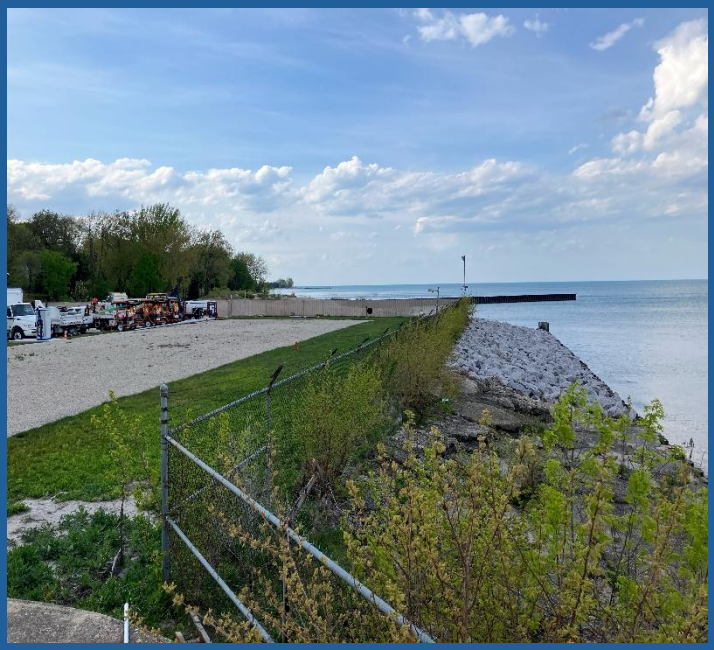
2025
WATER & SEWER
ANNUAL REPORT



Evanston Public Works Agency
Water Production Bureau

Committed to serving the community for 150 years

Evanston Water Production Bureau of the **Public Works Agency** manages **Water** and **Sewer** operations for the City of Evanston. The Public Works Agency also coordinates with ComEd, Nicor, AT&T, and other private utilities on behalf of Evanston residents and businesses to help resolve service issues and improvement needs.

WATER UTILITY

491,076 Residents supplied
61,146 Businesses supplied
in Evanston and 9 other communities

SEWER UTILITY

Responsible for operation and maintenance of:
Combined, Relief, and Storm sewer systems

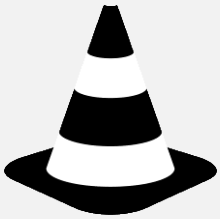
BUDGET

$68.8 million - Water Fund
$10.5 million - Sewer Fund
71 full-time equivalents (FTE) staff

General Information

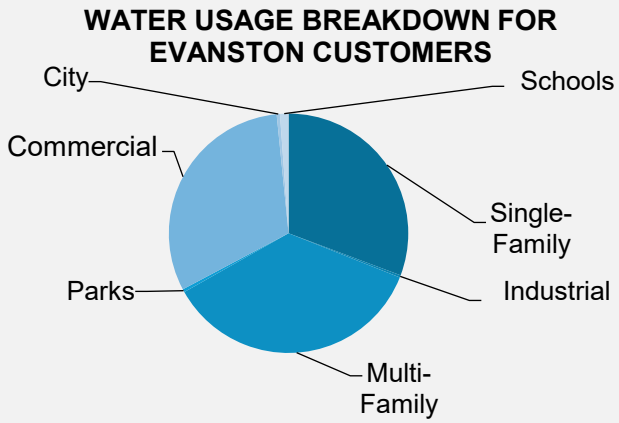
17,840 Million Gallons – Total Water Pumped in 2025
62 Million Gallons – Maximum Pumpage in One Day
June 23rd – Day When the Maximum Pumpage occurred

87 Fire Hydrants Replaced/Repaired



2.0 Miles of Water Main Installed/Replaced/Rehabilitated
43 Water Main Valves Installed/Replaced/Rehabilitated
2.5 Miles of Sewer Main Installed/Replaced/Rehabilitated
12.7 Miles of Sewer Main Inspected
13.8 Miles of Sewer Main Cleaned
88 Sewer Structures Installed/Replaced/Repaired
2,553 Sewer Structures Cleaned

General Information



14.5 Million kWh of Electric Power Used

181,182 Therms of Natural Gas Used

$95.58 per Million Gallon Pumped – Total Energy Cost (Electric & Gas)

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

4,975 Backflow Prevention Devices Certified in 2025

Programs and Initiatives

Water Quality – Lead and Copper Tested in Drinking Fountains

Continued the seasonal drinking fountain start-up plan which included sampling water, high flow flushing, and replacing drinking fountain components known to contain lead. Sampled water from 58 park drinking fountains.

Leak Detection Program Continued to Catch Leaks and Minimize Loss

156 miles of water main were surveyed, two (2) water service leaks and one (1) water main break was found. This resulted in 5.21 million gallons/year of water savings.

First Responder

2,395 hours Distribution division spent on First Responder events

1,388 hours Sewer division spent on First Responder events

Capital Projects

Each year the City conducts millions of dollars of infrastructure projects as part of their **Capital Improvement Program or (CIP)**. Below are the Water and Sewer Capital Improvements completed in 2025.

- **Water Main Replacement:** Ashland Ave – Lyons St to Emerson St, Brown Ave – Foster St to Simpson St, Central St – Prairie Ave to Broadway Ave, Darrow Ave – Lee St to Dempster St, Dewey Ave – Foster St to Simpson St, Hartrey Ave – Church St to Emerson St, McDaniel Ave – Church St to Leland Ave, Park Pl – McDaniel Ave to Walnut Ave, Woodbine Ave – Livingston St to Isabella St
- **Combined Sewer:** CIPP Rehabilitation, Sewer Root Treatment
- **Water Treatment Facility Improvements:** Rehabilitated the streel sheet pile shore protection.

Accomplishments and Goals

2025 MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Private Lead Service Line Replacement

The City has continued to replace the private portion of any water service lines at no additional cost to the homeowner, if the material is lead and the property is eligible to participate.

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

Began development of a citywide lead service line replacement plans as a result of the enactment of Public Act 102-0613 as well as a corrosion control optimization study.

Electrical Reliability Improvements Project

Began the construction phase of the Medium Voltage Switchgear Reliability and Generator Replacement Project, which includes replacement of outdated medium voltage switchgear and generators.

2026 MAJOR GOALS AND INITIATIVES

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

Continue the develop a citywide lead service line replacement plan.

Corrosion Control Optimization Study

Continue a study of corrosion control chemicals, which are used to protect pipes from leaching metals and other chemicals into the water.

Raw Water Intake Improvement Project

Complete construction on the replacement of the City's 42"/36" Lake Michigan Raw Water Intake installed in 1909 to address diminished flow capacities.

Electrical Reliability Improvements Project

Continue construction of the Medium Voltage Switchgear Reliability and Generator Replacement Project, which includes replacement of outdated medium voltage switchgear and generators. This project is expected to be completed in 2029.

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Annual Accomplishments and Performance Measures

Introduction

The Evanston Public Works Agency manages water and sewer operations for the City of Evanston. The Water Utility is responsible for operation and maintenance of the Water Treatment Plant, which supplies water to over 490,000 people and 61,000 businesses in Evanston and nine other communities. The Water Utility also operates and maintains more than 156 miles of water mains, 2,200 valves, and 1,500 fire hydrants in the Evanston distribution system. This division also manages leak detection and cross connection control programs to minimize water loss and ensure the safety of the community's water supply.

The Sewer Utility is responsible for operation and maintenance of the sewer conveyance systems in Evanston, including a combined sewer system, a relief combined sewer system, and a storm sewer system. These systems are comprised of over 219 miles of sewer mains ranging in size from less than 6-inch diameter to 120-inch diameter, including over 5,600 manhole structures and over 9,500 drainage structures.

The Public Works Agency also coordinates with ComEd, Nicor, AT&T, and other private utilities on behalf of Evanston residents and businesses to help resolve service issues and improvement needs.

The Department's total FY 2025 adopted budget was approximately $99.0 million ($68.8 million Water Fund and $10.5 million Sewer Fund). Public Works Agency staff includes 71 full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Year-to-Year Public Works Agency Metrics

	2023	2024	2025
Total Water Pumped (millions of gallons)	16,820	17,355	17,840
Fire Hydrants Repaired or Replaced	146	49	87
Water Main Valves Repaired or Replaced	70	41	20
Water Main Replaced or Rehabilitated (miles)	1.5	1.3	2.0
Sewer Rehabilitated (feet)	6,013	11,599	10,772
Sewer Mains Inspected (feet of pipe)	129,601	46,540	67,253
Sewer Mains Cleaned (feet of pipe)	282,951	42,442	73,111
Sewer Structures Repaired or Replaced	74	87	65

2025 Major Accomplishments

Maintained High Quality of Service

Became a leader in the public drinking water industry by providing high quality service to over 490,000 customers in nine communities, including vigilantly monitoring the quality and quantity of water provided to our customers.

Water Distribution and Expansion

Improved water distribution system reliability and reduced water loss by continuing the water main replacement and water main leak detection programs. Water main replacement was supplemented with water main lining where feasible. The entire distribution system was also surveyed for leaks.

Coordination for Efficient Project Funding

Coordinated capital improvement projects with the Street Resurfacing Program and with TIF District improvement projects to ensure cost-effective and efficient use of capital improvement funding.

Small & Large Diameter Sewer Rehabilitation

Continued the annual small diameter sewer CIPP rehabilitation program for the combined, small diameter sewer system. Additionally, a number of large diameter combined sewers were rehabilitated under the CIPP rehabilitation program.

Coordination with Street Resurfacing Program

Continued to coordinate the inspection and repair of sewer mains and drainage structures in advance of the street resurfacing program.

Preventative Measures for Sewer Mains

Continued preventative maintenance cleaning and inspection of sewer mains and drainage structures.

Combined and Storm Sewer Regulatory Inspections

Continued to perform inspection of combined and storm sewer outfalls in accordance with IEPA requirements.

Electrical Improvements Projects

Awarded and began construction of the Medium Voltage Switchgear Reliability and Generator Replacement Project, which includes replacement of outdated medium voltage switchgear and generators.

Raw Water Intake Improvement Project

Continued construction on the replacement of the City's 42"/36" Lake Michigan Raw Water Intake installed in 1909 to address diminished flow capacity.

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

Continued to develop a citywide lead service line replacement plans as a result of the enactment of Public Act 102-0613. 330 lead services were replaced last year.

Lead Service Line Replacement Pilot Project

Completed construction on the Lead Service Line Replacement Pilot Project, which focused on the replacement of private-side lead services in low-to-moderate income areas within the City on a first-come first-serve basis.

Plant Security Improvements

Continued water treatment plant security improvements based on the recommendations from the Risk and Resilience Assessment.

Combined Sewer Overflow Repair

Continued the engineering phase of the Combined Sewer Overflow sewer repair project.

Sewer Extension Program

Continued to perform an annual sewer extension program in conjunction with alley improvements.

PFAS Treatment Study

Completed the first phase of the PFAS treatment technique study, which is evaluating various water treatment technologies and processes of removing PFAS and other "forever chemicals".

Corrosion Control Optimization Study

Continue with the water plant's treatment process study to optimize corrosion control. The study includes a desktop analysis, laboratory pipe scale analysis, and harvested pipe loop study analyzing water quality through a variety of chemical doses and pipe materials.

Water Plant Revetment Rehabilitation

Completed the improvements to the revetment seawall at the Evanston Water Plant, which protects the shoreline and critical infrastructure at the Water Plant.

2026 Major Goals and Initiatives

Maintain a High Quality of Service

Continue to be a leader in the public drinking water industry by providing high quality service to over 490,000 customers in ten communities, including vigilantly monitoring the quality and quantity of water provided to our customers.

Water Distribution System Improvements

Improve water distribution system reliability and reduce water loss by continuing the water main replacement and water main leak detection programs. Goals are to supplement water main replacement with water main lining where feasible, to improve upon our historical 1% annual water main renewal rate, and to survey the entire distribution system for leaks on an annual cycle.

Coordination for Efficient Project Funding

Continue to coordinate capital improvement projects with the Street Resurfacing Program and with TIF District improvement projects to ensure cost-effective and efficient use of capital improvement funding.

Continue Small & Large Diameter Sewer Rehabilitation

Continue the annual small diameter sewer CIPP rehabilitation program at a rate of at least 1% (1.34 miles) of the combined, small diameter sewer system rehabilitated per year. Additionally, a number of large diameter combined sewers will rehabilitated under the CIPP rehabilitation program

Continue Coordination with Street Resurfacing Program

Continue to coordinate the inspection and repair of sewer mains and drainage structures in advance of the street resurfacing program.

Continue Preventative Measures for Sewer Mains

Continue preventative maintenance cleaning and inspection of sewer mains and drainage structures.

Combined and Storm Sewer Inspections

Continue to perform inspection of combined and storm sewer outfalls in accordance with IEPA requirements.

Raw Water Intake Improvement Project

Complete replacement of the City's 42"/36" Lake Michigan Raw Water Intake installed in 1909 to address diminished flow capacity.

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

Complete the development of a citywide lead service line replacement plan as a result of the enactment Public Act 102-0613. The City intends to replace 500 lead service lines this year.

Meter Replacement Project

Continue the Phase II citywide meter replacement project whereby approximately 1,000 meters and metering interface units will be replaced.

Electrical Improvements Projects

Continue construction of the Medium Voltage Electrical Reliability project to address electrical system reliability improvements, including replacement of outdated medium voltage switchgear and generator.

Corrosion Control Optimization Study

Continue with the water plant's treatment process study to optimize corrosion control. The study includes a desktop analysis, laboratory pipe scale analysis, and harvested pipe loop study analyzing water quality through a variety of chemical doses and pipe materials.

Plant Security Improvements

Continue water treatment plant security improvements based on the recommendations from the Risk and Resilience Assessment.

Sewer Extension Program

Continue to perform an annual sewer extension program in conjunction with alley improvements.

Sewer Overflow Evaluation and Preliminary Design

Complete the preliminary engineering phase of the Sewer Overflow repair project, which will evaluate the condition of and prepare design improvements for sewer outfalls in the North Shore Channel.

Water Treatment Plant Data

Intakes

60” – 5,600’ long, 35’ deep
48” – 5,300’ long, 28’ deep
54” – 5,340’ long, 28’ deep

Suction Wells

2 – 22’ diameter x 74’ deep with traveling screens
1 – 20’ diameter x 52.5’ deep

Low Lift Pumps

2 – 30 mgd, electric motor driven
3 – 15 mgd, dual drive, electric/natural gas
1 – 30 mgd, dual drive, electric/natural gas
Total capacity of 135 mgd

Emergency standby capacity of 75 mgd

Flash Mix Basin

14.75’ x 14.75’ x 31.58’ deep
Single vertical shaft mixer
Counter-flow rotation
Application point for alum, chlorine, fluoride, polymer, and carbon
Rated capacity 108 mgd w/ partial bypass

Slow Mix/Settling Basins

Four double-deck basins with series flow

2 – 2.865 MG capacity, five 60’ shafts per basin, 4 paddle wheel sections
2 – 4.3 MG capacity, eight 60’ shafts per basin, 4 paddle wheel sections
Retention time at 108 mgd (flash mix capacity) is 3 hours and 11 minutes

Treated Water Elevated Storage

South – 5.0 MG, 640 Hartrey Avenue
North – 7.5 MG, 2536 Gross Point Road

Filters

Anthracite-capped rapid sand filters
12 – 3.19 mgd, 738 ft^2 each, surface loading rate of 3 gpm/ft^s

12 – 10.0 mgd, 1,391 ft^2 each, surface loading rate of 5 gpm/ft^2
Total rated capacity of 134 mgd
Automatic surface and backwash system on all 24 filters

Treated Water Ground Storage

8 clearwells beneath filters – 4.4 MG total
1 clearwell beneath NU green space – 5.0 MG
Total Plant Storage – 9.4 MG

High Lift Pumps

1 – 10 mgd, submersible, electric motor driven
1 – 15 mgd, electric motor driven
2 – 25 mgd, electric motor driven
1 – 10 mgd, dual drive, electric/natural gas
2 – 15 mgd, dual drive, electric/natural gas
1 – 22 mgd, dual drive, electric/natural gas
1 – 20 mgd, natural gas engine

Total capacity of 157 mgd
Emergency standby capacity of 82 mgd

Wash Water Pumps

2 – 20 mgd
2 – 10 mgd

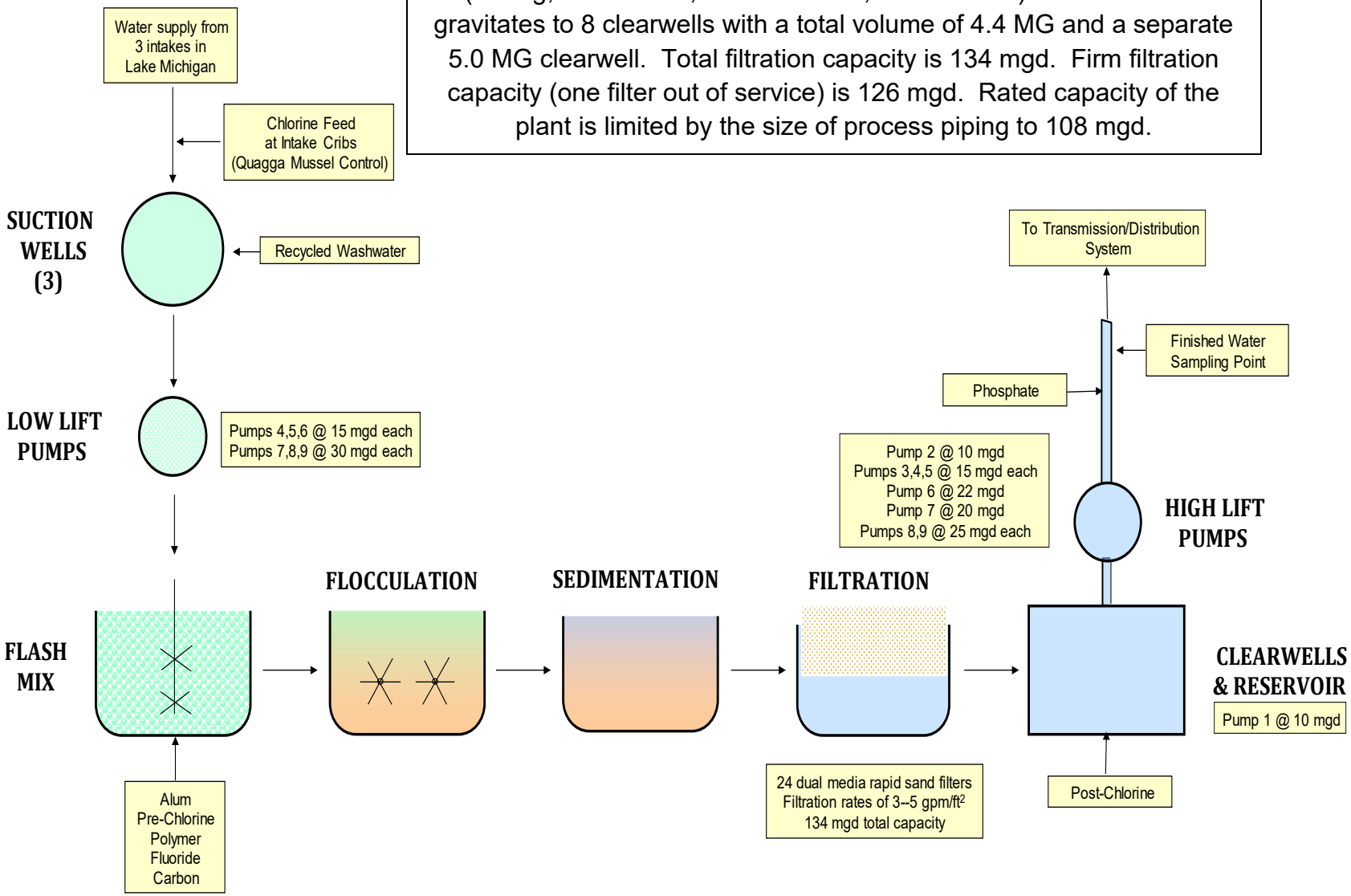
Detention Tank

80’ x 192’ x 12’ deep, divided in 2 sections
Total capacity of 1.1 MG

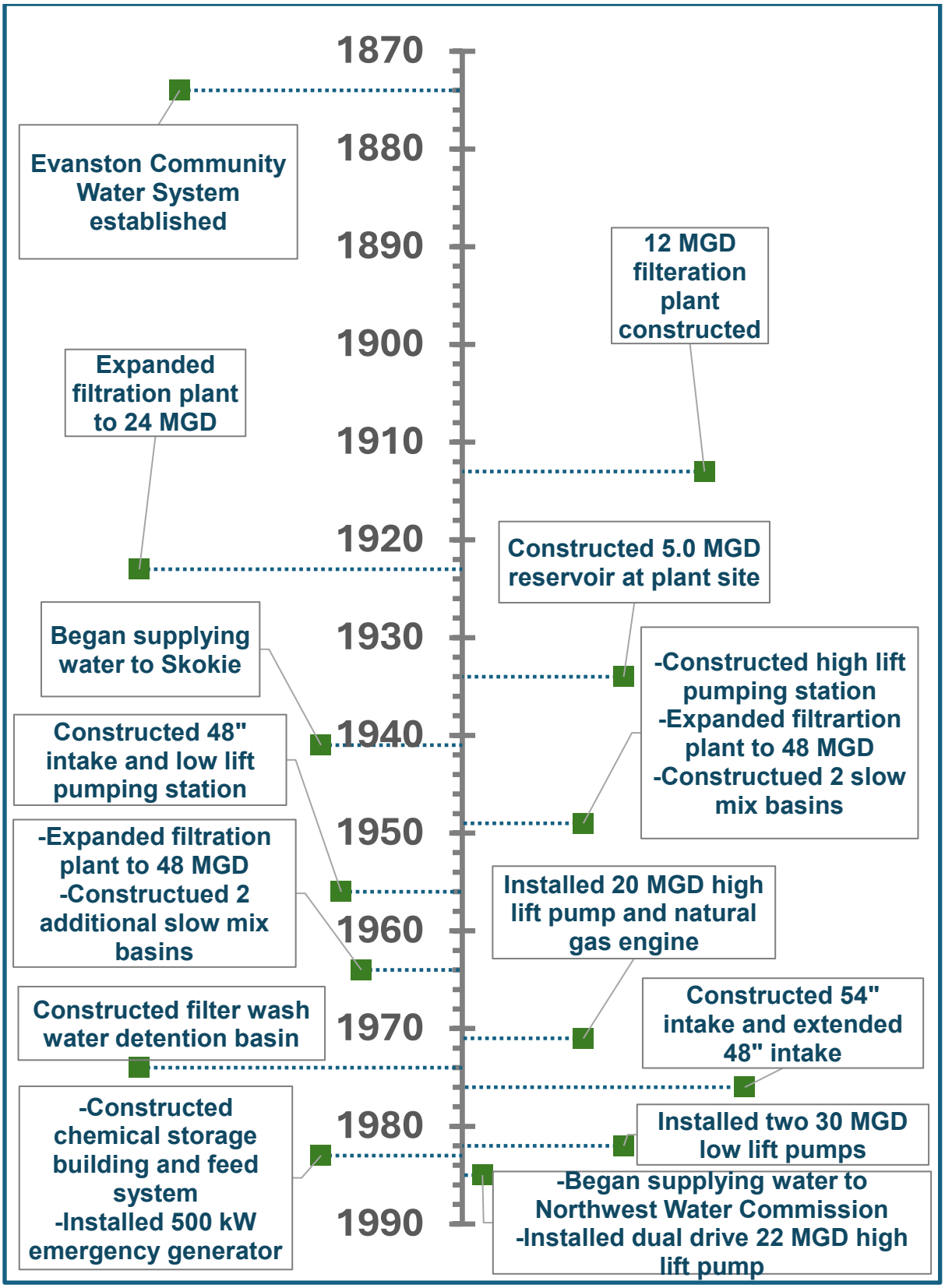
1 – submersible sludge pump at 700 gpm

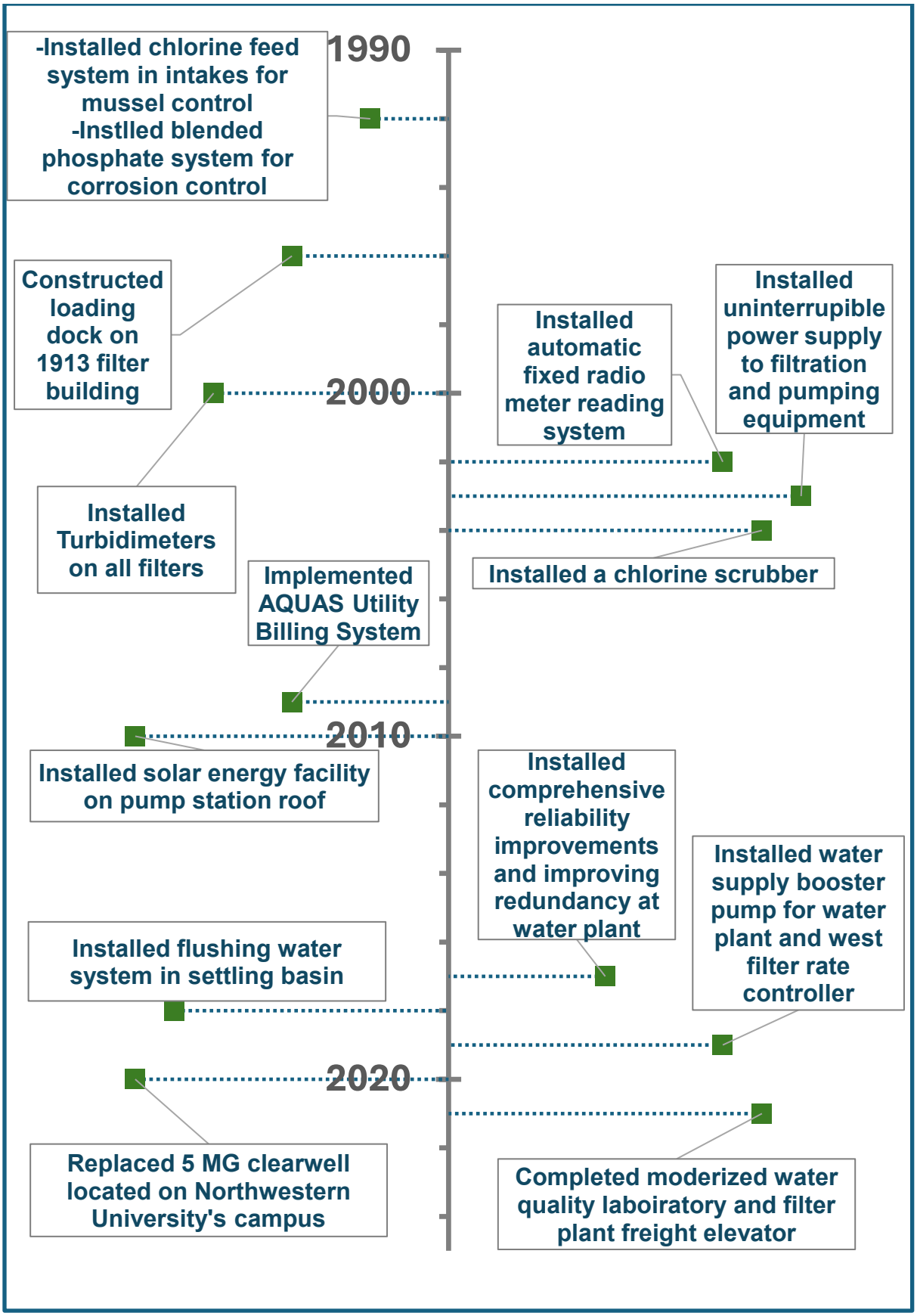
Legend: MG = million gallons; mgd = million gallons per day; gpm = gallons per minute

The Evanston Water Treatment Plant provides conventional treatment (mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration). Filtered water gravitates to 8 clearwells with a total volume of 4.4 MG and a separate 5.0 MG clearwell. Total filtration capacity is 134 mgd. Firm filtration capacity (one filter out of service) is 126 mgd. Rated capacity of the plant is limited by the size of process piping to 108 mgd.



Water Works Improvements (1874 to 2025)

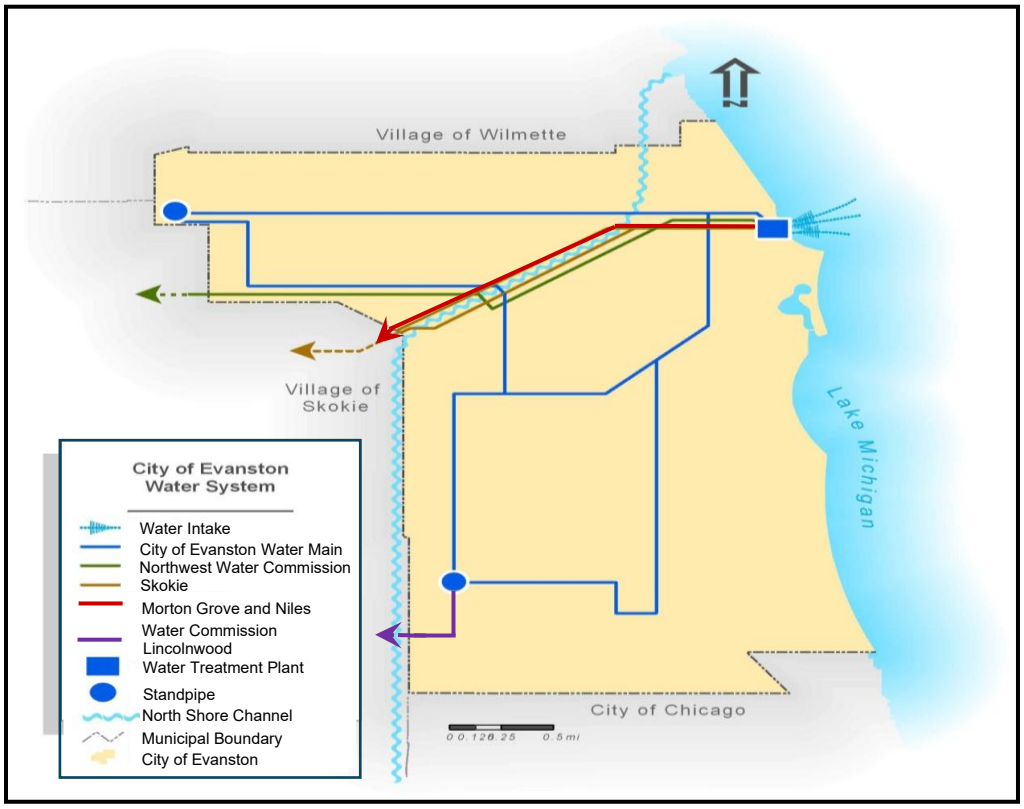


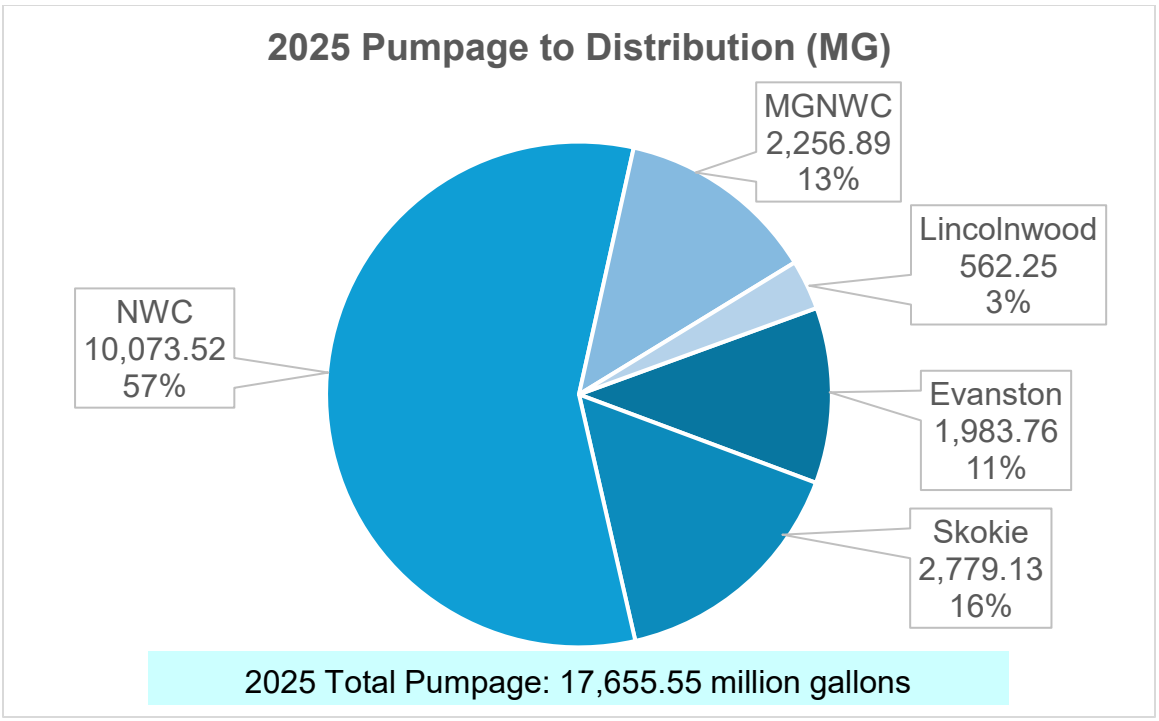

-Installed chlorine feed system in intakes for mussel control
-Instlled blended phosphate system for corrosion control
1990
Constructed loading dock on 1913 filter building
Installed automatic fixed radio meter reading system
Installed uninterrupible power supply to filtration and pumping equipment
2000
Installed Turbidimeters on all filters
Installed a chlorine scrubber
Implemented AQUAS Utility Billing System
2010
Installed solar energy facility on pump station roof
Installed comprehensive reliability improvements and improving redundancy at water plant
Installed water supply booster pump for water plant and west filter rate controller
Installed flushing water system in settling basin
2020
Replaced 5 MG clearwell located on Northwestern University's campus
Completed moderized water quality laboiratory and filter plant freight elevator

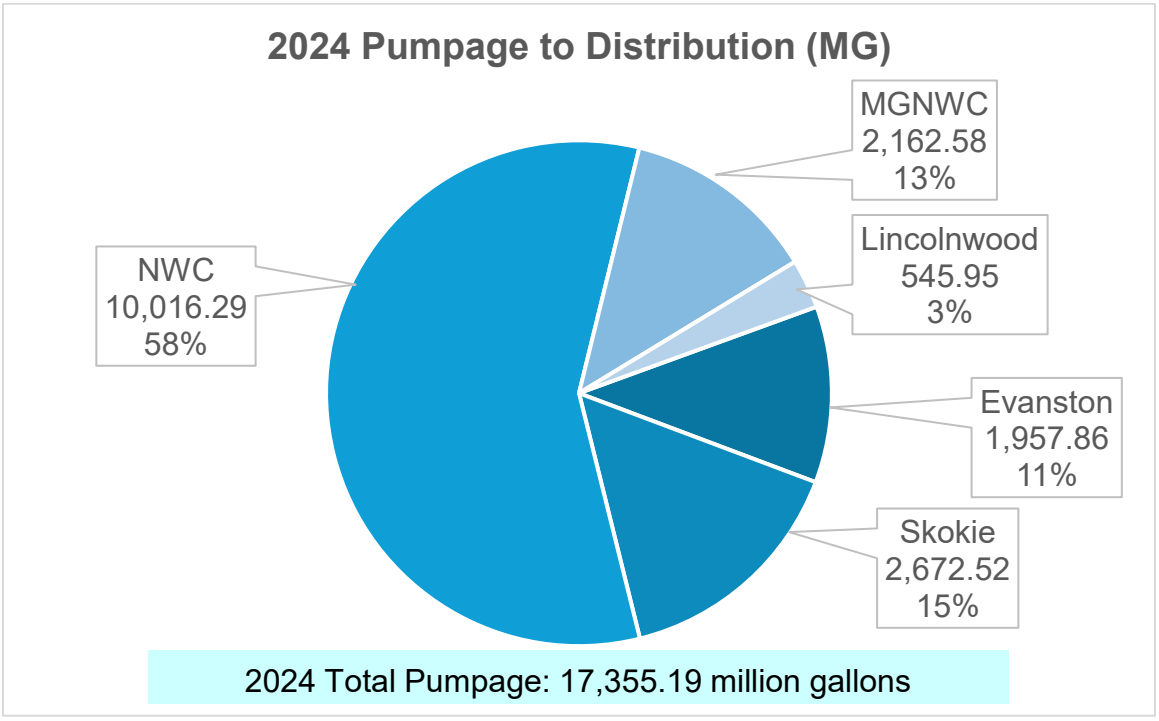
Service Area and Customers

	Area (Square Miles)	2025 Persons*	2025 Businesses*
Evanston	7.8	76,006	8,459
Skokie	10.1	65,850	10,120
Lincolnwood	2.7	13,055	2,208
Morton Grove – Niles Water Commission			
Morton Grove	5.1	24,467	3,237
Niles	5.9	29,918	3,957
Northwest Water Commission			
Arlington Heights	16.9	75,596	8,255
Buffalo Grove	9.5	43,072	5,266
Palatine	13.6	65,951	6,867
Wheeling	8.7	38,329	4,611
Des Plaines	14.3	58,832	8,166
TOTAL SERVED	**94.3**	**491,076**	**61,146**

*Data from US Census Bureau

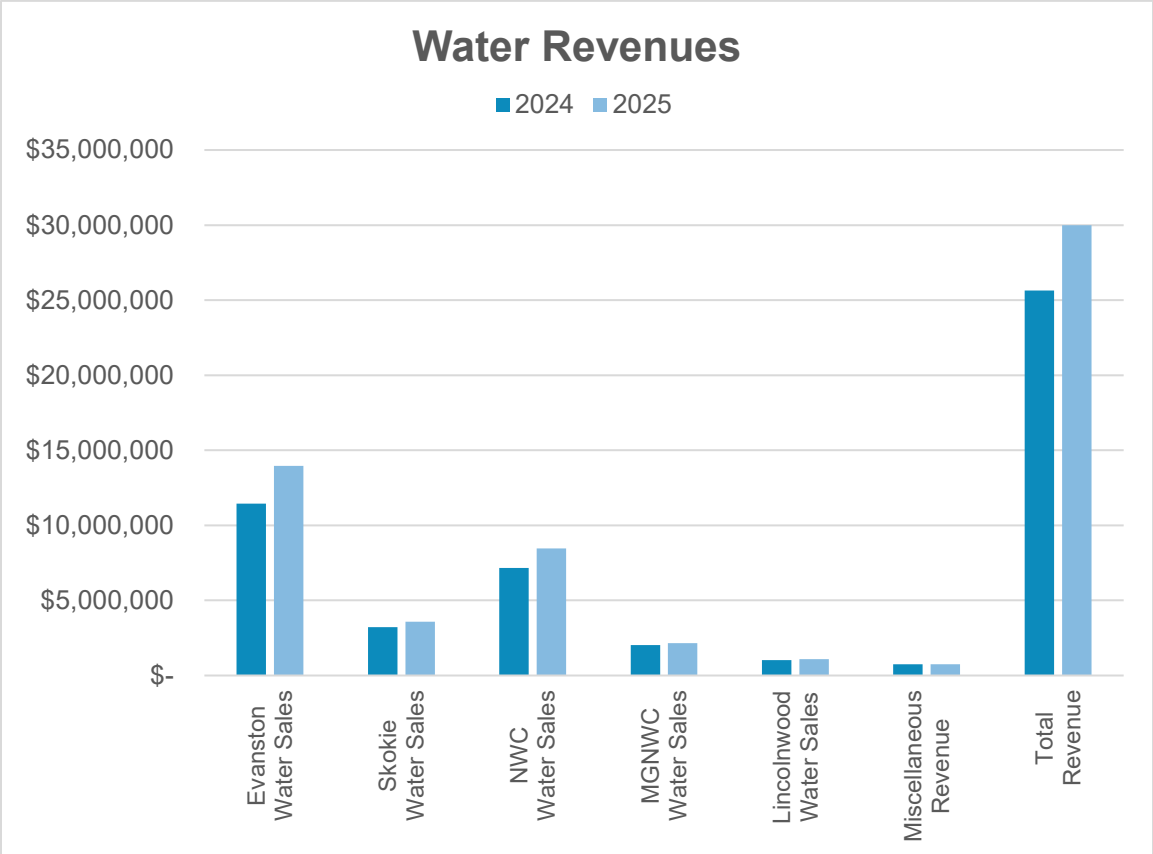



2025 Pumpage to Distribution (MG)
MGNWC
2,256.89
13%
Lincolnwood
562.25
3%
Evanston
1,983.76
11%
Skokie
2,779.13
16%
NWC
10,073.52
57%
2025 Total Pumpage: 17,655.55 million gallons


2024 Pumpage to Distribution (MG)
MGNWC
2,162.58
13%
Lincolnwood
545.95
3%
Evanston
1,957.86
11%
Skokie
2,672.52
15%
NWC
10,016.29
58%
2024 Total Pumpage: 17,355.19 million gallons

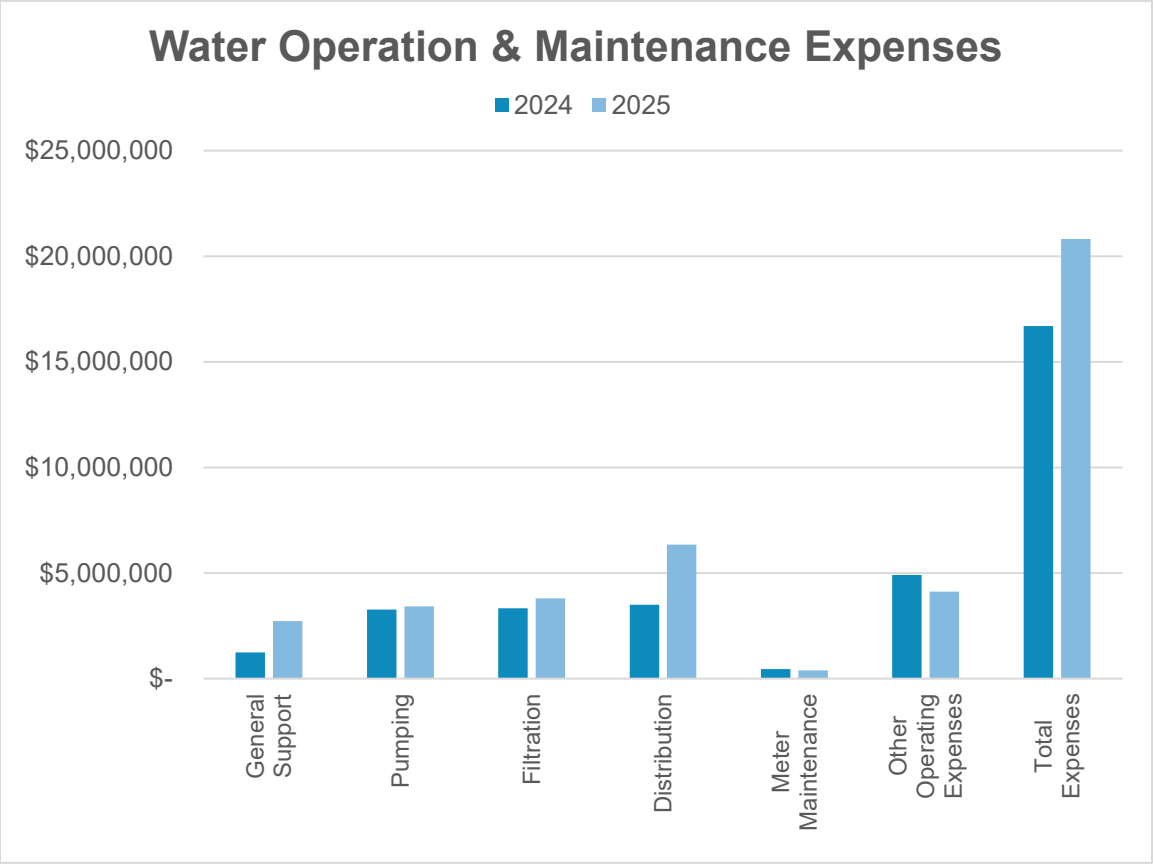
Water Revenues

	2024	2025
Evanston Water Sales	$11,444,806	$13,963,796
Skokie Water Sales*	$3,215,905	$3,575,037
NWC Water Sales	$7,164,185	$8,464,559
MGNWC Water Sales	$2,024,170	$2,151,963
Lincolnwood Water Sales	$1,033,869	$1,084,747
Miscellaneous Revenue*	$757,344	$746,748
TOTAL SERVED	**$25,640,279**	**$29,986,850**



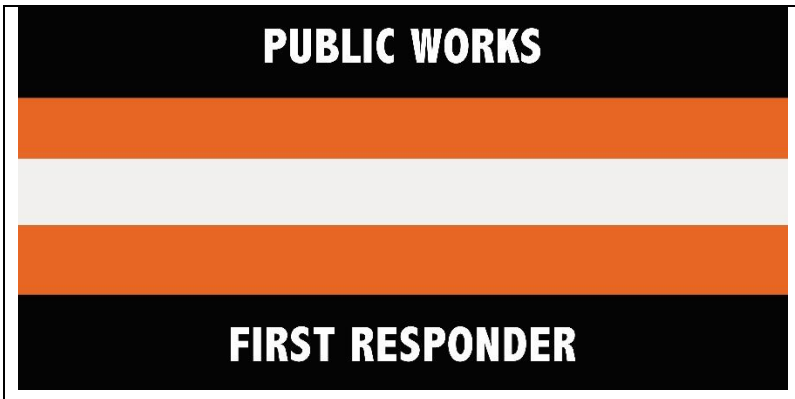
Water Operation & Maintenance Expenses

	2024	2025
General Support	$1,234,941	$2,728,758
Pumping	$3,264,196	$3,422,936
Filtration	$3,325,961	$3,802,803
Distribution	$3,503,390	$6,345,669
Meter Maintenance	$449,442	$388,948
Other Operating Expenses	$4,914,447	$4,124,318
TOTAL SERVED	**$16,692,377**	**$20,813,432**



First Responder

A first responder is defined as a person with specialized training who is among the first to arrive and provide assistance at the scene of an emergency such as an accident, natural disaster, or act of terrorism. First responders are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence and the environment.



The “Public Works First Responder” symbol is used to identify public works personnel and acknowledge their federally-mandated role as first responders.

Fixing water main breaks is one way the Distribution Division ensures the safety of residents and protects both private and City property.

President George W. Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), Management of Domestic Incidents, in 2003, in which a public works response to emergencies and disasters were officially recognized as an absolute necessity, and the federal government was directed to include public works in all planning and response efforts. The City of Evanston Distribution and Sewer divisions have annual emergency preparedness training which includes confined space training and certification. These divisions also respond to varied emergency events in the community such as snow and ice control, water main breaks, sewer main collapses, hydrant repairs, and sinkholes. They respond to utility outages and emergencies that occur at any time and in any weather to maintain water and sewer service for residents of Evanston.

Distribution – First Responder Hours

Activity	Hours	Labor Cost	Equipment Cost	Inventory Cost	Total Cost
Water Main Breaks	1,465	$75,964	$51,791	$3,545	$87,052
Water Main – Leak Check	47	$3,005	$472	$0	$19,414
Water Main - Maintenance	8	$319	$161	$0	$236
Hydrant - Repair	31	$1,150	$1,144	$0	$118
Meter/MIU - Inspect	2	$134	$22	$0	$203
Meter/MIU - Repair	0	$0	$0	$0	$94
Meter/MIU - Replace	6	$206	$51	$458	$470
Service - Inspect	19	$1,294	$213	$0	$1,874
Snow & Ice Control	745	$39,249	$21,445	$0	$1,105
Hydrant - Inspect	2	78.24	$11	$0	$1,659
Dist - Assist Other Utilities	2	101.12	$17	$0	$118
Dist - Assist Contractor	62	$2,869	$353	$99	$2,585
Dist - Assist W&S Divisions	0	$0	$0	$0	$945
Dist - JULIE Locates	8	$494	$73	$0	$455
Total	**2,395**	**$124,864**	**$75,753**	**$4,102**	**$116,329**

Sewer – First Responder Hours

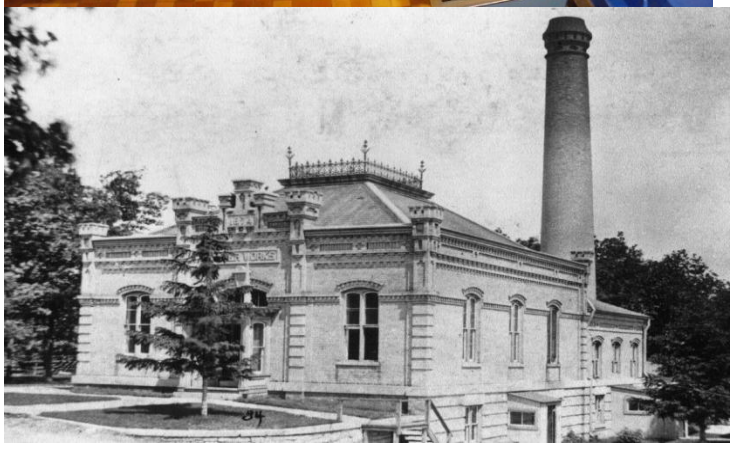
Activity	Hours	Labor Cost	Equipment Cost	Inventory Cost	Total Cost
Basement Backups	296	$12,713	$7,841	$0	$14,105
Basement Flooding	18	$981	$345	$0	$2,135
Snow & Ice Control	745	$39,249	$21,445	$0	$19,414
Sinkholes	269	$11,026	$9,153	$0	$17,223
Sewer Structure - Inspect	29	$1,725	$426	$0	$1,061
Sewer Structure - Clean	33	$1,436	$717	$0	$752
Total	**1,388**	**$67,130**	**$39,927**	**$0**	**$54,690**

Pumping

Evanston's Pumping Division manages the City's three Lake Michigan water supply intakes, pumping of raw water to the start of the water treatment process; pumping of treated water to retail customers in Evanston as well as wholesale customers; and operation and maintenance of Evanston's treated water storage facilities and remote water pumping stations. This division also monitors water storage tanks in the Village of Skokie, as well as controlling the rate of water supply to the Northwest Water Commission and Morton Grove and Niles Water Commission. There is at least one pump operating at the Evanston Water Treatment Plant at all times, to ensure that a sufficient quantity of water is always available for public consumption and firefighting. There is always at least one water operator present at the Pumping Station to control water supply and pressure and respond to emergencies.

Evanston has been pumping water from the site of the existing water treatment plant on Lincoln Street since 1874. The original "water works" consisted of a coal-fired steam engine and a single pump with a capacity of 2 million gallons per day. Construction of a pumping station to serve the entire City drastically improved Evanston's ability to fight fires and allowed the City to reliably deliver Lake Michigan water to homes and businesses on demand for the first time.

High Lift Pumping Station at the Evanston Water Plant



Evanston's original pumping station in 1874

2025 Monthly Pumping (MG)

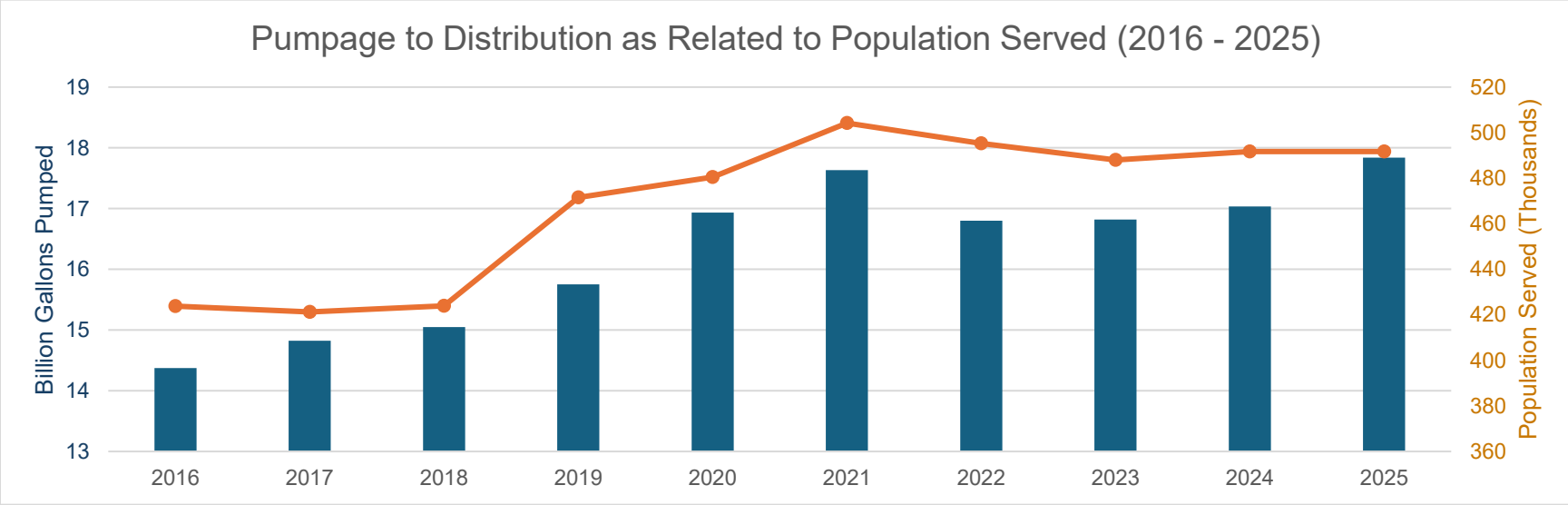
Month	Lake Water Pumped	Wash Water Recycled	Total Raw Water Pumped	Finished Water Pumped	Evanston	Skokie	NWC	MGNWC	Lincolnwood
Jan-25	1,452.54	24.04	1,476.59	1,449.85	163.64	212.66	833.71	184.45	41.61
Feb-25	1,474.05	22.83	1,496.88	1,484.89	171.90	241.08	833.22	183.14	41.26
Mar-25	1,373.39	20.12	1,393.52	1,383.80	149.05	221.17	787.25	168.70	43.35
Apr-25	1,428.49	20.48	1,448.98	1,436.07	154.51	220.24	834.49	169.48	40.67
May-25	1,517.68	21.33	1,539.01	1,519.31	163.69	230.22	875.38	186.68	46.54
Jun-25	1,651.52	27.65	1,679.18	1,660.57	183.11	254.73	943.53	206.92	55.83
Jul-25	1,652.33	29.89	1,682.22	1,653.17	170.18	261.89	940.06	207.42	57.42
Aug-25	1,627.21	29.70	1,656.91	1,643.79	181.80	255.41	929.10	205.66	56.91
Sep-25	1,566.47	32.16	1,598.64	1,576.08	182.15	237.35	889.41	197.61	54.31
Oct-25	1,429.37	26.35	1,455.73	1,419.78	166.22	226.46	777.73	186.02	47.01
Nov-25	1,266.07	22.24	1,288.31	1,253.78	144.22	206.53	673.36	176.32	38.05
Dec-25	1,365.29	22.24	1,387.54	1,359.00	153.22	211.33	756.23	184.43	39.23
Total	**17,804.45**	**299.08**	**18,103.54**	**17,840.13**	**1,983.75**	**2,779.13**	**10,073.52**	**2,256.88**	**562.25**

2025 Average Day Pumping (MGD)

Month	Lake Water Pumped	Wash Water Recycled	Total Raw Water Pumped	Finished Water Pumped	Evanston	Skokie	NWC	MGNWC	Lincolnwood
Jan-25	46.856	0.776	47.632	46.769	5.279	6.860	26.894	5.950	1.343
Feb-25	52.645	0.816	53.460	53.032	6.140	8.610	29.758	6.541	1.474
Mar-25	44.303	0.649	44.952	44.639	4.808	7.135	25.395	5.442	1.398
Apr-25	47.617	0.683	48.300	47.869	5.151	7.342	27.816	5.650	1.356
May-25	48.957	0.688	49.645	49.010	5.281	7.427	28.238	6.022	1.502
Jun-25	55.051	0.922	55.973	55.352	6.104	8.491	31.451	6.897	1.861
Jul-25	53.301	0.964	54.265	53.328	5.490	8.448	30.325	6.691	1.852
Aug-25	52.491	0.958	53.449	53.026	5.865	8.239	29.971	6.634	1.836
Sep-25	52.216	1.072	53.288	52.536	6.072	7.912	29.647	6.587	1.811
Oct-25	46.109	0.850	46.959	45.800	5.362	7.305	25.088	6.001	1.517
Nov-25	42.202	0.741	42.944	41.793	4.808	6.884	22.446	5.877	1.269
Dec-25	44.042	0.718	44.759	43.839	4.943	6.817	24.395	5.950	1.266
Total	**48.779**	**0.819**	**49.599**	**48.877**	**5.435**	**7.614**	**27.599**	**6.183**	**1.540**

Annual Pumpage (MG)

Year	Lake Water Pumped	Wash Water Recycled	Total Raw Water Pumped	Finished Water Pumped	Evanston	Skokie	NWC	MGNWC	Lincoln-wood
2025	17,804.46	299.08	18,103.54	17,840.13	1,983.76	2,779.13	10,073.52	2,256.89	562.25
2024	16,917.54	265.22	17,182.76	17,035.48	1,957.86	2,672.52	10,016.29	2,162.58	545.95
2023	17,355.90	257.12	17,613.03	16,819.68	1,881.29	2,808.00	9,576.11	2,179.78	531.12
2022	17,156.17	276.88	17,433.06	16,799.72	1,896.05	2,903.70	8,958.48	2,250.38	509.21
2021	17,447.81	263.21	17,711.02	17,634.80	2,116.24	2,922.39	9,427.22	2,345.28	531.53
2020	17,531.06	335.63	17,866.69	16,933.86	2,397.89	2,700.98	9,223.79	2,446.00	219.58
2019	15,471.45	405.96	15,877.41	15,750.25	2,875.91	2,719.82	8,883.87	1,229.60	0.00
2018	14,793.33	337.59	15,130.91	15,049.41	2,958.41	2,996.60	9,032.25	38.75	0.00
2017	14,493.66	252.75	14,746.41	14,821.36	2,891.17	2,816.78	9,087.37	0.00	0.00
2016	14,201.17	231.02	14,432.19	14,375.42	3,059.36	2,795.40	8,664.10	0.00	0.00



Average Daily Per Capita Consumption

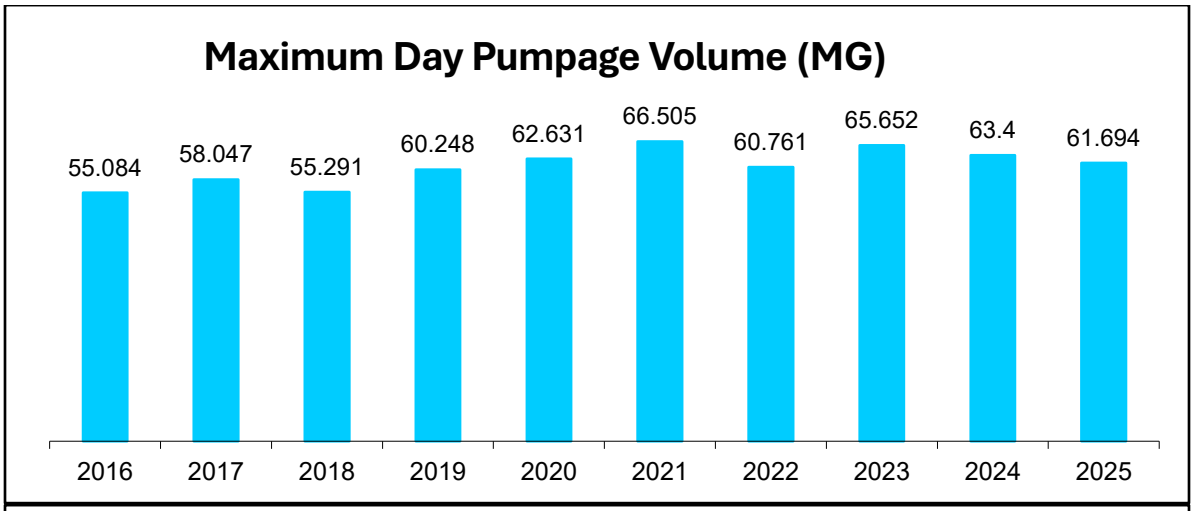
	Evanston		Skokie		NWC		MGNWC		Lincolnwood		Total	
Year	Pop. of Evanston	Per Capita Use (gpcd)	Pop. of Skokie	Per Capita Use (gpcd)	Pop. of NWC	Per Capita Use (gpcd)	Pop. of MGNWC	Per Capita Use (gpcd)	Pop. of Lincolnwood	Per Capita Use (gpcd)	Pop. All	Per Capita Use (gpcd)
2025*	75,073	72	64,939	117	283,602	97	54,949	113	13,179	117	491,742	98
2024	75,073	71	64,939	113	283,602	97	54,949	108	13,179	114	491,742	97
2023	75,544	68	65,497	117	279,779	94	54,176	110	12,989	112	487,985	95
2022	77,517	67	66,422	120	283,073	87	55,057	112	13,191	106	495,260	91
2021	78,110	74	67,824	118	288,608	89	56,209	114	13,463	108	504,214	94
2020*	73,473	89	62,700	118	280,281	90	51,734	130	12,245	NA	480,433	97
2019	74,106	106	63,280	118	281,992	86	52,127	NA	-	NA	471,505	91
2018	75,557	107	64,773	127	283,630	87	53,214	NA	-	NA	477,174	86
2017	74,895	106	64,270	120	282,093	88	-	0	-	0	421,258	96
2016	75,527	111	64,821	118	283,493	84	-	0	-	0	423,841	94

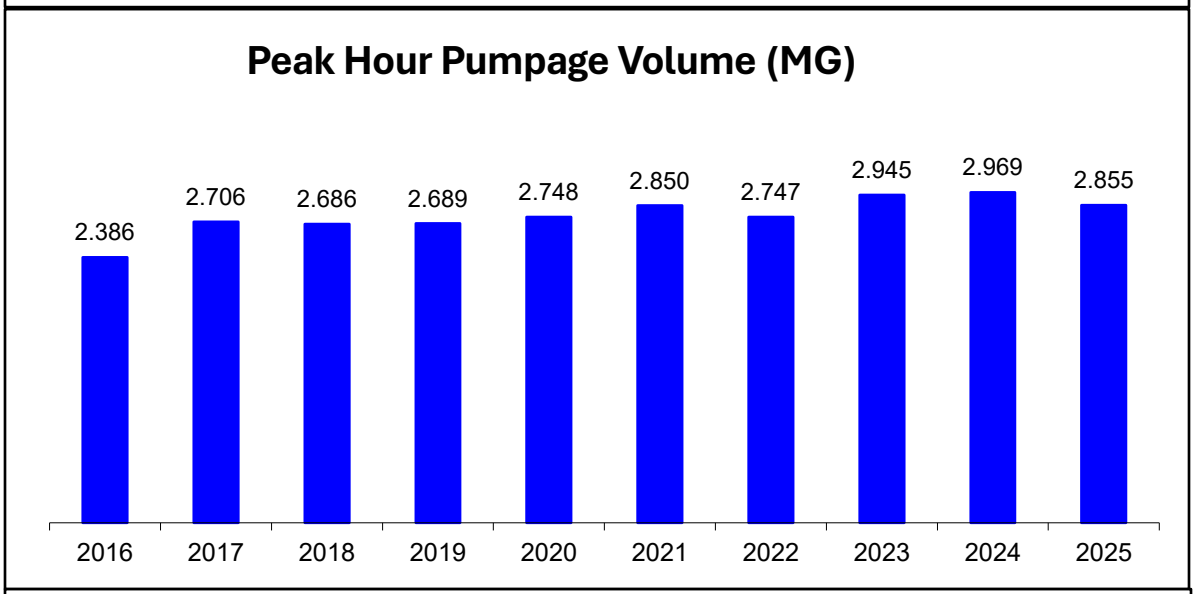
* The US Census did not provide an estimated population count for 2025. Estimated population count from 2024 was used in its stead.

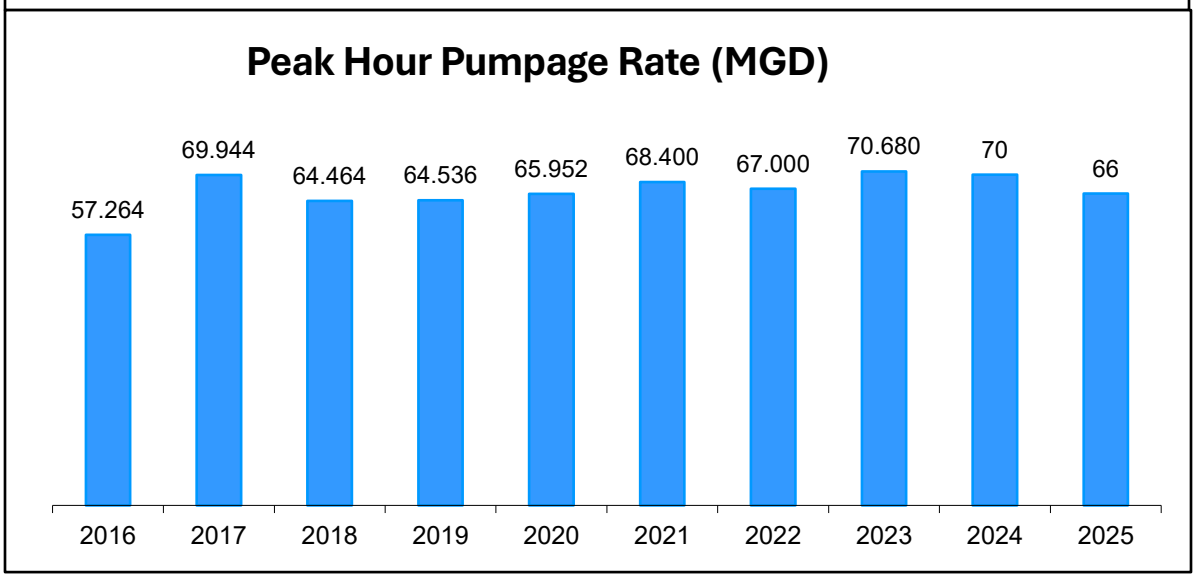
Maximum Pumpage to Distribution

Year	Max Day Pumpage Volume (MG)	Peak Hour Pumpage Rate (MGD)	Peak Hour Pumpage Volume (MG)
2025	61.694	66.000	2.855
2024	63.400	70.000	2.969
2023	65.652	70.680	2.945
2022	60.761	67.000	2.747
2021	66.505	68.400	2.850
2020	62.631	65.952	2.748
2019	60.248	64.536	2.689
2018	55.291	64.464	2.686
2017	58.047	69.944	2.706
2016	55.084	57.264	2.386

Maximum Day and Peal Hour Pumpage







Maximum Pumpage Days (MGD)

Year	Distribution	Evanston	Skokie	NWC	MGNWC	Lincolnwood
2025	July 23 59.613	June 23 7.551	Feb 14 14.462	Sept 17 34.056	June 23 7.694	June 26 2.975
2024	June 19th 70.000	August 26th 9.155	July 17th 17.899	June 19th 34.972	June 19th 8.027	August 26th 2.652
2023	June 2nd 65.652	June 3rd 7.445	June 2nd 11.925	June 5th 35.01	June 2nd 8.441	June 9th 2.342
2022	July 1st 60.538	June 22nd 19.842	July 2nd 10.839	July 1st 31.383	June 30th 8.349	June 26th 2.580
2021	June 11th 65.178	May 25th 7.971	June 11th 12.258	June 9th 36.751	June 11th 8.883	June 11th 2.373
2020	August 21st 62.631	August 18th 9.814	August 21st 10.047	August 23rd 33.727	March 26th 10.587	August 21st 2.338
2019	July 15th 60.248	July 14th 11.368	July 15th 10.930	July 15th 33.829	Dec. 2nd 7.707	- -
2018	June 13th 55.372	June 13th 13.575	June 13th 9.609	June 30th 33.989	- -	- -
2017	June 13th 58.047	June 13th 11.931	June 12th 10.927	June 14th 39.371	- -	- -
2016	July 20th 55.084	July 20th 12.561	August 10th 10.370	July 22nd 32.593	- -	- -

Historical Maximum Day Pumpage to Distribution: 95.154 MG on July 7, 1989

Energy Costs

Electric Power - Kilowatt Hours (kWh) Used

Year	Total kWh	Total Cost	Average Unit Cost per kWh	kWh per Million Gallons Pumped
2025	14,454,044	$1,548,929	$0.107	810
2024	13,595,120	$1,411,428	$0.104	798
2023	13,548,690	$1,155,739	$0.085	806
2022	13,575,693	$792,084	$0.058	808
2021	13,248,501	$1,011,347	$0.076	751

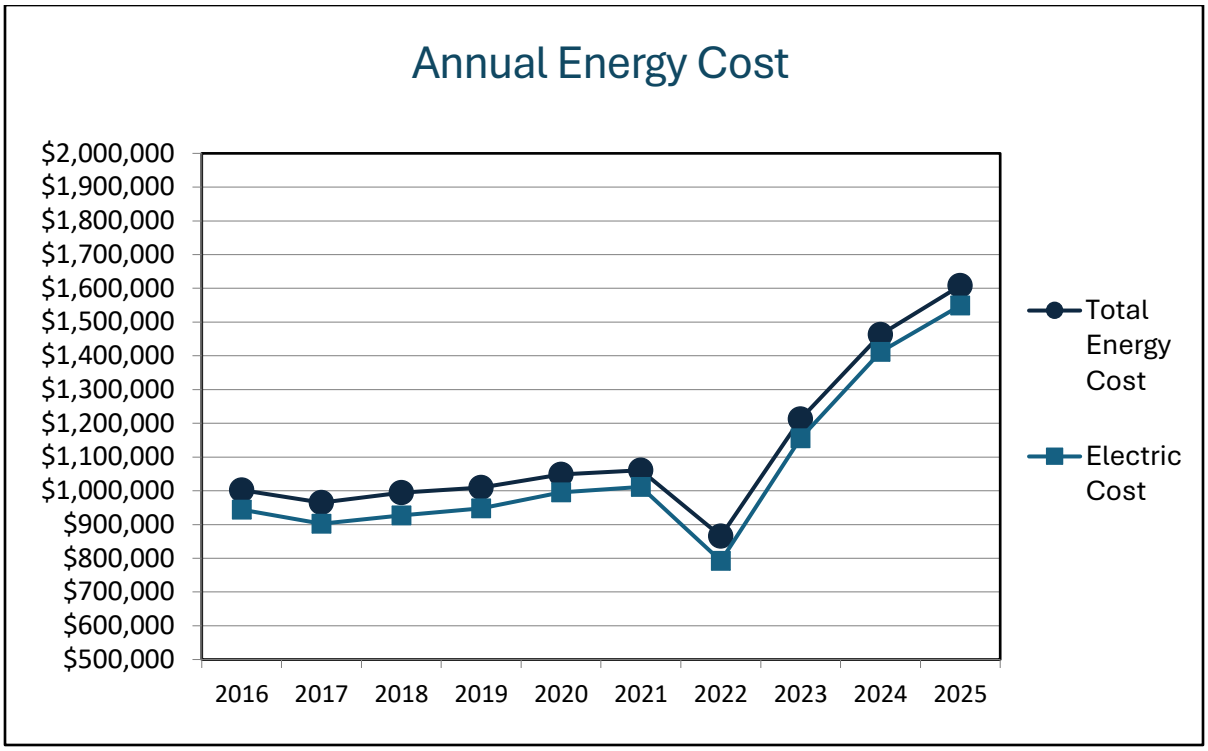
Natural Gas Used for Pumping and Emergency Engines

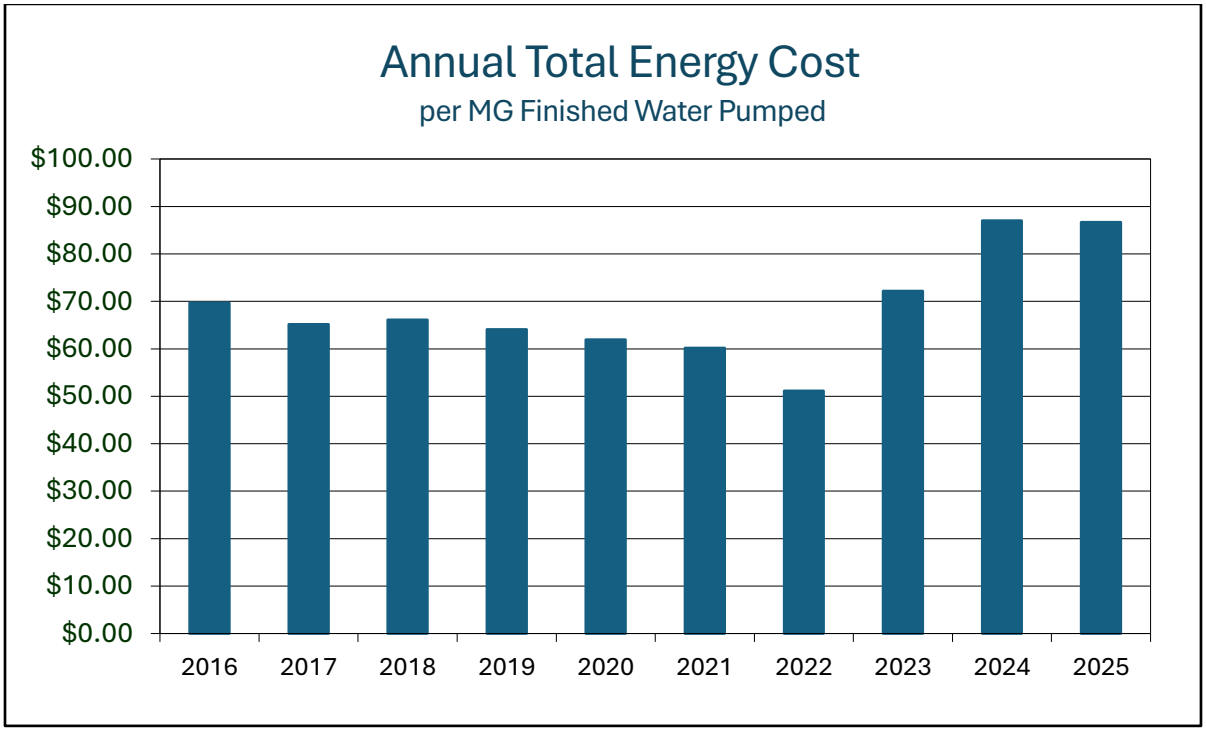
Year	Therms	Total Cost*	Average Unit Cost per Therm
2025	181,182	$58,768	$0.324
2024	122,925	$50,670	$0.412
2023	121,201	$42,093	$0.347
2022	122,439	$75,247	$0.615
2021	105,545	$50,736	$0.481

*Includes natural gas purchase and delivery charges.

Total Energy Cost (Electric & Gas)

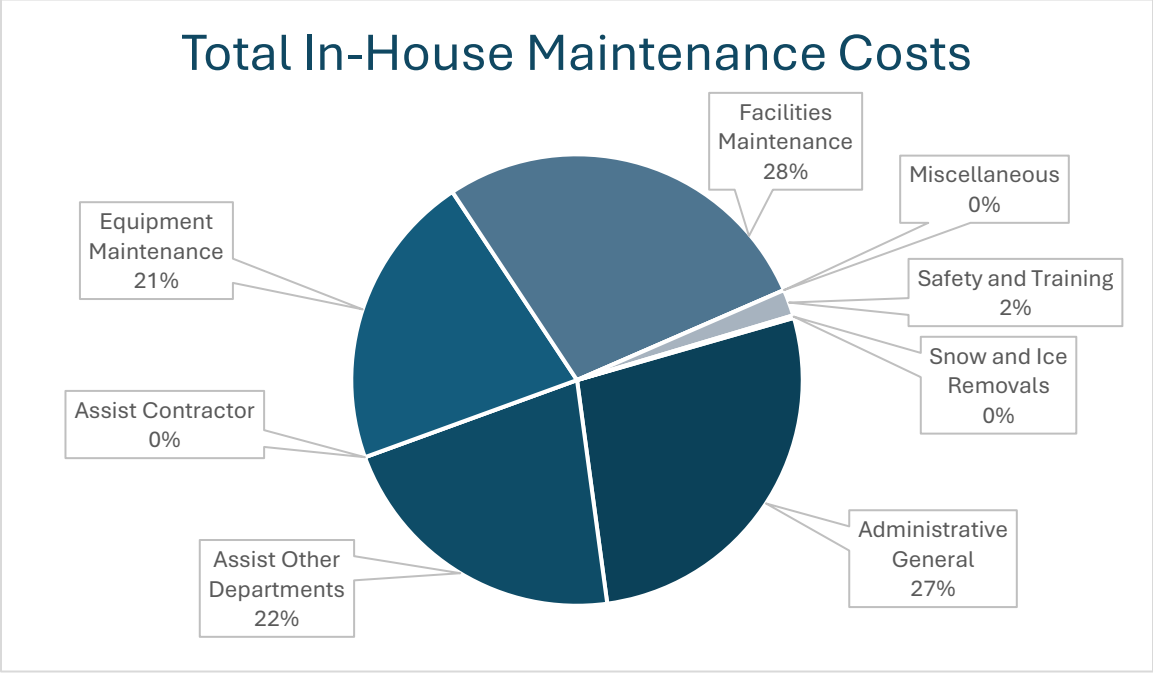
Year	Total Cost	Gallons Pumped
2025	$1,607,697	$95.58
2024	$1,462,098	$87.03
2023	$1,197,832	$70.74
2022	$867,330	$55.07
2021	$1,062,082	$70.57


Annual Energy Cost
$2,000,000
$1,900,000
$1,800,000
$1,700,000
$1,600,000
$1,500,000
$1,400,000
$1,300,000
$1,200,000
$1,100,000
$1,000,000
$900,000
$800,000
$700,000
$600,000
$500,000
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Total Energy Cost
Electric Cost


Annual Total Energy Cost
per MG Finished Water Pumped
$100.00
$90.00
$80.00
$70.00
$60.00
$50.00
$40.00
$30.00
$20.00
$10.00
$0.00
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

Breakdown of In-House Maintenance Costs

Description	2024	2025
Administrative General	$46,807	$32,359
Assist Other Departments	$26,211	$25,589
Assist Contractor	$8,855	$0
Equipment Maintenance	$40,939	$25,180
Facilities Maintenance	$43,023	$32,930
Miscellaneous	$12,640	$0
Safety and Training	$6,637	$2,247
Snow and Ice Removals	$1,232	$220
Total	**$186,344**	**$118,525**



Filtration

The Filtration Division manages the water treatment process, including chemical addition, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. This involves operation and maintenance of 5 chemical feed systems, 4 settling basins, 24 filters, and numerous pipes, valves, and instrumentation systems. There is always at least one state-certified water treatment operator at the filtration plant at all times, who monitors instrumentation and water quality testing results to ensure that the water is always safe to drink.

Filters 1 – 12 in operation at the Evanston Water Treatment Plant

This division also includes the City's Water Quality Laboratory, which monitors Evanston's drinking water for compliance with state and federal water quality regulations and completes regular reporting to the public and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to certify the quality of Evanston's water.

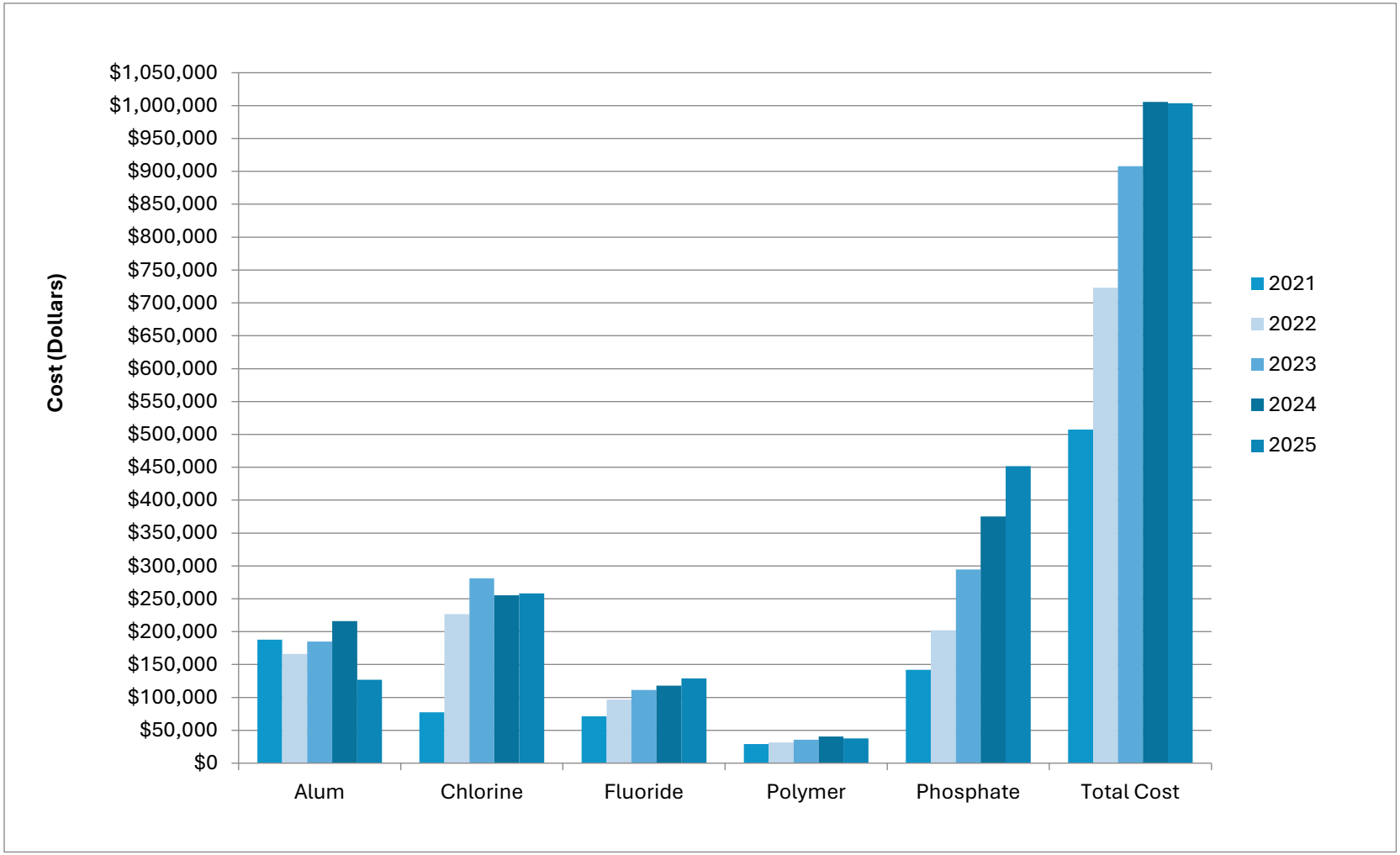
Full-scale water treatment began in Evanston in 1914. The process included settling basins with chemical addition to allow larger contaminants to drop out of the water by gravity, filtration to remove smaller contaminants, and disinfection with chlorine. The new treatment process virtually eliminated waterborne disease in Evanston. This process was state-of-the-art at the time, and Evanston was one of the first communities in the region to adopt full-scale water treatment with rapid sand filtration. Though only the filters from the 1914 treatment plant survive to this day, Evanston's water treatment process still follows the same steps.

Filters 1 – 12, photo taken in 1924

Treatment Chemicals Used and Costs

	Chemical Feed Rate (lbs/MG)						
	Average Day	Max Day	Min Day	Unit Cost	Pounds Used	Total Cost	Cost per MG Treated
Aluminum Sulfate							
2025	64.9	97.8	49.0	$222.00 / ton	1,142,418	$126,945	$7.20
2024	63.4	105.6	48.0	$400.00 / ton	1,080,929	$216,186	$12.69
2023	60.3	97.6	47.1	$356.00 / ton	1,038,544	$184,861	$10.85
2022	57.5	99.0	47.8	$332.00 / ton	1,000,100	$166,017	$9.75
2021	64.0	100.8	49.1	$296.00 / ton	1,270,234	$187,955	$10.78
Chlorine							
2025	15.4	20.5	11.3	$1839.00 / ton	272,725	$258,160	$14.64
2024	15.9	26.6	11.1	$1859.00 / ton	274,901	$255,520	$15.00
2023	15.5	22.3	5.0	$2,078.00 / ton	270,655	$281,211	$16.51
2022	15.5	20.9	11.9	$1,285.00 / ton	352,628	$226,564	$13.30
2021	15.9	21.1	8.8	$439.00 / ton	352,784	$77,436	$4.44
Hydrofluosilicic Acid (Fluoride)							
2025	26.2	28.1	23.2	$558.00 / ton	462,197	$129,000	$7.31
2024	26.5	27.7	24.7	$519.00 / ton	454,646	$117,981	$6.93
2023	25.5	27.7	10.2	$502.00 / ton	443,674	$111,362	$6.54
2022	26.5	28.5	23.9	$410.00 / ton	471,940	$96,748	$5.68
2021	23.0	34.9	0.0	$353.00 / ton	403,100	$71,147	$4.08
Polymer							
2025	3.1	6.7	1.9	$1,421.00 / ton	53,190	$37,800	$2.14
2024	3.0	6.2	2.0	$1,580.00 / ton	51,462	$40,655	$2.39
2023	2.9	7.9	1.9	$1,430.00 / ton	49,697	$35,533	$2.09
2022	2.4	5.6	1.6	$1,400.00 / ton	45,000	$31,500	$1.85
2021	2.8	5.3	1.8	$1,296.00 / ton	44,880	$29,082	$1.67
Blended Phosphate							
2025	22.6	24.7	19.6	$12.46 / gallon	395,263	$451,768	$25.61
2024	20.3	24.8	17.5	$11.87 / gallon	344,610	$375,277	$22.03
2023	21.4	22.1	16.9	$9.721 / gallon	330,501	$294,752	$17.30
2022	19.0	16.2	15.1	$6.496 / gallon	339,030	$202,049	$11.86
2021	16.6	18.6	15.0	$4.872 / gallon	317,237	$141,796	$8.13

Annual Chemical Costs



Filter Operations

Filter Runs

	Avg Hours per Filter Run			Total Hours per Year	
Year	3 MGD	6 MGD		3 MGD	6 MGD
2025	171.5	171.3		101,977	103,411
2024	174.4	167.0		102,112	91,850
2023	176.2	164.3		104,609	87,120
2022	158.2	148.7		105,113	92,119
2021	181.2	170.1		104,693	92,880
2020	119.2	114.3		64,901	102,652
2019	113.5	95.3		52,899	103,710
2018	156.3	160		89,721	99,625
2017	208.9	191.8		102,660	93,663
2016	237.5	223.6		93,948	103,703

Filter Washes

Year	Total Washes per Year			Max # of Washes per Day	
	3 MGD	6 MGD		3 MGD	6 MGD
2025	602	622		7	5
2024	579	546		6	6
2023	589	550		5	5
2022	626	591		6	6
2021	586	556		5	6
2020	549	977		8	8
2019	498	1066		6	8
2018*	647	760		7	7
2017	525	519		6	6
2016	429	513		6	6

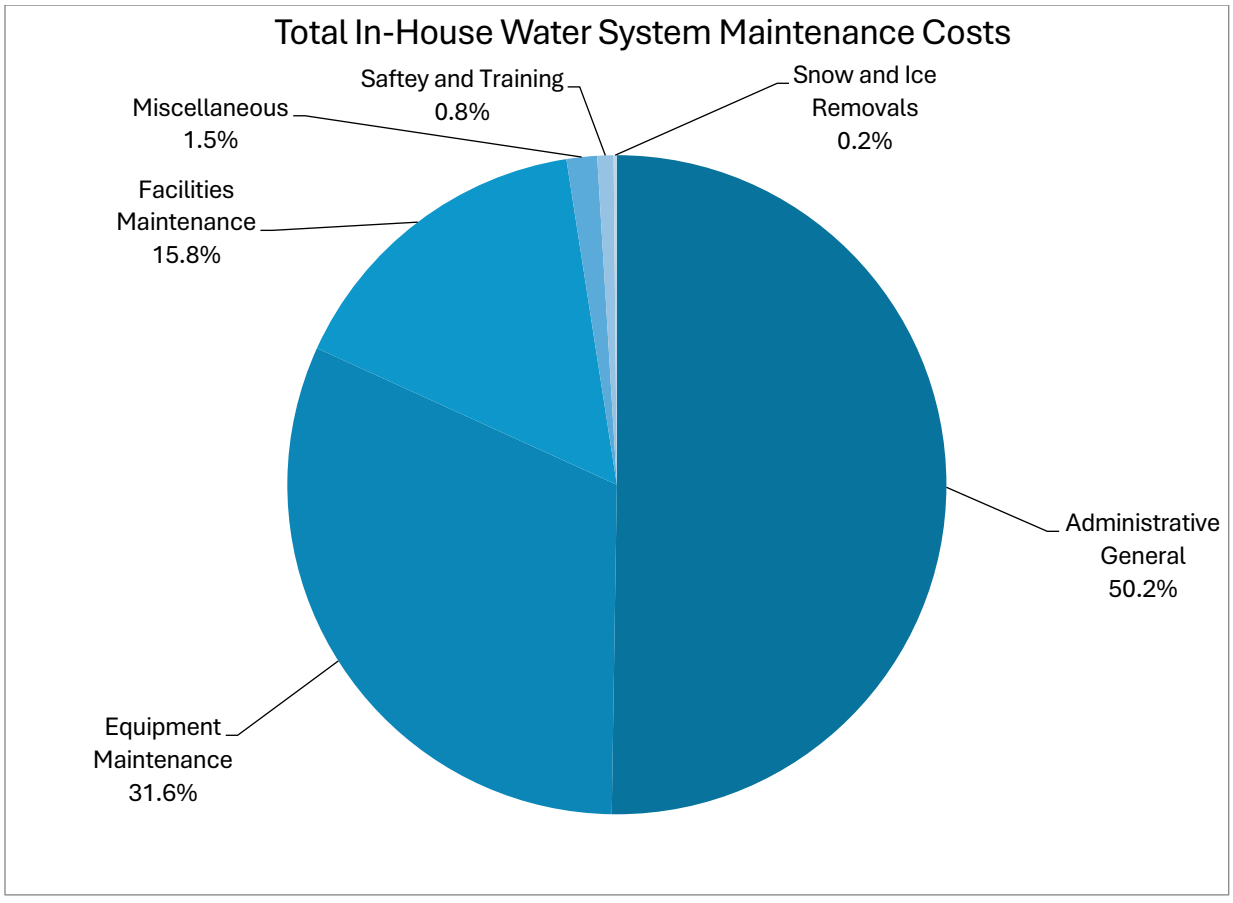
*In 2018, the filter run hours between washes were reduced from 300 hours to 100 hours in an effort to minimize mudball formation in the filter media

Wash Water

Year	Total (MG)	Avg Daily %	Max Daily %
2025	295.423	1.70	5.47
2024	265.963	1.55	4.71
2023	267.179	1.53	4.94
2022	278.147	1.64	4.83
2021	261.751	1.49	4.89
2020	377.241	2.22	6.25
2019	408.744	2.61	6.13
2018	339.444	2.23	7.11
2017	254.37	1.70	5.84
2016	239.545	1.60	9.65

Breakdown of In-House Maintenance Costs

Description	2024	2025
Administrative General	$10,342	$350,600
Assist Public Works	$0	$0
Assist Other Departments	$0	$0
Assist Contractor	$6,774	$3,450
Equipment Maintenance	$212,145	$220,152
Facilities Maintenance	$86,273	$109,905
JULIE Locates	$0	$0
Miscellaneous	$12,732	$10,433
Safety and Training	$5,237	$5,560
Snow and Ice Removals	$1,040	$1,100
Total	**$334,543**	**$701,200**



Bacteriological Water Analysis

Report of Evanston Water Quality Control Laboratory

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard is based on the presence or absence of total coliform bacteria in a water sample. Evanston is required to collect 80 water samples per month from the distribution system. The EPA requires that no more than 5% of these monthly samples test positive for the presence of total coliform.

Distribution System (Colilert Method)

Year	Samples Taken	Samples Positive for Total Coliform	Samples Positive for E. coli
2025	960	0	0
2024	960	0	0
2023	975	3	0
2022	981	3	0
2021	962	4	0

Raw Water

Year	Samples Taken (Twice Daily)	Average Colony Count	Maximum Colony Count
2025	730	42	200
2024	732	48	396
2023	730	66	>200
2022	730	74	>200
2021	730	119	>200

After Primary Treatment

Year	Samples Taken (Twice Daily)	Average Colony Count	Maximum Colony Count
2025	730	0	0
2024	732	0	0
2023	730	0	0
2022	732	0	0
2021	730	0	0

After Primary Treatment

Year	Samples Taken (4 Time Daily)	Average Colony Count	Maximum Colony Count
2025	1429	0	0
2024	1460	0	0
2023	1460	0	0
2022	1464	0	0
2021	1460	0	0

Turbidity, Temperature, and Fluoride

Turbidity

Year	Raw Water			After Primary Treatment			Plant Tap		
	Raw	Max	Min	Raw	Max	Min	Raw	Max	Min
2025	3.8	25.2	0.27	0.46	2.07	0.19	0.07	0.15	0.04
2024	4.81	48.0	0.38	0.56	3.31	0.21	0.08	0.24	0.04
2023	5.57	53.4	0.23	0.58	1.45	0.10	0.08	0.73	0.05
2022	3.95	43.0	0.28	0.55	1.58	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.05
2021	5.92	60.2	0.36	0.60	1.60	0.22	0.11	0.17	0.07

Raw Water Temperature

Year	Average		Maximum		Minimum	
	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F
2025	12.2	53.9	25.0	77.0	1.8	35.2
2024	13.0	55.3	25.1	77.2	2.3	36.1
2023	11.9	53.4	24.1	75.4	1.7	35.1
2022	11.1	52.0	23.4	74.1	1.7	35.1
2021	11.6	52.8	23.7	74.7	0.2	32.4

Fluoride Content

Year	Plant Tap			Distribution		
	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	0.71	0.77	0.61	0.70	0.76	0.61
2024	0.69	0.80	0.60	0.69	0.79	0.62
2023	0.72	0.79	0.30	0.72	0.77	0.62
2022	0.69	0.78	0.61	0.70	0.74	0.62
2021	0.66	0.76	0.00	0.67	0.75	0.00

Chlorine Residual (ppm)

Filter Influent

Year	Free Residual			Total Residual		
	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	1.07	1.37	0.89	*	*	*
2024	1.09	1.39	0.89	*	*	*
2023	1.05	1.34	0.88	*	*	*
2022	1.07	1.38	0.79	1.21	1.62	0.99
2021	1.05	1.29	0.70	1.19	1.49	0.81

Filter Effluent

Year	Free Residual			Total Residual		
	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	0.96	1.17	0.76	*	*	*
2024	0.97	1.19	0.69	*	*	*
2023	0.96	1.20	0.30	*	*	*
2022	0.99	1.94	0.77	1.11	1.40	0.87
2021	0.96	1.19	0.78	1.09	1.37	0.87

Plant Tap

Year	Free Residual			Total Residual		
	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	1.04	1.23	0.91	1.25	1.58	1.09
2024	1.04	1.22	0.79	1.25	1.46	1.04
2023	1.02	1.26	0.91	1.22	1.50	1.06
2022	1.02	1.41	0.87	1.21	1.64	1.02
2021	1.02	1.24	0.87	1.20	1.42	0.87

Distribution tap

Year	Free Residual			Total Residual		
	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	0.83	1.07	0.55	*	*	*
2024	0.80	1.08	0.00	*	*	*
2023	0.82	1.11	0.52	*	*	*
2022	0.85	1.16	0.61	0.95	1.30	0.71
2021	0.82	1.20	0.61	0.92	1.30	0.71

*As of 2023, Total Residual Chlorine is only tested within the Plant Tap. Total Residual Chlorine is not tested in the Filter Influent, Filter Effluent, nor the Distribution Tap.

Phosphate, pH, Alkalinity, and Hardness

Phosphate

Year	Samples Taken	Plant Tap		
		Avg	Max	Min
2025	365	0.39	0.45	0.32
2024	365	0.33	0.40	0.28
2023	365	0.30	0.33	0.28
2022	365	0.29	0.36	0.25
2021	365	0.28	0.37	0.23

pH

Year	Samples Taken	Raw Water			Plant Tap		
		Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	728	8.3	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.4
2024	732	8.3	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.4
2023	730	8.2	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.3
2022	730	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.4
2021	730	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.4

Alkalinity

Year	Samples Taken	Raw Water			Plant Tap		
		Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	728	107	116	95	103	112	92
2024	732	109	120	97	102	116	90
2023	730	109	121	94	102	114	85
2022	730	104	128	87	96	110	84
2021	730	107	126	89	99	114	74

Hardness

Year	Samples Taken	Raw Water			Plant Tap		
		Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min
2025	730	134	146	128	134	143	128
2024	732	137	150	126	135	145	126
2023	730	139	158	126	136	152	124
2022	730	142	155	134	139	149	128
2021	730	139	150	122	137	149	120

Detected Substances

Substance	MCLG	Highest Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) (Cloudiness)	NA	TT=Monitored by % exceeding 0.3 NTU and max allowed is 1 NTU	100.0% of samples meet 0.3 NTU; 0.15 NTU Highest single measurement	0.04 - 0.15	NO	Soil runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.77	0.61 - 0.77	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	0.3	single sample	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	NA[1]	NA[1]	9.1	single sample	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	single sample	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	NOT REGU-LATED	USEPA National Secondary Standard of 250	27	single sample	NO	Naturally occurring, coagulant residual
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)[2]	0	5	1.02	single sample	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium (pCi/L)[2]	0	15	0.72	single sample	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic acid (PFOS)[3] (ppt)	14	4	2	1.8 - 2.0	NO	Surfactant for fire-fighting foam, mist suppressant for metal-plating baths, grease and water resistance to materials such as textiles, carpets, and paper. Production ceased in 2002.
Perfluoro-octanoic acid (PFOA)[3] (ppt)	2	4	2.3	1.8 - .2.3	NO	Surfactant for fire-fighting foam, mist suppressant for metal-plating baths, grease and water resistance to materials such as textiles, carpets, and paper. Production ceased in 2015.
Perfluoro-hexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	3500	none	1.3	1.2 - 1.3	NO	Found in textile coatings, paper products, food packaging, cosmetics and personal care products, nonstick cookware, firefighting foams.
Perfluorohexane-sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	140	10	0.8	0.6 - 0.8	NO	Used in water- and stain-protective coatings for consumer products (carpets, textiles, paper, packaging, electronics), as a surfactant in industrial applications (cleaning and polishing products, fluoropolymers), and in aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) for fire suppression.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	none	none	1.1	0.9 - 1.1	NO	Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, carpets.

1. There is no state or federal MCL for Sodium. Sodium levels below 20 mg/l (ppm) are not considered to be a health issue.

2. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Radiation is everywhere; from the sun, from the earth and even in our bodies. The amounts detected in Evanston's water are well below the maximum contaminant level; so low in fact, that Evanston is on a reduced monitoring schedule and is only required to sample every 6 years.

3. In 2021,our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water. PFOA was detected above the health advisory level and PFOS was detected below the health advisory levelestablished by the Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. Results can be found https://www.cityofevanston.org/government/departments/public-works/public-outreach/historical-pfsa-results
For more information about PFAS health advisories https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	Highest Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA1	80	32 2	14.9 - 44.0	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA1	60	22 2	7.76 - 28.2	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	4 MRLDG	4 MRDL	1.0 3	0.5 - 1.0	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead & Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Violation	Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	15	8	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Measured Parameter	Evanston Average	Evanston Minimum	Evanston Maximum
pH (0-14 pH units)	7.7	7.4	7.9
Hardness (as mg CaCO3//L)	134	128	143
Hardness (gpg)	7.8	7.5	8.4
Alkalinity (ppm)	103	92	112
Raw Water Temperature °F	54	35	77

Measured Parameter	Evanston Result
Calcium (ppm)	34
Chloride (ppm)	15
Dissolved Solids (ppm)	140
Magnesium (ppm)	12
Potassium (ppm)	1.5

1. Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual contaminant MCL's: Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane(zero); bromoform(zero); dibromochloromethane(0.06 mg/L) Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid(zero); trichloracetic acid (0.3 mg/L).

2. Highest Running Annual Average (quarterly) (RAA). RAA quarterly is calculated by adding the most recent quarter plus the three previous quarters and dividing by four. The highest RAA during the year is reported.

3. Running Annual Average (monthly) (RAA). RAA monthly is based on the monthly averages of all samples.

Non-Detected Substances

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	EEA MRL	Level Found
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	10	1.0	nd
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	1.0	nd
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	0.9	nd
CYANIDE (ppm)	200	200	0.02	nd
IRON (ppm)	n/a	1000	0.02	nd
MANGANESE (ppb)	n/a	150	2.0	nd
MERCURY (INORGANIC) (ppb)	2	2	0.1	nd
NICKEL (ppb)	n/a	100	1.0	nd
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	2.0	nd
ANTIMONY (ppb)	6	6	1.0	nd
BERYLLIUM (ppb)	4	4	0.3	nd
THALLIUM (ppb)	0.5	2	0.3	nd
ZINC (ppb)	n/a	5000	5.0	nd
NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm)	1	1	0.15	nd

Synthetic Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	EEA MRL	Level Found
ENDRIN (ppb)	2	2	0.01	nd
BHC- GAMMA (LINDANE)	200	200	0.02	nd
METHOXYCHLOR (ppb)	40	40	0.1	nd
TOXAPHENE (ppb)	0	3	1.0	nd
DALAPON (ppb)	200	200	1.0	nd
DIQUAT (ppb)	20	20	0.4	nd
ENDOTHALL (ppb)	100	100	5.0	nd
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)ADIPATE (ppb)	400	400	0.6	nd
OXAMYL (VYDATE) (ppb)	200	200	1.0	nd
SIMAZINE (ppb))	4	4	0.07	nd
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE (ppb)	0	6	0.6	nd
PICHLORAM (ppb)	500	500	0.1	nd
DINOSEB (ppb)	7	7	0.1	nd
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE (ppb)	50	50	0.1	nd
ALDICARB SULFOXIDE	n/a	n/a	0.5	nd
ALDICARB SULFONE	n/a	n/a	0.7	nd
CARBOFURAN (ppb)	40	40	0.9	nd
ALDICARB	n/a	n/a	0.5	nd
ATRAZINE (ppb)	3	3	0.1	nd
ALACHLOR (LASSO)(ppb)	0	2	0.1	nd
HEPTACHLOR	0	100	0.04	nd
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE (ppb)	0	100	0.02	nd
DIELDRIN	n/a	1	0.05	nd
2,4-Dichloro-Phenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D) (ppb)	10	10	0.1	nd
2,4,5-TP (SILVEX) (ppb)	50	50	0.1	nd
HEXACHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	0	1	0.1	nd
BENZO (A) PYRENE (ppb)	0	200	0.02	nd
PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP) (ppb)	0	1	0.04	nd
PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP) (ppb)	n/a	1	0.25	nd
ALDRIN (ppb)	0	500	varies (0.26)	nd
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB) (ppb)	n/a	50*	0.1	nd
TOTAL DDT (ppb)	0	0.2	0.01	nd
1,2 DIBROMO3-CHLOROPROPANE (DBCP) (ppb)	0	50	0.01	nd
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (EDB) (ppb)	0	2	0.1	nd
CHLORDANE (ppb)	2	2	0.01	nd

Volatile Organic Contamintants (VOCs)	MCLG	MCL	EEA MRL	Level Found
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER (MTBE) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.5	nd
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	70	70	0.5	nd
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	70	70	0.5	nd
XYLENES(ppm)	10	10	0.5	nd
DICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	0	5	0.5	nd
O-DICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	600	600	0.5	nd
P-DICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	75	75	0.5	nd
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	7	7	0.5	nd
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	100	100	0.5	nd
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	0	5	0.5	nd
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	200	200	0.5	nd
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (ppb)	0	5	0.5	nd
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE (ppb)	0	5	0.25	nd
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	0	5	0.5	nd
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	3	5	0.5	nd
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	0	5	0.5	nd
MONOCHLOROBENZENE (ppb)same as CHLOROBENZENE	100	100	0.5	nd
BENZENE (ppb)	0	5	0.5	nd
TOLUENE (ppm)	1	1	0.5	nd
ETHYLBENZENE (ppb)	700	700	0.5	nd
STYRENE(ppb)	100	100	0.5	nd
VINYL CHLORIDE(ppb)	0	2	0.2	nd

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)	MCLG	MCL	EEA MRL	Level Found
11Cl-PF3OUdS/F-53B Minor	na	na	2	nd
9Cl-PF3ONS/F-53B Major	na	na	2	nd
ADONA	na	na	2	nd
HFPO-DA/GenX	na	na	2	nd
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	na	na	2	nd
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	na	na	2	nd
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	na	na	2	nd
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	na	na	2	nd
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	na	na	2	nd
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	na	na	2	nd
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	na	na	2	nd
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	na	na	2	nd
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	na	na	2	nd

MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

EEA MRL= Eurofins Eaton Analytical Minimum Reporting Level

ND = Not Detected

Lead and Copper Statement

There is no detectable lead in the water produced by the City of Evanston's water treatment plant. Lead enters the water from lead solder and/or lead pipes in water services, or through plumbing fixtures. To minimize contamination resulting from corrosion, the EPA established a lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 1992. The 90th percentile result of samples analyzed for lead and copper content in homes with lead pipes must be less than the action levels of 15 ppb and 1.3 ppm, respectively.

Lead and copper sampling is performed every year in compliance with state law. The most recent compliance samples were taken in March through June and October through December of 2025. Water was sampled from 73 homes with full lead service lines. The 90th percentile level for lead in these samples is 5.0 ppb. The 90th percentile level for copper in these samples is 0.21 ppm. The EPA requires 30 samples to be collected. Beginning in 2020, Evanston began voluntarily collecting 10 additional samples. This allowed for a better geographical sampling and for each ward to contain at least three samples.

In 2025, Evanston continued the seasonal drinking fountain start-up plan which included sampling water, high flow flushing, and replacing drinking fountain components known to contain lead. Evanston sampled water from 130 park drinking fountains.

Definitions and General Explanations

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

Disinfection By-Products – Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic Acids are used to regulate the amount of allowable by-products of chlorination.

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

Fluoride – The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends a target of 0.7 ppm.

Lead and Copper – There is no detectable lead in the water provided to the Evanston community. Lead enters the water from lead solder, lead pipes, or plumbing fixtures. To minimize contamination resulting from corrosion, the EPA established a lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 1992. The 90th percentile result of samples analyzed for lead and copper content in homes with lead pipes must be less than the action level of 15 ppb and 1.3 ppm respectively.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. A MCL is set as close to a MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

mg $CaCO_3$/L – milligrams of calcium carbonate per liter.

mrem/yr – Millirems Per Year. A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfection Level. 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.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. 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.

NA – Not applicable.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of the cloudiness of water.

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter. A measure of radioactivity.

ppm – Parts per million. A measure of the concentration of a substance in water. An equivalent unit of measurement is milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppt - Parts per trillion. A measure of the concentration of a substance in water. An equivalent unit of measurement is nanograms per liter (ng/L).

ppb – Parts per billion. A measure of the concentration of a substance in water. An equivalent unit of measurement is micrograms per liter (µg/L).

PFAS – Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances.

Sodium – There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Sodium levels below 20 mg/L (ppm) are not considered to be a public health issue.

TT – Treatment Technique. A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant.

Turbidity – A measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. This is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality as well as the effectiveness of the filtration and disinfection processes.

TOC – Total Organic Carbon. The Evanston Water Supply monitored the percentage of TOC removal quarterly and met all TOC removal requirements set by the EPA.

Distribution

The Distribution Division manages operation, maintenance, and repair of Evanston's water mains, valves, fire hydrants, and the City's portion of water service lines. This includes repairing water main breaks and water service leaks; and installing new valves, hydrants, and water mains to improve the operation and efficiency of Evanston's water distribution system. Annual maintenance programs administered by this division include water main leak surveying, valve exercising, and fire hydrant testing. The Distribution Division also performs routine water quality sampling in buildings throughout Evanston, and administers the City's cross connection control program. These two programs ensure that water remains safe to drink after leaving the water treatment plant.

A Distribution Division field crew installing a new fire hydrant connection on a 24" diameter water main, to improve the City's ability to clean and test this main.

Evanston has had a water distribution system since the 1870s, longer than most communities in the Chicago area. The original water mains were made of wood, with a transition to cast iron water mains by the 1890s. After completion of the water treatment plant in 1914, the plentiful supply of safe drinking water drew many new residents and businesses to Evanston. The distribution system underwent significant expansion over the next few years, and many of those 90 to 100+ year-old water mains are still in operation today. Evanston manages an annual water main renewal program to replace and rehabilitate old water mains as they develop maintenance problems.

Pieces of wood water main from Evanston's original water distribution system.

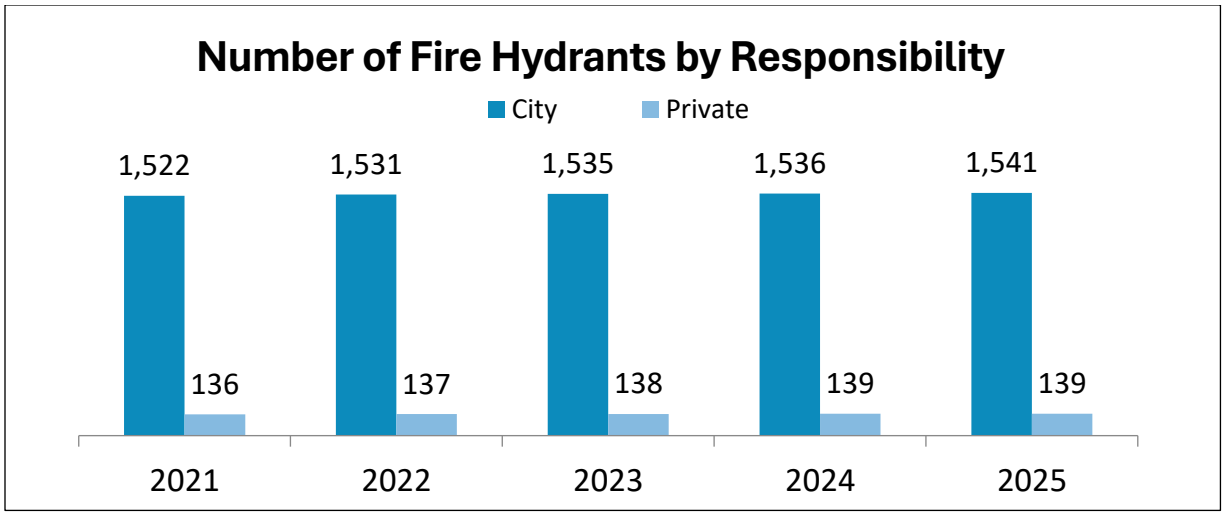
Fire Hydrants

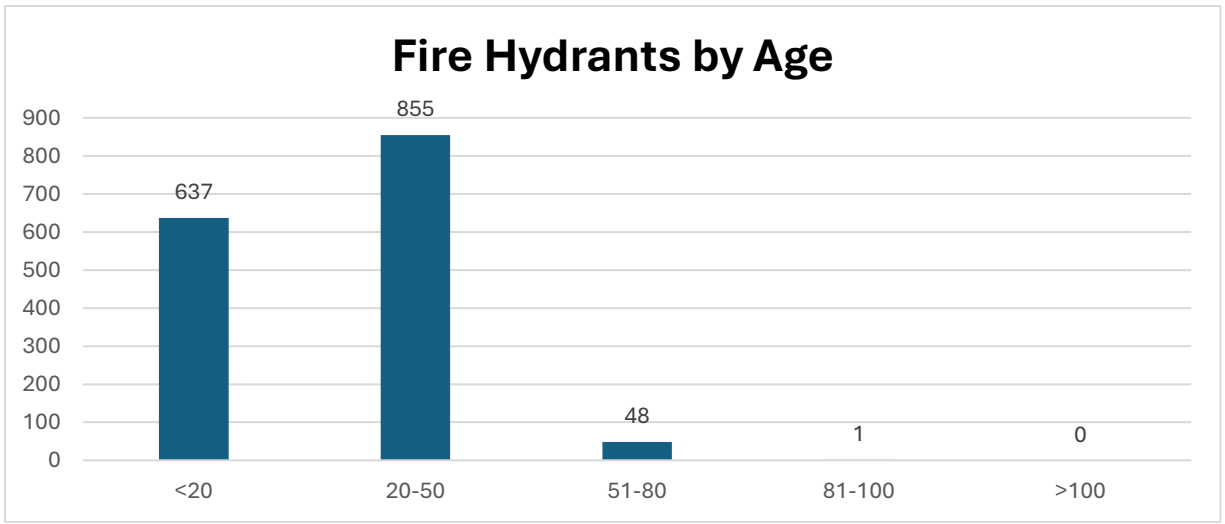
Fire Flow Testing

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fire Department	1,482	1,486	1,498	0	0
Public Works Agency	19	22	15	1,525	1,503

Installation & Maintenance

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Installed (new)	4	11	5	3	7
Replaced	14	16	21	21	18
Repaired	41	35	125	28	69





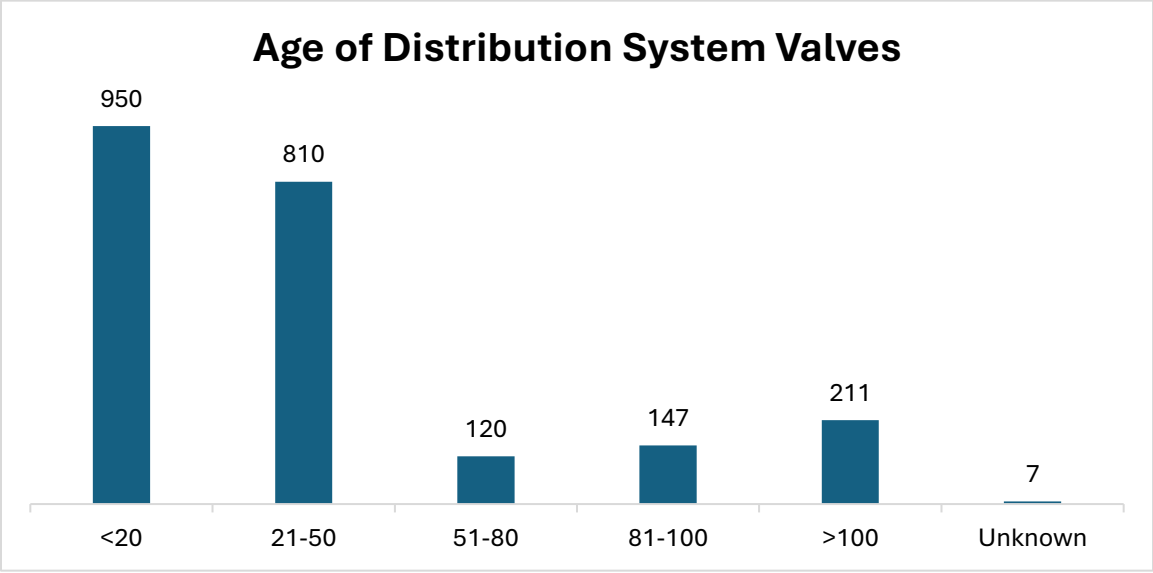
Distribution System Valves

Testing & Inspection

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
# of Valves Tested or Inspected	826	595	583	101	893

Installation & Maintenance

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4" or smaller	23	23	23	16	14
6"	971	981	981	982	984
8"	564	569	578	591	603
10"	210	214	221	225	230
12"	258	264	270	271	273
14"	2	2	2	2	2
16"	49	52	55	55	55
18"	6	6	6	6	6
20"	2	2	2	2	2
24"	34	35	40	40	40
30"	13	19	19	19	19
36"	13	13	13	13	13
42"	2	2	2	2	2
48"	2	2	2	2	2
Total	2,149	2,184	2,214	2,226	2,245



Water Mains

Improvements (Lineal Feet)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Replaced by City	0	0	0	0	0
Replaced by Contractor	6,401	12,891	7,826	6,407	10,497
Installed New by Contractor	2,059	736	0	417	0
Rehabilitated by Contractor	0	2,834	0	0	0

Water Main Break Repairs

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Blow-Out	24	24	24	25	27
Shear Break	14	14	10	6	19
Damage	2	1	0	0	2
Total	**32**	**40**	**39**	**34**	**48**

Pipe Sizes (miles)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
4" or smaller	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.97	0.70
6"	69.93	69.81	69.13	68.82	68.50
8"	30.77	30.95	31.21	32.03	32.40
10"	13.31	13.28	13.65	13.66	13.70
12"	17.96	18.01	18.07	18.07	18.10
14"	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.40
16"	6.26	6.26	6.27	6.27	6.30
18"	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.80
20"	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.60
24"	8.92	8.92	8.92	8.92	8.90
30"	1.69	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.70
36"	3.30	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.30
42"	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00
48"	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.70
Total	**156.00**	**156.09**	**156.10**	**156.17**	**156.10**

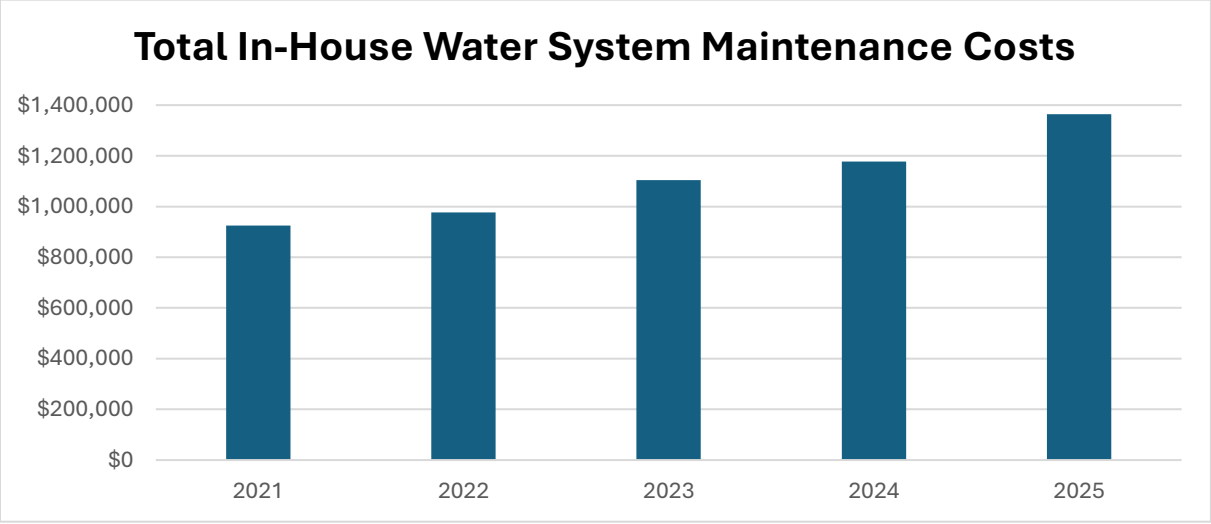
Water Services

Water Service Maintenance & Installation

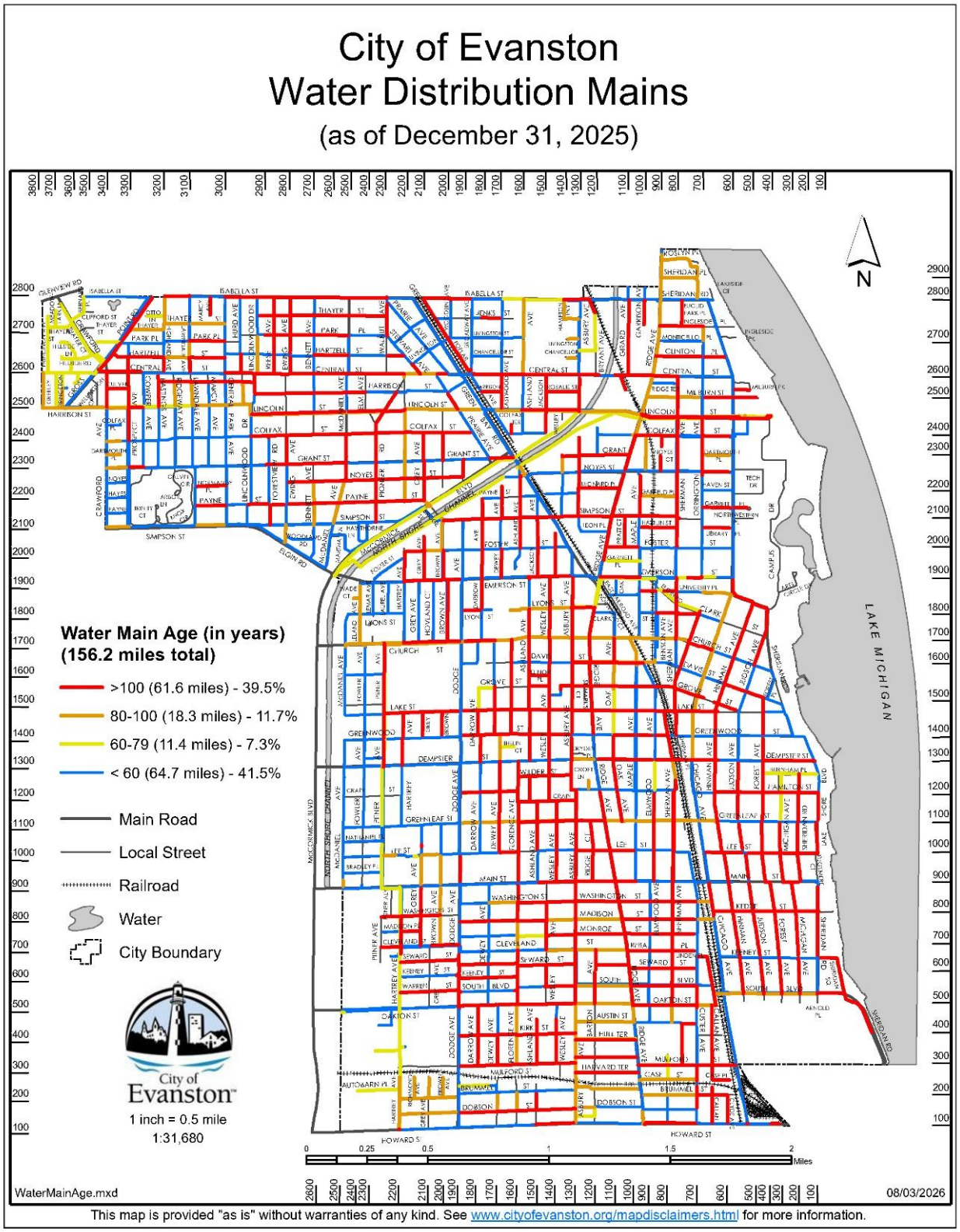
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Services Installed	10	7	11	0	6
Service Taps Replaced	72	60	97	157	111
Services Replaced by Contractor	189	191	97	227	304
Service Leaks Repaired	6	10	7	8	7

In-House Maintenance Cost Breakdown

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water Mains*	$148,054	$174,272	$137,077	$122,416	$185,380
Fire Hydrants	$35,965	$26,407	$66,874	$75,412	$98,894
Water Services	$286,098	$250,628	$323,825	$517,537	$458,172
Valves	$51,509	$28,645	$58,495	$8,386	$32,054
Drinking Fountains	$12,604	$5,520	$8,663	$4,905	$6,062
Water Meters	$92,897	$103,757	$123,833	$156,542	$167,705
Water Quality	$19,775	$19,995	$26,580	$22,950	$23,119
Snow & Ice Removal	$23,681	$55,422	$24,764	$19,414	$60,694
Assist Contractor	$52,794	$73,826	$62,885	$57,381	$73,109
JULIE Locates	$66,709	$81,226	$82,270	$60,066	$88,245
Equip/Facility Maint.	$58,735	$74,497	$57,383	$61,707	$73,291
Assist Other City Depts.	$3,279	$7,722	$7,273	$2,000	$18,763
Assist W&S Divisions	$2,140	$1,425	$3,271	$7,588	$288
Assist Public Works	$3,470	$3,169	$2,780	$55	$110
Safety & Training	$14,385	$11,595	$25,680	$11,768	$20,142
Administrative General	$53,426	$59,069	$92,172	$49,913	$57,861
Total	**$925,521**	**$977,175**	**$1,103,825**	**$1,178,040**	**$1,363,889**

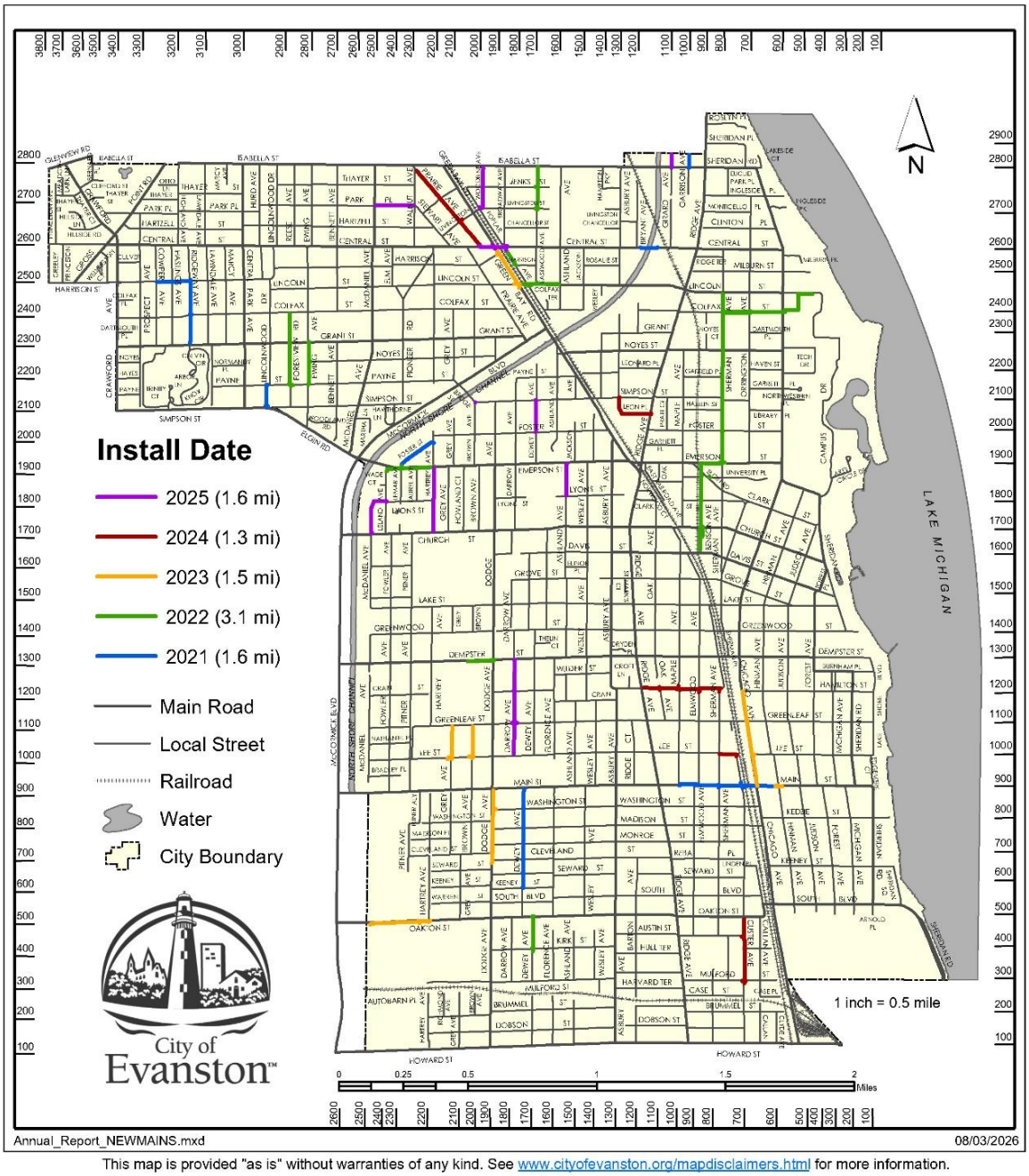


Water Main Age



Water Main Improvements

The Public Works Agency manages an annual water main improvement program, with the goal of renewing at least 1.5 miles of water mains annually (1% annual system-wide renewal rate). This program addresses water mains that have developed maintenance problems due to their age, as well as water mains that need to be enlarged to satisfy current fire flow requirements.

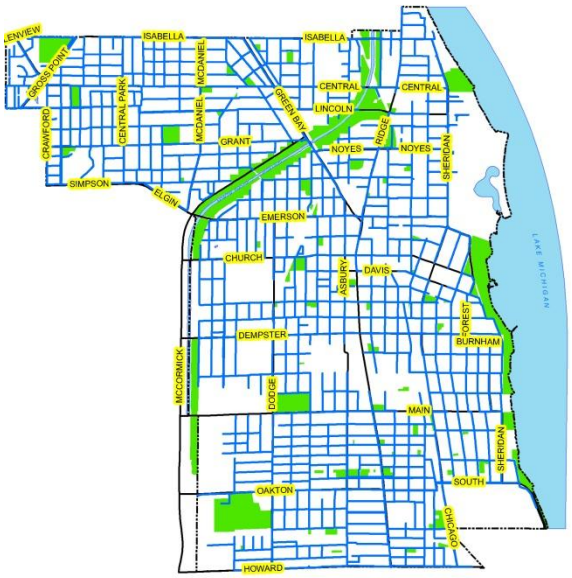


This map is provided "as is" without warranties of any kind. See www.cityofevanston.org/mapdisclaimers.html for more information.

Leak Detection Program

In 2013, the Public Works Agency developed a City-wide surveying program to catch water main leaks early and minimize our water loss. This saves operating costs to produce the water, conserves a vital natural resource, and allows more water mains to be repaired proactively rather than on an emergency basis.

The Public Works Agency uses leak noise loggers, small transmitters that sense the sound waves created by water escaping through a hole in a water main, to test water mains for leaks throughout the year. This proactive leak surveying program began in 2013. The Public Works Agency aims to survey most, if not all 156 miles of water mains in Evanston each year.



The 2025 survey found two leaks on a building water service pipe and one break on water mains. These defects were all successfully repaired, and the resulting estimated water savings for 2025 were over 5.21 Million Gallons (MG).

Year	Water Main Surveyed (Miles)	Water Service Leaks Found	Water Main Break Found	Water Savings (Millon Gallons/ Year)
2021	139	3	1	5.74
2022	156	2	2	9.37
2023	147	2	1	5.21
2024	134	3	2	9.90
2025	156	2	1	5.21
Totals	**717**	**12**	**7**	**35.43**

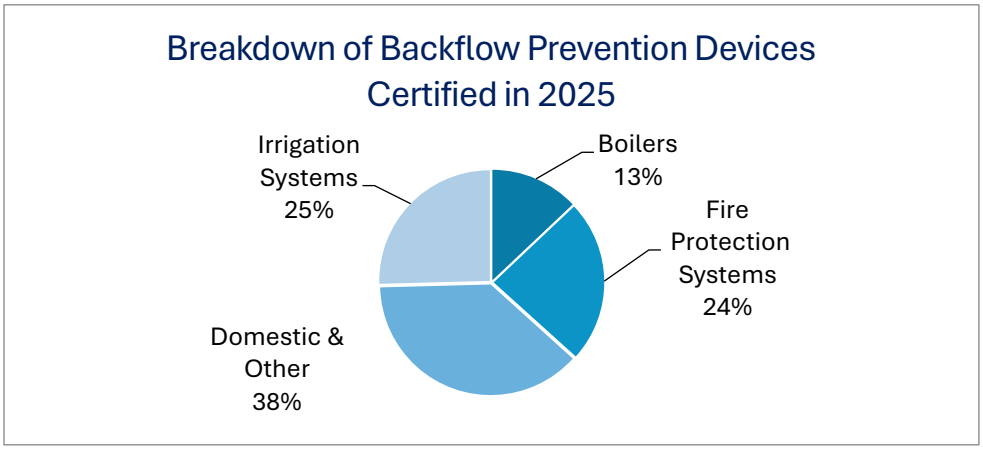
Cross Connection Control

A cross connection is a point in a plumbing system where the potable (safe, drinkable) water supply is connected to a non-potable (polluted or untreated) source. A cross connection exists whenever the drinking water system is or could be connected to any non-potable source. If cross connections are not properly protected and there is a drop in pressure, untreated sources and dirt can be pulled into household plumbing systems.

The State of Illinois and the City of Evanston require mandatory backflow protection on certain households and facilities where high health-hazard-type cross connections are normally found. Underground lawn sprinkling systems, fire protection systems, hospitals and health clinics, mortuaries, laboratories, food and beverage processing and car washes are just a few of the locations where backflow prevention is necessary to protect the quality of our public water supply.

In 2008, the Public Works Agency hired a plumbing inspector to manage the City's cross connection control program. Since that time, over 4,000 backflow prevention devices have been added to the City's inventory and are now regularly inspected for compliance with State and City codes. In 2020, the City implemented a web-based software application, created by BSI, to manage its cross connection control program. This tracking system enables the City to ensure these devices are properly maintained throughout their life cycle. This helps keep the high quality drinking water produced by the City's water treatment plant safe to drink after entering the water distribution system.

Year	Backflow Prevention Devices Certified Annually
2021	4,782
2022	4,867
2023	3,347
2024	4,990
2025	4,975



Metering

The Meter Division manages water meter reading and billing for Evanston's 14,662 retail water and sewer customers, working with the City's Collector's Office to process water/sewer bill payments and cross connection control fees. The Meter Division also coordinates with the Distribution Division to manage replacement of damaged and obsolete water meters, accuracy testing for large water meters, and water service shutoff and restoration.

In 2013-2014, the Meter Division managed Evanston's migration to a new Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system, which has improved accuracy and efficiency of the water metering and billing processes. The AMI system also generates automated hourly meter reads and leak alerts for customers to help reduce water loss. In 2020, the AMI software was upgraded to a Cloud-Based Management Platform, the new Neptune 360. Current technology allows automatic system updates and meter readings to be taken automatically every hour, with once-daily, wireless upload of readings to a computerized billing system.

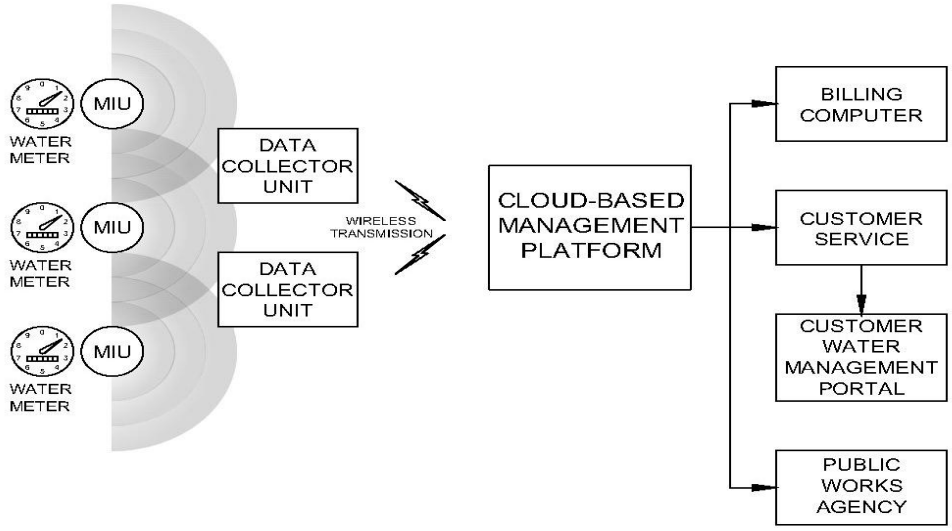
In 2017 a contractor was hired to exchange and replace out 5,732 old meters that are 20 years old and to obtain better resolution of the meter reading.

A Public Works Agency employee installs a remote water meter reading unit on the exterior of a home as part of the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) software. This unit makes it possible for meter readings to be transmitted via wireless network without City staff having to visit each property to manually read the meters.

Introduced to our customers in 2018 and currently 2025 with over 11,500 customers in the Customer portal, WaterSmart allows customers to monitor and receive alerts of their water usage. Customers in the portal are notified or tracking hourly, daily or monthly usage.

In 2023, we updated WaterSmart with our payment vendor Invoice Cloud. Customers can now pay and view their bills while tracking water usage. We also accept more payment methods and billing and payments are now in real time.
In fall of 2025 a contractor was hired to replace 750 meters on no lead lines and update over 13,000 MIU's over the next 2 years.

Automatic Metering Infrastructure (AMI) System



How it works:

- A Meter Information Unit (MIU) is attached to every water meter in Evanston. The MIU takes a meter reading once an hour and stores these readings for a full day. Each MIU broadcasts the readings once a day using a wireless transmitter.

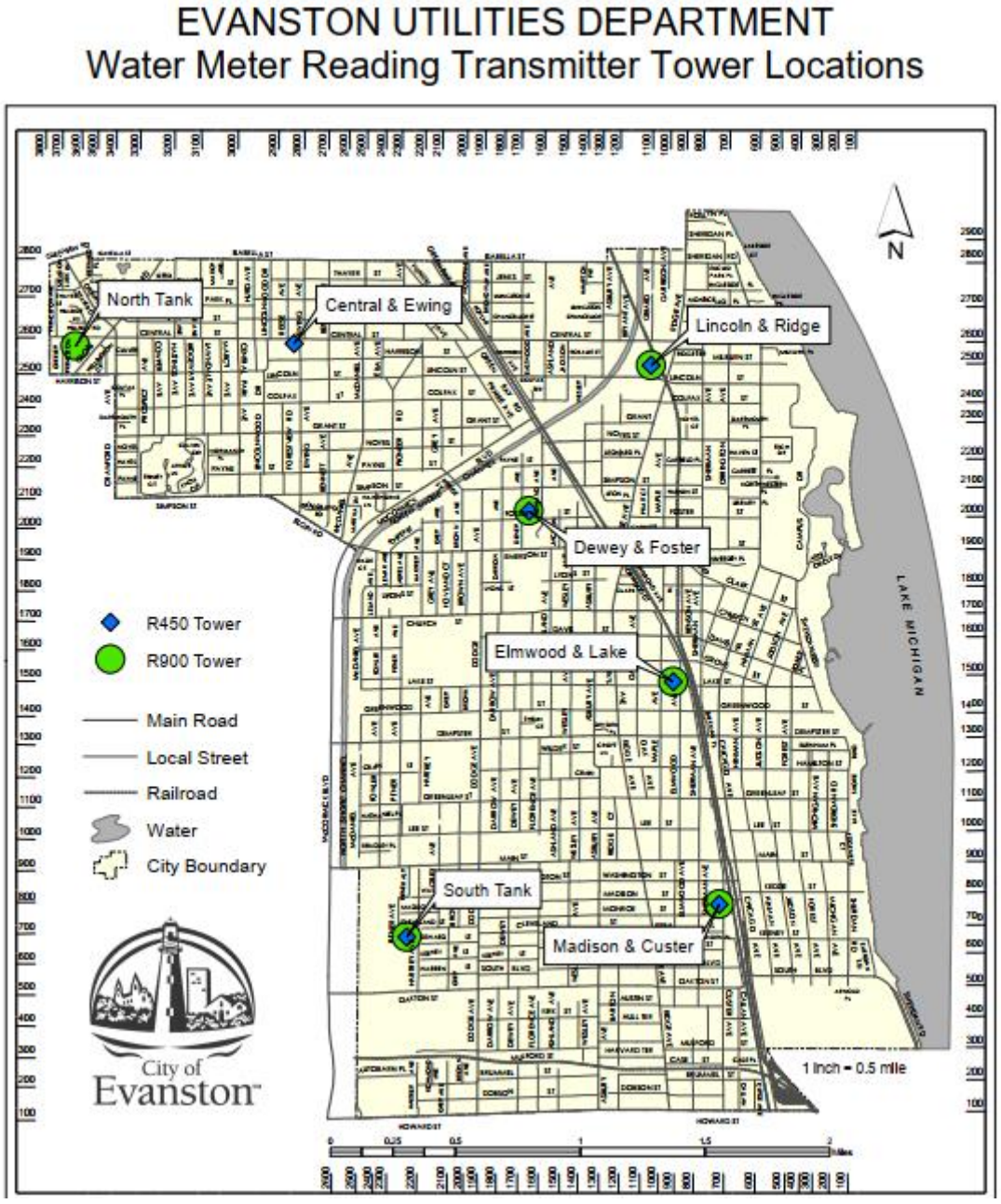
- The Data Collector Unit (DCU) receives the meter readings from the MIUs. Evanston currently has a total of 6 DCUs located on various buildings throughout the community. We have added 6 additional DCU's to handle the new upgraded R900 MIU. Each DCU sends its meter reading information to the Neptune Cloud-Based Management Platform System on a daily basis. The system receives updates automatically and is accessible anytime, anywhere through an internet connections and critical information is always available with just a few clicks.

- The Cloud-Based Management Platform supports customer service and system management activities. It transfers the meter readings to the billing system to generate bi-monthly water and sewer bills for Evanston customers.

- The Cloud-Based Management Platform monitors fluctuations in water usage, and sends leak alerts to the network administrator if a customer's real-time meter readings are significantly higher than historical trends.

- The AMI system includes an online portal where Evanston customers can monitor their water usage, compare usage trends under various weather conditions, and set up leak alerts of their own. They can also view and pay their bills and set up auto-pay.

Transmitter Tower Locations



Water Meter Inventory

Water is billed bi-monthly in units of 100 cubic feet (CF). The minimum service charge every two months is based on water meter size as follows:

Meter Size	Number of Meters
5/8”	10,585
3/4"	1,831
1”	1,239
1.5”	260
2”	491
3”	63
4”	28
6”	4
8”	6
Total	14,507

Water Rates for Evanston Customers

Water is billed bi-monthly in units of 100 cubic feet (CF). The minimum service charge every two months is based on water meter size as follows:

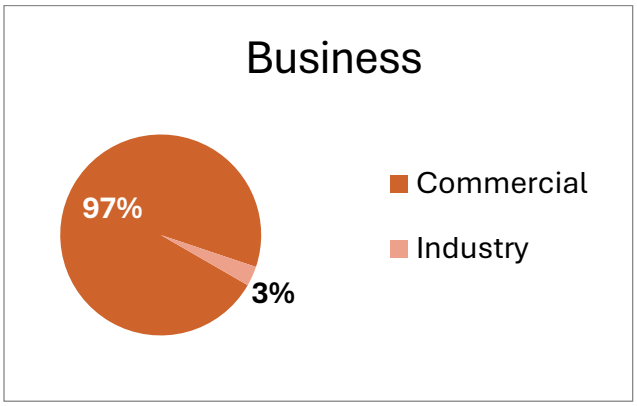
Meter Size	Minimum Charge Effective 1/1/2025
5/8” & 3/4”	$17.21
1”	$34.33
1 ½”	$64.27
2”	$101.21
3”	$177.61
4”	$285.50
6”	$503.48
8”	$852.31

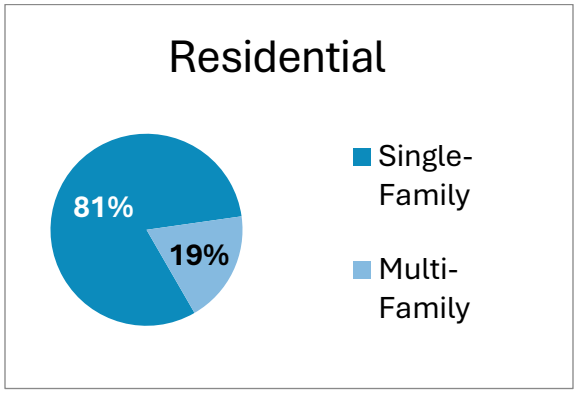
The minimum demand charge includes the first five hundred cubic feet (500 CF) of water consumed every two months, which is roughly equivalent to 3,740 gallons of water.

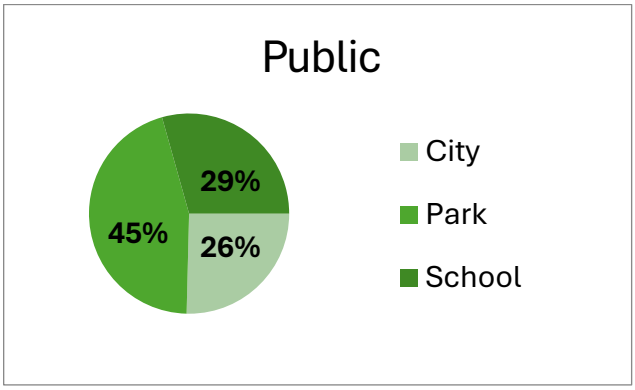
Water usage over the minimum is billed at $4.82 per 100 CF effective 1/1/2025. This is equivalent to a rate of $5.22 per 1,000 gallons.

Water Customer Classes and Metered Usage

Service Type	Number of Accounts	2025 Usage (100CF)
Metered Water Services		
Single-Family	10,800	876,032
Multi-Family	2,518	1,021,447
Commercial	973	888,943
Industry	32	8,676
City	32	12,656
Park	57	11,736
School	37	32,826
Subtotal	14,449	2,852,316
Unmetered Water Services*		
Fire Services	677	
Total	**15,126**	**2,852,316**

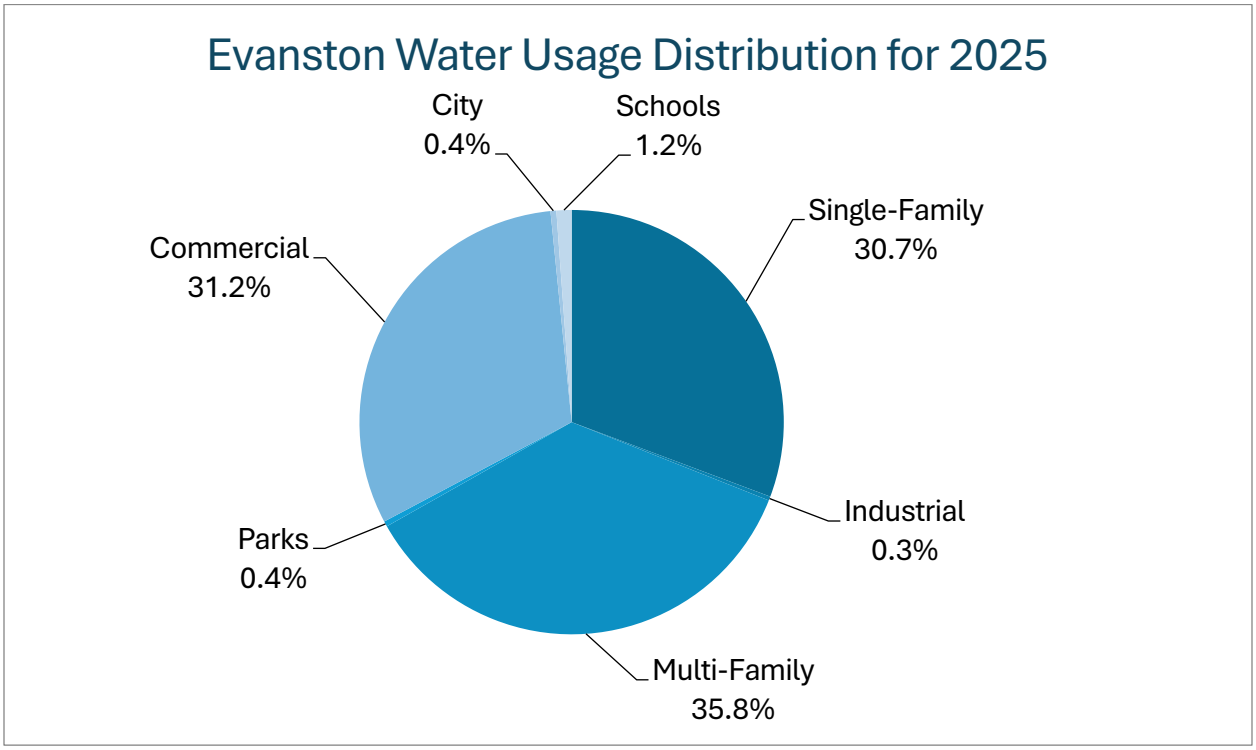






*Unmetered Water Services are billed a flat charge twice per year.

Evanston Water Usage by Customer Type



Sewer

The Sewer Division manages the operation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of the City's sewer mains and structures (sewer manholes, catch basins, and stormwater inlets). This includes proactive programs such as sewer main and drainage structure cleaning, root cutting, and televised internal sewer main inspection; as well as responding to all reports of sewer backups and flooding. This division also inspects work done by contractors including sewer main lining and manhole rehabilitation. Sewer Division staff conduct regular inspection of sewer outfalls and other facilities throughout Evanston for compliance with the City's sewer system operating permits with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

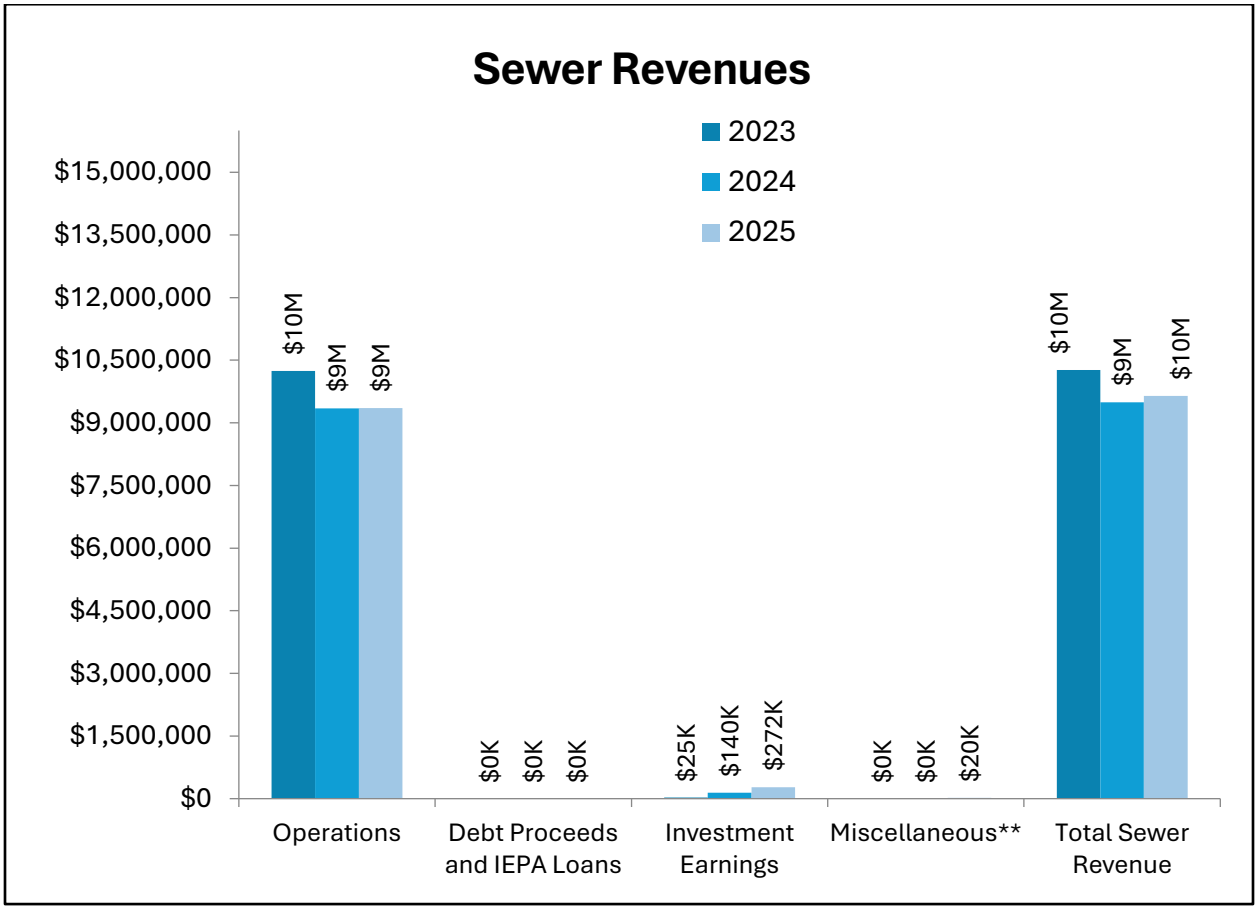
Much of Evanston's sewer system was constructed in the late 1800s to early 1900s. These pipes are far too small to convey both domestic sewage and stormwater runoff as they were intended to do. Beginning in the early 1990s, Evanston constructed a network of relief sewers, which are much larger and deeper than the original combined sewers. The relief sewers now convey most of the stormwater runoff, to avoid overwhelming the combined sewers during rain events. The relief sewers run to a number of drop shafts located along the North Shore Channel, where they discharge directly to the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District's (MWRD) deep tunnel system.

Sewer Division staff operate a sewer cleaning truck to remove debris from a catch basin.

This drop shaft was one of the starting points for a tunneling machine that installed Evanston's relief sewers as a part of the Long Range Sewer Program in 1992 – 2008. Relief sewers are installed at depths of up to 60 feet to efficiently collect and transport large volumes of stormwater without impacting customers and other utilities.

Sewer Revenue*

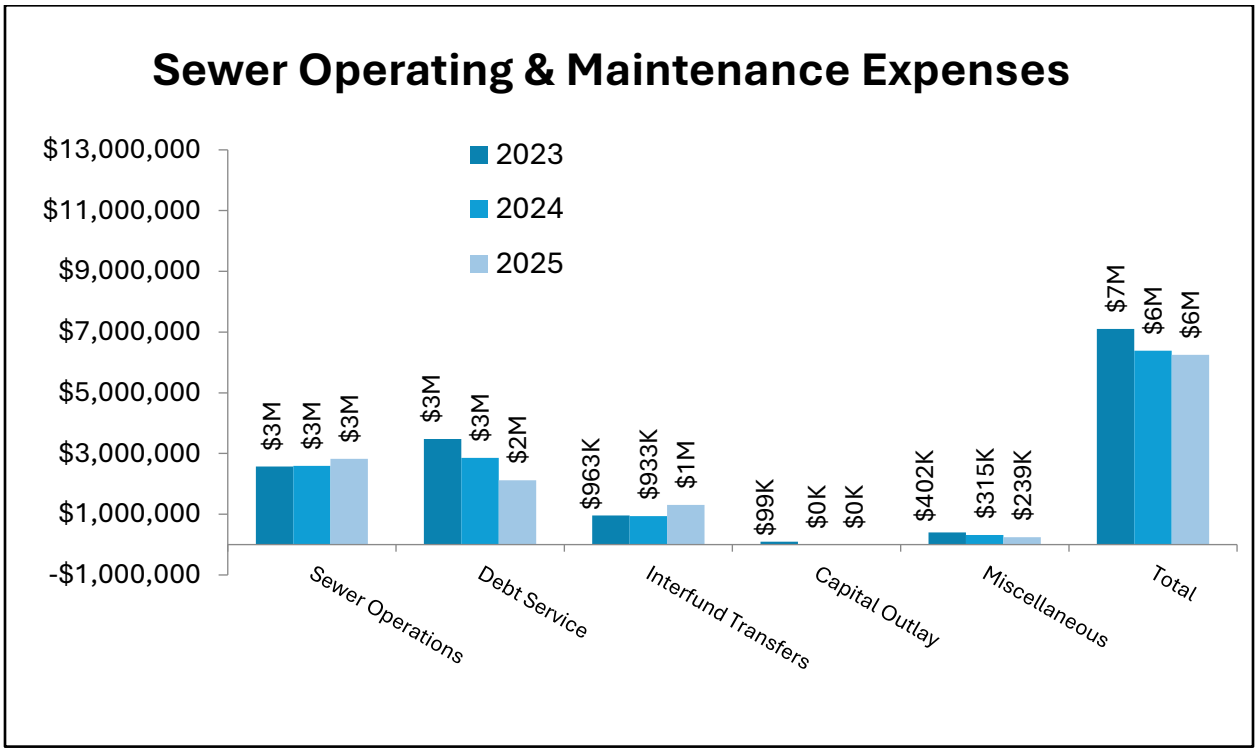
	2023	2024	2025
Operations	$10,240,424	$9,348,315	$9,353,365
Debt Proceeds	$0	$0	$0
Investment Earnings	$25,000	$139,970	$271,675
Miscellaneous	$0	$0	$20,283
Total	**$10,265,424**	**$9,488,285**	**$9,645,323**



* Financial data is based on actual expenses and does not include audit adjustments such as depreciation and inventory. For audited financial records, see the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the City of Evanston: https://www.cityofevanston.org/government/transparency/budget_financial_reports.php.

Sewer Operating & Maintenance Expenses*

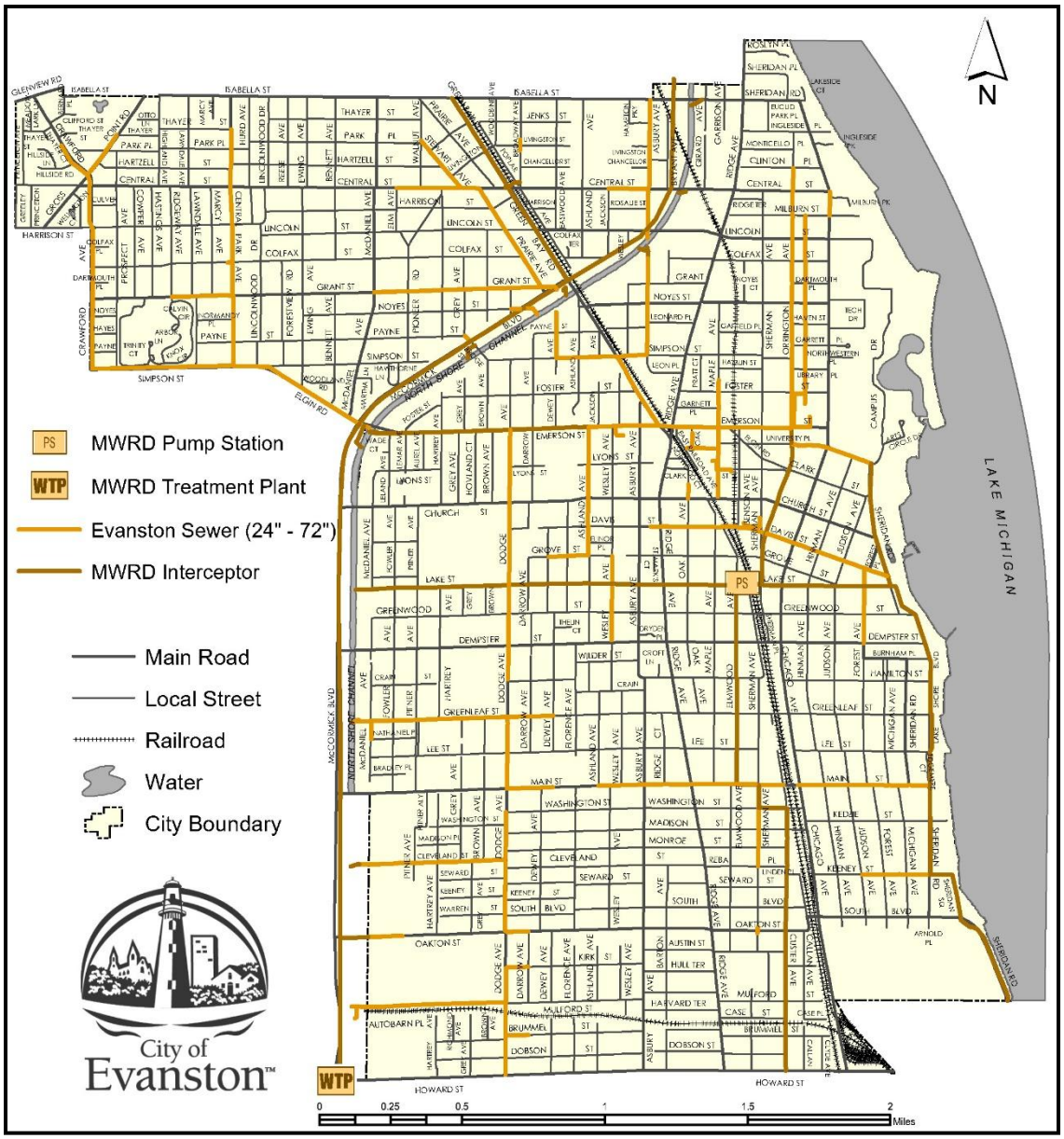
	2023	2024	2025
Operations	$2,569,088	$2,595,894	$2,829,625
Debt Service	$3,476,421	$2,853,364	$2,119,988
Interfund Transfer	$963,354	$933,312	$1,304,244
Capital Outlay	$98,952	$0	$0
Miscellaneous	$401,808	$314,798	$239,029
Total	**$7,509,623**	**$6,697,638**	**$6,492,886**



* Financial data is based on actual expenses and does not include audit adjustments such as depreciation and inventory. For audited financial records, see the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the City of Evanston: https://www.cityofevanston.org/government/transparency/budget_financial_reports.php

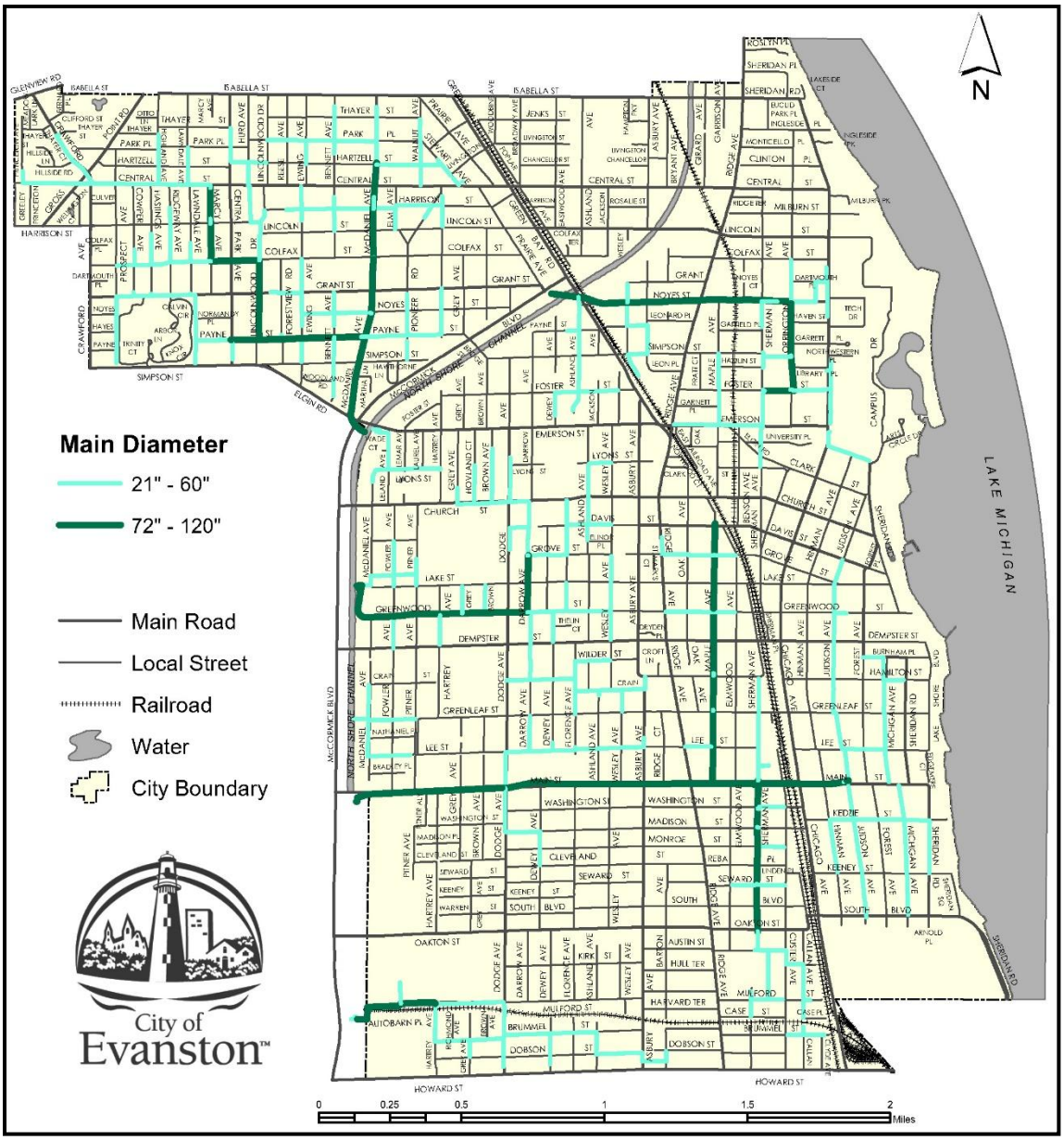
Major Combined Sewer System

The combined sewer system is Evanston's original sewage collection system. Much of this system was constructed in the late 1800s to early 1900s. The system was intended to capture and convey both domestic sewage and stormwater runoff, though as early as the early 1900s the City experienced flooding and basement backups during rain storms because the combined sewer pipes were not large enough to handle stormwater. In the early 1990s, Evanston began constructing a relief sewer system to convey the majority of the stormwater runoff and lessen the risk of basement backups.



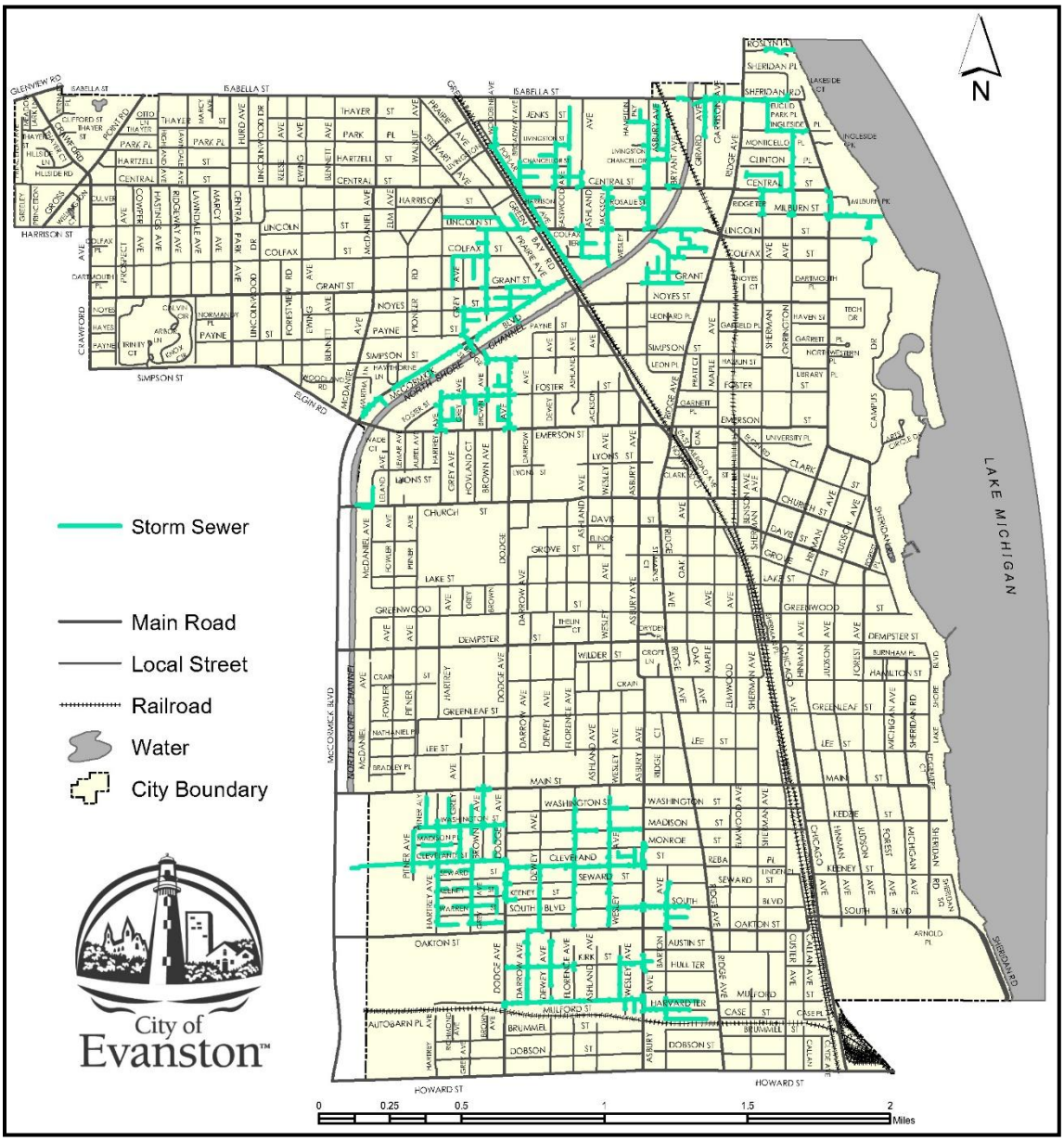
Major Relief Sewer System

Starting as long ago as 1902, property owners in Evanston experienced sewage backing up into their basements during significant rain events. In 1990, the City Council approved a Long Range Sewer Improvement Program to mitigate property damage caused by basement backups. As part of this program, a network of large diameter relief sewers was constructed between 1991 – 2008 at a cost of $210 million. These pipes are larger and deeper than the combined sewers, and convey stormwater runoff and sewage overflows to avoid overwhelming the combined sewers.



Major Storm Sewer System

The storm sewer system discharges directly to the North Shore Channel and Lake Michigan. It is only utilized during rain events to convey stormwater from the streets to the channel or the lake. Most of the storm sewers in southwest Evanston were installed in the late 1970s to early 1980s. The remainder of storm sewers in this area, as well as the storm sewers in north central and northeast Evanston, were installed between 1991-2008 as part of the Long Range Sewer Improvement Program. Evanston operates the storm sewer system under a special permit issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

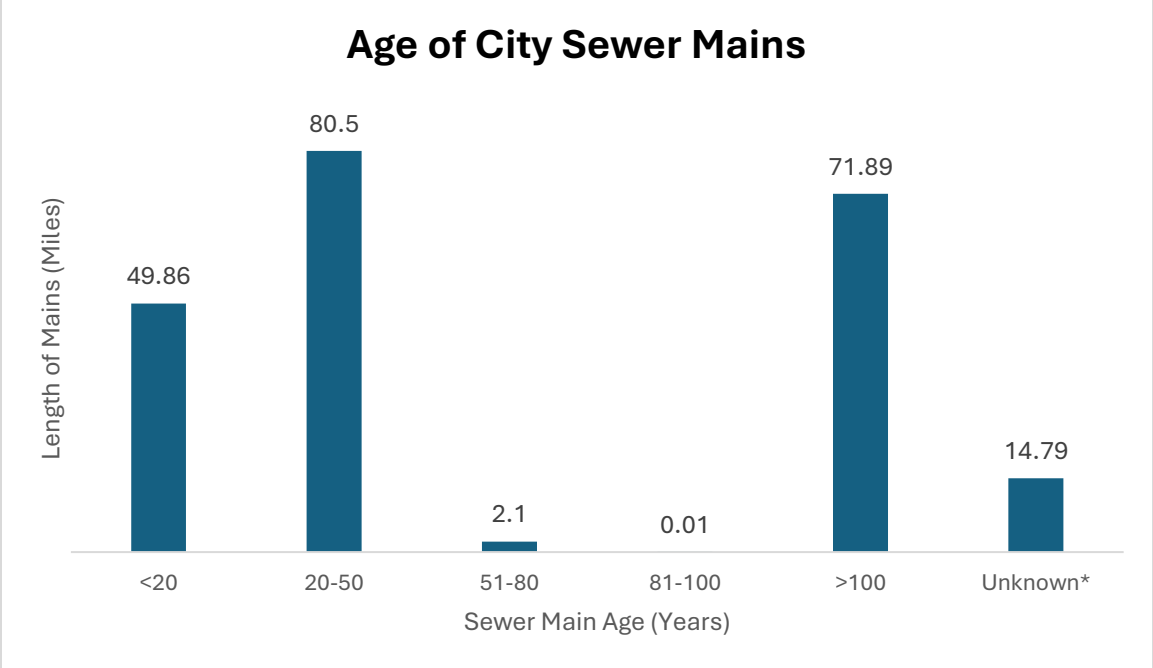


Sewer Mains

System Data and Maintenance

Sewer Types	Pipe lengths (miles)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Combined Sewer	144.28	144.48	144.66	144.54	144.60
Relief Sewer	55.72	55.87	56.14	56.49	56.57
Storm Sewer	16.72	17.16	17.47	17.53	17.95
Total	**216.42**	**216.72**	**217.51**	**218.27**	**219.12**

Installation and Maintenance	Pipe lengths (feet)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Installed (new)	1,023	1,486	3,636	3,885	2,272
Replaced	287	55	39	179	632
CIPP Rehab Lining	14,301	14,826	6,013	11,599	10,772
Spot Repair	4,480	3,046	2,016	2,906	1,226
Clean – Hydroflush	95,900	201,476	265,449	38,176	65,929
Clean – Root Cut	13,557	12,466	17,502	4,266	7,182
Inspection – General	3,387	3,506	4,071	3,866	1,699
Inspection - Televised	74,876	84,177	125,530	42,674	65,554



*Mains of unknown age were installed prior to detailed record keeping on sewer installations.

Sewer Main Lengths by Type and Diameter

	Combined Sewer		Relief Sewer		Storm Sewer	
Diameter	Feet	Miles	Feet	Miles	Feet	Miles
<6”	3,161	0.60	256	0.05	0	0.00
6”	2,515	0.48	340	0.06	560	0.11
8”	21,107	4.00	13,117	2.48	2,258	0.43
9”	126,348	23.93	7,334	1.39	272	0.05
10”	111,259	21.07	33,583	6.36	12,411	2.35
12”	220,924	41.84	31,781	6.02	15,970	3.02
14”	231	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
15”	91,978	17.42	6,605	1.25	5,488	1.04
16”	2,244	0.43	7,146	1.35	1,212	0.23
18”	63,628	12.05	16,689	3.16	7,847	1.49
20”	8,095	1.53	132	0.03	0	0.00
21”	14,631	2.77	2,612	0.49	1,912	0.36
22”	867	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
24”	21,912	4.15	47,693	9.03	17,036	3.23
27”	6,015	1.14	6,372	1.21	2,857	0.54
30”	6,975	1.32	19,087	3.61	3,906	0.74
33”	3,965	0.75	1,309	0.25	476	0.09
36”	19,588	3.71	18,235	3.45	6,731	1.27
39”	420	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
40”	377	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00
42”	6,709	1.27	12,296	2.33	3,570	0.68
45”	1,029	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
48”	12,542	2.38	22,266	4.22	7,969	1.51
51”	1,104	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
54”	1,700	0.32	3,190	0.60	609	0.12
57”	784	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
60”	7,660	1.45	5,214	0.99	3,633	0.69
72”	4,050	0.77	11,660	2.21	0	0.00
78”	778	0.15	5,452	1.03	0	0.00
84”	54	0.01	88	0.02	0	0.00
96”	0	0.00	2,366	0.45	0	0.00
108”	0	0.00	9,499	1.80	0	0.00
113”	0	0.00	9,276	1.76	0	0.00
120”	0	0.00	2,837	0.54	0	0.00
Unknown	831	0.16	2,232	0.42	40	0.01
Total	**763,482**	**144.60**	**298,665**	**56.57**	**94,756**	**17.95**
Total Sewer Length: 219.11 Miles						

Sewer Structures

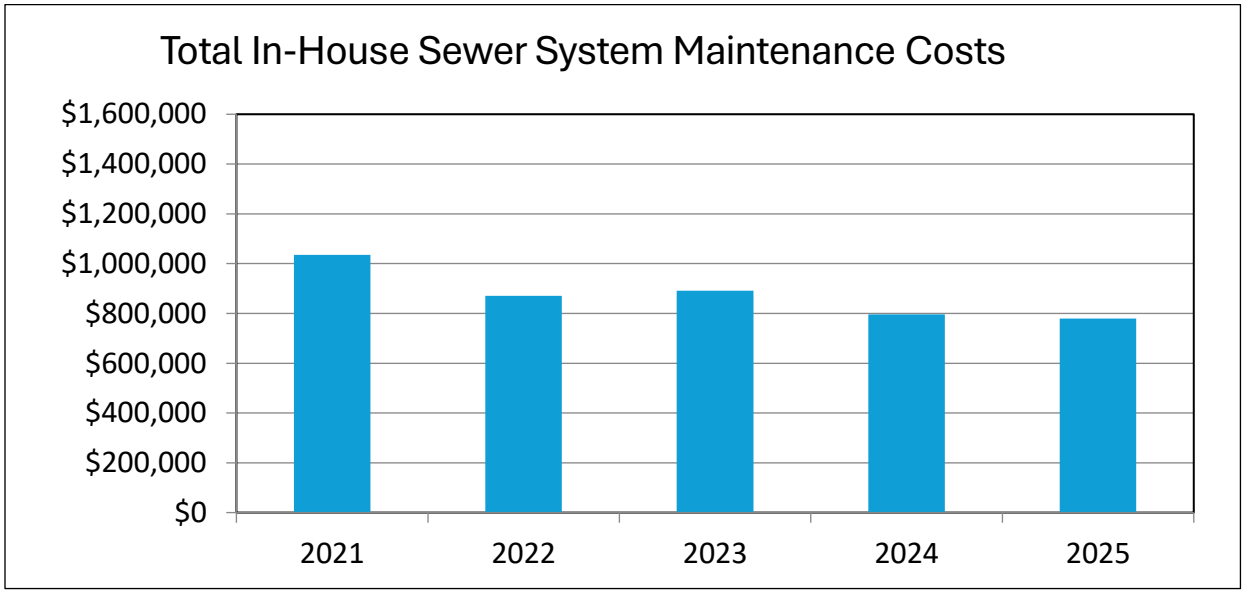
Number of Structures	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Manholes	5,652	5,657	5,684	5,684	5,699
Inlets	3,147	3,171	3,202	3,223	3,235
Catch Basins	6,229	6,241	6,260	6,280	6,281
Total	**15,028**	**15,069**	**15,146**	**15,187**	**15,215**

Installation and Maintenance	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Installed (new)	21	37	57	56	2,272
Replaced	22	31	3	15	632
Repair	97	121	71	72	10,772
Clean	2,749	2,635	1,775	2,959	1,226
Inspection – General	475	121	180	109	65,929
Inspection – Storm*	368	323	219	505	7,182

* Inspection of City drainage structures as a result of street or alley flooding during or after a wet weather event.

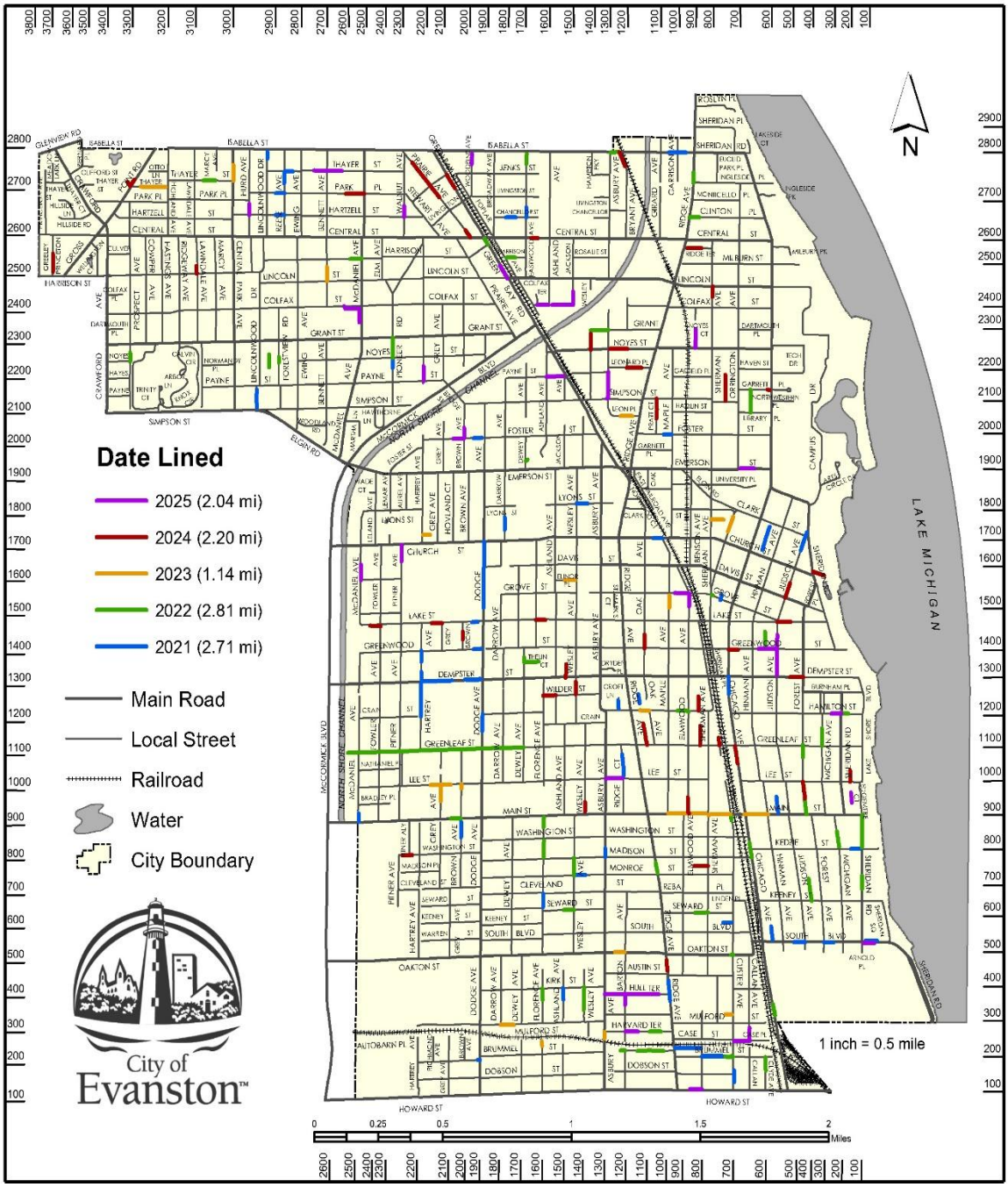
In-House Maintenance Costs Breakdown

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sewer Mains	$290,247	$358,479	$459,137	$274,833	$255,901
Sewer Structures	$425,842	$265,244	$195,536	$269,395	$254,781
Equip/Facility Maint.	$86,502	$102,324	$80,820	$76,945	$97,581
Assist W&S Divisions	$23,813	$15,926	$11,963	$22,905	$10,964
Snow & Ice Removal	$114,898	$32,253	$29,410	$37,440	$39,590
Assist Contractors	$22,039	$25,108	$24,444	$37,097	$28,715
Assist Other City Depts.	$26,789	$33,893	$39,011	$35,553	$21,312
Assist Public Works	$5,394	$1,567	$2,911	$3,342	$3,373
Safety & Training	$23,465	$14,662	$25,314	$7,719	$26,618
Administrative General	$14,793	$20,937	$22,377	$30,352	$39,546
JULIE Locates	$1,412	$556	$114	$787	$953
Total	**$1,035,194**	**$870,949**	**$891,037**	**$796,368**	**$779,334**



Sewer Mains Rehabilitated (Lined)

The Public Works Agency manages an annual sewer improvement program, with the goal of rehabilitating at least 1.5 miles of combined sewer mains annually (minimum 1% annual system-wide renewal rate).



Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is an approach to managing precipitation by reducing and treating stormwater at its source while delivering environmental, social and economic benefits. In terms of green infrastructure, the City primarily uses porous pavement and rain gardens.

	Contractor Maintenance Cost	In-House Maintenance Cost	**Total Cost**
Porous Pavement	$900	$1,577	**$2,477**
Rain Gardens	$15,3100	$0	**$15,310**
Total	**$16,2100**	**$1,577**	**$17,787**