to be mulched. Determine whether drainage is adequate. Determine whether there are plants that may be affected by the choice of mulch. Most commonly available mulches work well in most landscapes. Some plants may benefit from the use of a slightly acidifying mulch such as pine bark.
- If mulch is already present, check the depth. Do not add mulch if there is a sufficient layer in place. Rake the old mulch to break up any matted layers and to refresh the appearance. Some landscape maintenance companies spray mulch with a water-soluble, vegetable-based dye to improve the appearance.
- If mulch is piled against the stems or tree trunks, pull it back several inches so that the base of the trunk and the root crown are exposed.
- Organic mulches usually are preferred to inorganic materials due to their soil-enhancing properties. If organic mulch is used, it should be well aerated and, preferably, composted. Avoid sour-smelling mulch.
- Composted wood chips can make good mulch, especially when they contain a blend of leaves, bark, and wood. Fresh wood chips also may be used around established trees and shrubs. Avoid using non-composted wood chips that have been piled deeply without exposure to oxygen.
- For well-drained sites, apply a 2- to 4-inch layer of mulch. If there are drainage problems, a thinner layer should be used. Avoid placing mulch against the tree trunks. Place mulch out to the tree's drip line or beyond. Remember: If the tree had a say in the matter, its entire root system (which usually extends well beyond the drip line) would be mulched.



Mulch wide—not deep.

## **Volunteers wanted!** **ADOPT A FLOWER BED PROGRAM**

The Village of Bloomingdale is soliciting individual volunteers, businesses or organizations, including Boy Scouts/Girl Scouts groups, to adopt a flower/landscape bed or even assist with the creation of a new flower/landscape bed and adopt it for the summer.

Programs can be custom-fit to meet the desires of the volunteers, meaning programs can involve designing, planting and maintaining a flower/landscape bed or simply maintaining an existing bed. If there are specific Village-owned areas that you have in mind (i.e. specific parkway, screening of a utility box, Village Entrance Sign, etc) and would like to assist with a flower or landscape bed, please let us know and we will work together to make it happen.

The Village will provide the necessary equipment and planting materials. Volunteers will maintain the bed May through October.

If you or your group is interested in adopting a flower bed/landscape bed for the summer, please contact Public Works - Helen Price at (630) 671-5800 to arrange for a meeting.



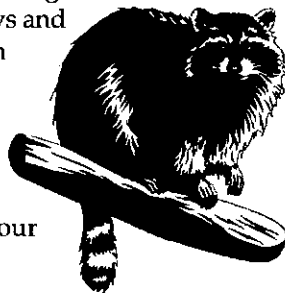
## **Living with Wildlife**

*(Portions reprinted courtesy of the Willowbrook Wildlife Center)*

The presence of wild animals in our village reflects their ability to adapt to the urbanization of their native habitat. Although it may seem that these wild animals use this urban environment at the expense of their human neighbors (creating a disturbance or causing property damage, earning the "nuisance" wildlife reputation), these animals are behaving naturally.

We've received a number of calls already regarding raccoons trying to gain access into attics/chimneys and under decks (raccoon babies are born in March through May). We encourage homeowners to take the following preventive action:

- Trim tree limbs that provide easy access to your roof
- Repair broken, weak, or rotted areas on your roof, soffit and fascia
- Install and maintain chimney caps
- Use welded wire to exclude animals from underneath decks, elevated sheds, openings under concrete slabs and porches



- Secure outside access to crawl spaces
- Cover window wells

The Willowbrook Wildlife Center is an education center and a wildlife rehabilitation center operated by the Forest Preserve District

of DuPage County. The Center is located on a 50-acre preserve in Glen Ellyn and is open to the public seven days a week from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. It is an excellent resource of wildlife information, and we urge residents to contact Willowbrook's knowledgeable and helpful staff (630-942-6200) for tips on co-existing with wild animals. These tips include:

- Do not feed wild animals
- Keep pet food/water dishes inside, especially at night
- Clean up spillage from bird feeders
- Keep grills/barbecues clean; even the smallest food scraps may attract wild animals
- Keep trash cans inside if possible; if this is not possible, place ammonia-soaked rags on top of the lid and secure with bungee cords

**NOTE:** If an animal falls into a window well, carefully place a roughened board into the window well at a 45 degree angle; the animal should climb out at night.

Willowbrook's nuisance wildlife brochures are available at Bloomingdale Public Works (630-671-5800), Village Hall, Police Department. On-line information is also available.





## Trustee Gloria Reyes Resigns Due to Business Commitments



Gloria Reyes, Village Trustee since April, 1991, has resigned her office as of April 1, 2006 due to her increasing business commitments, both here and in Texas.

Gloria had served on the Old Town Commission, as well as being involved with the Bloomingdale Public Library, before she was elected to her Village Board position. During her 15-year tenure, she served on several trustee committees, as chairman of the Public Relations Committee, Business Development and Social Services Committee, and currently as the chairman of the Public Works Committee.

Over the years, she has also been the liaison to the ADA and Business Promotion & Cultural Development (BPCD) Committees. In fact, she was instrumental in the formation of the BPCD Committee over 10 years ago. In addition, she has also represented the Village Board to the Chamber of Commerce, Greater Woodfield Visitors & Convention Bureau, Bloomingdale CHARACTER COUNTS Coalition, and Bloomingdale Public Library.

Gloria demonstrated her commitment to several Village interests, among which were marketing efforts for the Village and the golf course, business promotions and the Bloomingdale Public Library. Her enthusiasm and dedication to her position as Trustee, as well as her interest and involvement on many different levels, especially to the Bloomingdale Public Library, have been a great asset to the Village of Bloomingdale and she can be proud of her contributions over the last 15 years.

We wish her the best in all her future endeavors.

## Village-Wide Property Maintenance Program Designed To Keep Neighborhoods Looking Their Best

The Village of Bloomingdale continues to implement an enhanced property maintenance program to protect the integrity, safety and aesthetic image of the community. Beginning in May, Village code enforcement personnel will be performing exterior property maintenance inspections throughout the Village. If violations are found, the property owner will be sent a letter requesting compliance within a reasonable amount of time, based upon the severity of the violation. Please take a few minutes to examine your property for potential violations.

Common property maintenance violations include :

- Grass/Plant growth exceeding ten [10] inches in height.
- Accumulation of trash and debris on the premises.
- Vehicles parked in yards on unimproved surfaces [grass].
- Inoperable vehicles parked on the premises.
- Conditions of your home's exterior including, but not limited to, building paint or stain finishes, roofing and rain gutter systems, property drainage, etc..
- House address numbers that are not clearly visible from the street.

The Village wishes to thank all of those who have already made improvements to their property and looks forward to working with residents to continue to improve the appearance of our community. The Village continues to receive compliments on the overall appearance of the community. Both residential and commercial properties will be inspected as part of this program. Should you have any questions or comments regarding this program, please contact the Village Services Department – Building and Zoning Division at [630] 671-5660.



## Check That Calendar Before You Turn on the Sprinkler!

The Village is required by our Lake Michigan Water allocation to have a water conservation ordinance. The Village's Water Conservation and Control Ordinance is in effect each year between May and September.

This ordinance limits use of automatic sprinkling devices and encourages conservation. The ordinance allows single-family residential use of automatic sprinklers for **ODD numbered addresses on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 5:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. or 5:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.** Single family residences with **EVEN numbered addresses, commercial, governmental, industrial, and office buildings are allowed on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday during the same time periods.** Use of any automatic sprinkling device on Friday is not permitted.



## Maybe It's Babies

From early spring to late fall is the birthing season for wild mammals. New mothers are often out during the day to search for food while their babies sleep.

We've all heard it said that a nocturnal animal out during the day must be sick, possibly with rabies.

### **NOT NECESSARILY TRUE!**

If you see a skunk, raccoon or opossum out during the day, watch it for a while. If it seems healthy, and shows no signs of injury, just keep your distance and enjoy. It's probably a mom, taking advantage of her babies' naptime to get some food for herself and her young. She can't leave them during the nighttime hours when they're awake. They wouldn't be safe. So she waits until they settle in for sleep in the daytime, and she slips out.

Give a wild animal the benefit of the doubt. A call to the authorities just because the animal is out during the day might result in that animal being euthanized. If it's a mom, that will also result in the deaths of her young from starvation, exposure, or attack by predators.

If you see a night animal during the day, and notice that it's injured, call Willowbrook Wildlife Center at 630-942-6200 for advice.

If any animal, either wild or domestic, is acting strangely, is lethargic, partially paralyzed, having trouble walking, or is obviously aggressive, then a call to the authorities is a good idea.

### **BE CAREFUL.**

Never approach a wild animal.

### **BE SMART.**

Have your cats and dogs inoculated against rabies; don't feed them outdoors.

### **BE AWARE.**

Day traveling raccoons and skunks are most likely not rabid.

### **BE COMPASSIONATE.**

It's tough enough for wild animal mothers to raise their babies.

### **GIVE MOM A BREAK**

*Source: Willowbrook Wildlife Center*

## Bloomington Fire Protection District Honored as District of the Year

The Bloomington Fire Protection District was selected for the Fire Protection District of the Year award for 2005 by the Northern Illinois Alliance of Fire Protection District.

The distinguished title culminated a year in which the District celebrated its centennial and was chosen Bloomington Chamber of Commerce Business of the Year. Fire Chief David Christensen credited members of the District for their efforts in maintaining a quality organization and preparing for a challenging future.

The award was accepted in the photo to the right by Fire Chief Christensen (left) and President of the Board of Trustees Marshall Gray (right) at the NIAFPD luncheon on February 18.



## West Nile Virus -- 2006 Update

The DuPage County Health Department is expanding its West Nile Virus testing program in 2006. In addition to blue jays and crows, the Health Department will be testing the following birds: cardinals, finches, grackles, robins, sparrows, and starlings.

For more information, contact Public Works Maintenance at 630-671-5800. We will assist residents in retrieval of dead birds (birds must show no signs of trauma or decomposition) and provide notification to the DuPage County Health Department. Residents may also contact the Health Department directly at 630-682-7979, Ext. 7046.

Bird identification photos and additional information on Mosquitoes and West Nile Virus can be found on the Village web site -

<http://www.vil.bloomingtondale.il.us/Village%20Services/pw/mosquito.pdf>.

## Heirloom Seeds topic of May 17 Garden Club Meeting

HEIRLOOM SEEDS. The Garden Club's May 17th meeting features Mayo Underwood, owner of Underwood Gardens, an Illinois company specializing in heirloom and endangered seeds, explains the differences between open-pollinated, hybrid and genetically-engineered seeds. Learn why heirlooms are sought by chefs, health professionals and florists, why they are ideal for organic growing and how backyard gardeners are helping to save our biodiversity.

Meeting begins at 6:45 p.m. at the Bloomingdale Public Library, Room B. Contact Esther Ahlrich at 980-3565 for Garden Club membership information.

## Planning on Doing Some Digging? Call J.U.L.I.E. First!

You may be surprised by what's buried in your yard. That's because today, more power, gas, water and telecommunications companies are delivering utility services underground. To avoid damaging those lines, state law requires you to call JULIE before any digging project, regardless of the project size or depth.

JULIE, Inc. is a not-for-profit message handling service for homeowners and contractors. JULIE operators are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The call is free and so are the services. Just call a helpful call center operator at JULIE and they'll alert member utility companies of your plans to dig so they can come out and mark their underground lines at your site.

All you need to do is call two working days in advance. For more information, visit [www.illinois1call.com](http://www.illinois1call.com)

You'll know who was there by their color-coded flags, stakes or paint:

- Red - Electric
- Yellow - Gas, oil, or petroleum
- Orange - Communications
- Blue - Potable water
- Green - Sewer
- Purple - Reclaimed water
- Pink - Temporary survey
- White - Proposed excavation



See what can happen when you don't call J.U.L.I.E?

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## Watch for Kids with Spring Fever Near School Buses, School Zones, and School Crossings

As the warm weather arrives, people enthusiastically embrace the spring and summer temperatures. In the interest of savoring our time in this long-awaited weather, we rush to and from work or race to finish errands, often looking for a way to shave a few minutes off our driving time. It's important, especially at this time of year, to remember the youngsters are also enjoying being outdoors. It is important to motorists to remember the Rules of the Road, especially when it comes to school buses, designated school zones and residential areas. Please know that when a school bus is stopped, with its red lights flashing and the "Stop" arm extended, motorists must come to a complete stop. Ignoring this fact is more than a simple moving violation – you risk losing your drivers license.

We still have a month plus to go in the school year, so be alert. The Bloomington Police Department asks for your help in making the community safer. One of the biggest complaints we receive from parents, school staff and residents is the failure of motorists to use due care in school zones and around school buses. This includes reports of motorists driving too fast and passing school buses loading and unloading children. The Bloomington Police Department aggressively enforces traffic laws near schools and school crossing areas, so drivers should be aware of school zone ordinances.

### The Yellow Bus

- In the United States alone, there are 450,000 yellow buses carrying 23.5 million children every day. Motorists are reminded of the following responsibilities:
- **On one-way streets, all vehicles must stop** when the red lights are flashing and the stop sign is extended.
- **On two-lane roads, drivers traveling in both directions must stop** when the red lights are flashing and the stop sign is extended.
- **On four-lane roads, where traffic moves in two directions, drivers traveling in the same direction as the school bus must stop** when the red lights are flashing and the stop arm is extended. Drivers going in the opposite direction of the school bus are not required to stop because students are not permitted to cross four-lane roads after discharging from the school bus.

Drivers should also be aware that school buses stop at all railroad crossings.



If convicted of passing a stopped school bus in Illinois, you will lose your driving privileges for three months. If you receive two convictions within five years, your driving privileges will be suspended for one year. In addition to the suspensions, violators will be fined \$150.00 for the first offense and \$500.00 for the second or subsequent conviction.

Residential areas have 25 m.p.h. speed limit, unless otherwise posted. When traveling in a school zone, drivers must obey the posted 20 m.p.h. reduced speed limit during school hours while school children are present.

With help from everyone, we can all be safe and have fun in the sun.

# 2006 Annual Water Quality Report

## *Village of Bloomingdale, Illinois*

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the VILLAGE OF BLOOMINGDALE water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by BLOOMINGDALE is purchased from the Dupage Water Commission and is supplied to them under contract from the City of Chicago, whose source is Lake Michigan. For more information regarding this report, contact:

**Name:** Village Services Department -  
Utilities Division  
Robert C. Maguire,  
Utilities Superintendent

**Phone:** (630) 671-5830



*DuJardin student Alex Golab enjoys a cool, refreshing drink of water.*

## **Sources of Drinking 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426 - 4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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.

### **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 that 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

For the period of January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

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

## Source Water Location

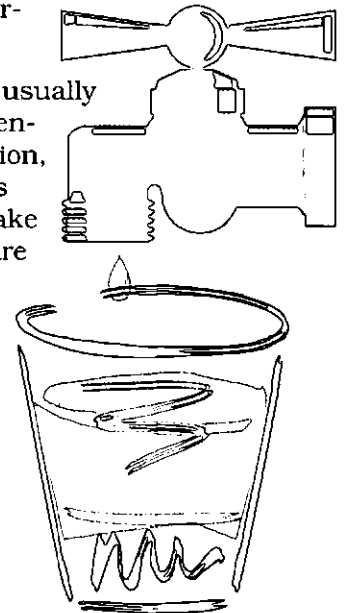
The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

## Susceptibility to Contamination

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies 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. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois.

Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to assure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicagoland area -- from the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock - and - dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance.

Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water.



*Al Bruno and Lauren Moore make repairs to a valve manhole on Bob-o-link and Meadowlark Lanes.*

# 2005 Water Quality

## Definition of Terms

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

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

**Level Found:** This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

**Range of Detections:** This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

**Date of Sample:** If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once a year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring of this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

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

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

n/d - Not detectable at testing limits

n/a - not applicable

## City of Chicago (Parent Supply) Detected Regulated Contaminants

### Microbial Contaminants

| Contaminant<br>(unit of measurement)<br>Typical source of contaminant              | MCLG | MCL                 | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|--|------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>Turbidity</b> (% <0.3 NTU)<br>Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit | n/a  | TT                  | 100.0%      | n/a                 |           |                |
| <b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)<br>Highest single measurement                               | n/a  | TT=<br>1 NTU<br>max | 0.095       | 0.08-0.12           |           |                |

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant<br>(unit of measurement)<br>Typical source of contaminant   | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|---|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>Barium</b> (ppm)<br>Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>Discharge from metal refineries;<br>Erosion of natural deposits                 | 2    | 2   | 0.021       | 0.020-0.022         |           |                |
| <b>Chromium</b> (ppb)<br>Discharge from steel and pulp mills;<br>Erosion of natural deposits  | 100  | 100 | 5.6         | nd-5.6              |           |                |
| <b>Nitrate</b> (as Nitrogen) (ppm)<br>Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;<br>Erosion of natural deposits | 10   | 10  | 0.340       | nd-0.340            |           |                |
| <b>Nitrate &amp; Nitrite</b> (ppm)<br>Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;<br>Erosion of natural deposits | 10   | 10  | 0.3480      | nd-0.340            |           |                |

## Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

| Contaminant<br>(unit of measurement)<br>Typical source of contaminant                     | MCLG   | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|---|--|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>TTHM'S</b><br>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)<br>By-product of drinking water disinfection | n/a  | 80  | 16.100      | 10.000-22.500       |           |                |
| <b>HAA5</b><br>(Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)<br>By-product of drinking water disinfection      | n/a  | 60  | 8.350       | 5.500-10.700        |           |                |
| <b>Chlorine</b> (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)<br>(Drinking water disinfectant)              | 4.0  | 4.0 | 0.6961      | 0.6468-0.6961       |           |                |
| <b>TOC</b> (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 |     |             |                     |           |                |

## Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminant<br>(unit of measurement)<br>Typical source of contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|---|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)<br>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits       | n/a  | n/a | 26.70       | 25.800-27.600       |           |                |

## State Regulated Contaminants

| Contaminant<br>(unit of measurement)<br>Typical source of contaminant                  | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|--|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)<br>Water additive which promotes strong teeth                    | 4.0  | 4.0 | 0.959       | 0.920 - 1.030       |           |                |
| <b>Sodium</b> (ppm)<br>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits;Used as water softener. | n/a  | n/a | 7.50        | 7.300 - 7.500       |           |                |

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant<br>(unit of measurement)<br>Typical source of contaminant          | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|--|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>Beta/Photon Emitters</b> (pCi/l)<br>Decay of natural and man-made deposits. | 0    | 50  | 2.000       | nd -2.000           |           | 11/05/01       |

## Unit of measurement

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

%< 0.5 NTU - percent samples less than 0.5 NTU

pCi/l - picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity



## Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

### Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration and disinfectants.

### Unregulated Contaminants

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose of monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

### Fluoride

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

### Sodium

There is no state/federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

## 2005 Violation Summary

No drinking water quality violations were recorded in 2005 for the City of Chicago water supply.



*(Upper right)- Howard Marshall uses a hand-held meter reading unit to collect a read on Fremont Court.*

*(Lower right ) Tom King mans the backhoe on a water service line repair on Downing Drive.*

*(left) Juana Stoiser shuts off water service following a home sale on Sterling Lane.*



# Village of Bloomingdale Regulated Contaminants

*(collected in 2005 unless otherwise noted)*

## Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant | Total Coliform Maximum    | Highest No. # of Positive Total | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli. Maximum  | Total No. # of positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violations | Likely source of contamination   |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|------------|----------------------------------|
| 0                   | 1 positive monthly sample | 1                               | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli<br>MCL: a routine sample is total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive | 0   | No         | Naturally present in environment |

## Lead and Copper

| Lead MCLG | Lead Action Level (AL) | Lead 90th percentile | # sites over Lead | Copper MCLG (AL) | Copper 90th percentile | # sites over Copper (AL) | Likely source of contaminant   |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 0 ppb     | 15 ppb                 | 4ppb                 | 1                 | 1.3 ppm          | 0.001 ppm              | 0                        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

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

**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.

## Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

| Regulated                     | Date Collected | Highest Level | Range of Levels | Unit of Measurement | MCLG      | MCL      | Violation | Likely source of contamination            |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes         | 8/8/2005       | 47.21         | 21.3 - 47.21    | ppb                 | n/a       | 80*      | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 11/14/2005     | 15.91         | 11.52 - 15.91   | ppb                 |           | 60*      | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine                      |                | 0.4822        | 0.3387 - 0.4822 | ppm                 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 |           | Water additive used to control microbes   |

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

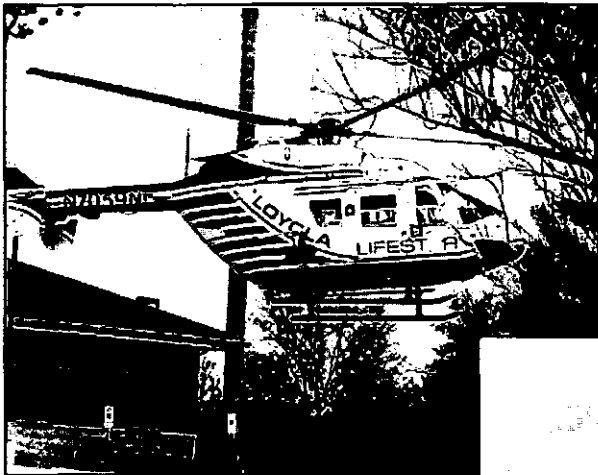
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Note: The State requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of this data may be more than one year old.



*Pat Maranto, Water Operator, monitors system operations on the computer to insure a safe and reliable water supply.*



Village of Bloomingdale  
 201 S. Bloomingdale Road  
 Bloomingdale, Illinois 60108

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## Up in the Sky -- It's a Bird, It's a Plane, It's a . . .

Helicopter. The Loyola Lifestar helicopter crews provided training to the Bloomingdale Fire Protection District on April 18-20th. The helicopter landed at the Headquarters Station daily for the training. The training included Landing Zone (LZ) safety requirements, helicopter safety, and procedures for requesting the helicopter. Aero medical helicopters are utilized by the fire department on certain calls due to patient conditions and/or trauma criteria.



*Tari Bregman, Bloomingdale Police Dispatcher, was the recipient of one of the cakes; Anthony Cudio, Fire Department Dispatcher was one of the others.*

## Thanks for Being There, for All of Us

Bloomingdale's Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7539 presented the Bloomingdale Police Department and Bloomingdale Fire Protection District dispatch centers each with a cake to say "thank you for a job well done." The VFW recognizes dispatchers as the unsung heroes of public safety. They can spend their shift speaking to terrified victims, angry residents, suicidal citizens, frightened homeowners with a fire in progress, even grouchy officers. It's their job to calmly collect the information needed to bring the caller whatever help is needed.



Each dispatcher was given a personalized certificate and a letter of appreciation in recognition of their performance as telecommunications.

