



2008 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present Evanston's annual water quality report, an information service for our water customers. The Evanston water utility is committed to providing you with the highest quality of drinking water. In 2008, as in past years, your tap water has met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards and has had no violations to report. Of the hundreds of substances that are monitored, only a handful were actually detected in our drinking water and all substances detected were far below a level at which there is any known health risk!

Your Water Source

Lake Michigan, Evanston's source of water, is not just a major commerce artery and a recreational resource with miles of scenic shoreline, it's also a great source of drinking water! Almost half of the world's fresh water comes from Lake Michigan and the other Great Lakes. According to the United States EPA, the quality of Lake Michigan water has improved dramatically over the past 20 years. The regulations in place restrict industrial and sewage treatment plant effluents from entering Lake Michigan thereby lowering the risk of having these contaminants in the water. All 63 miles of shoreline within Illinois are now considered to be in good condition.

Summary of Illinois EPA Source Water Assessment of Lake Michigan as a Drinking Water Source

The EPA report states that there is concern for Lake Michigan water quantity and also water quality. A 1967 U.S. Supreme Court decree limits the amount of Illinois diversions of water from Lake Michigan, and currently Illinois is reaching its limit on that allocation. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intakes with no protection, only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Evanston recognized the need for treatment long before these requirements came into effect. In fact, Evanston has operated a water treatment facility for over 100 years!

All of Evanston's water intakes, which bring the lake water into the treatment plant, are located far enough offshore that shoreline impacts are not considered a factor on water quality. However, at certain times of the year the potential for contamination exists during wet-weather flow conditions due to the proximity of the North Shore Channel. Lake Michigan, as well as all the great lakes, has many different organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. The report further commends Evanston's involvement in such organizations such as the West Shore Water Producer's Association, which leads to critical coordination regarding water quality issues that takes place between the utilities on the west shore of Lake Michigan.



Capital Improvement Program

In order to ensure that the water we provide to you is safe and reliable, the Evanston Water Utility continually plans improvements to renew and replace our existing infrastructure and improve services. A number of major improvements have been completed and more are in the design/construction phase.

* Rehabilitation of the 1895 suction well, replacement of the service building windows, ADA compliance, expansion of the filter shop area and expansion of the administration offices are all completed and staff moved into the offices in early 2009.

* An emergency interconnection between the Village of Wilmette is now in the final planning and design phase. This interconnection will be capable of conveying 20 million gallons a day in the event of a shut down of either the Evanston Water Plant or the Wilmette Water Plant. This redundancy is an essential factor in good security planning to enable backup in the event of a critical emergency.

* Continual upgrade of our aging infrastructure is critical to the reliable delivery of our water. New water mains scheduled for installation this year are:

- ◆ Sheridan Rd – South Blvd. to Keeney St.
- ◆ Main (Sheridan Rd) – Edgemere Ct. to Sheridan Rd.
- ◆ Greenleaf St. – Hinman Ave. to Lake Shore Blvd.
- ◆ Sheridan Rd. – Ingleside Pl. to Central St.
- ◆ Dempster St – McDaniel Ave. to Fowler Ave.
- ◆ McDaniel Ave – Dempster St. to Cul de Sac
- ◆ Park Pl. – Gross Point Rd. to Lawndale Ave.
- ◆ Dodge Ave. – Lee St. to Dempster St.

Today, the Water Department's 43 employees continue Evanston's tradition of excellence by working around the clock for your health and safety. We're proud of our water and pledge to continue to provide you with the highest quality water that is humanly and technologically possible.

View the City's web site at www.cityofevanston.org for more information on our water treatment process.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you.

EVANSTON 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA

Detected Substances



Substance	MCLG	Highest Allowed (MCL)	Evanston Result	Evanston Minimum	Evanston Maximum	Violation	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (Cloudiness)	NA	TT=Monitored by % Exceeding 0.3 NTU and max allowed is 1 NTU	100% of samples meet 0.3 NTU	0.06	0.14	NO	Soil runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	0.9	1.2	NO	Fluoride is added to promote dental health.
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	8	7.7	7.7	NO	Runoff and natural erosion
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Level = 15	<5	<5	9.4	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	0.1	<0.1	0.36	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5% of Monthly Samples are Positive	1.2	NA	2	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)*	0	5	0.82	0.82	0.82	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium (pCi/L)*	0	15	3.9	3.9	3.9	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr)*	0	50	7.3	7.3	7.3	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	MCLG	Highest Allowed (MCL)	Evanston Result	Evanston Minimum	Evanston Maximum		Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	28	15.9	39.7	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	11	9	14.3	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	4 MRLDG	4 MRDL	0.4	0.3898	0.4786	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Definitions:

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.

Fluoride - The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 ppm to 1.2 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 in the home. 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. In 2008, Evanston sampled water from thirty homes with lead service lines and analyzed them for lead and copper content. All results were below the action levels. The 90th percentile level for Lead was less than detection limit of 5 ppb. The 90th percentile level for copper was 0.36 ppm as illustrated as the Evanston Result in above table.

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 CaCO₃/L – milligrams of calcium carbonate per liter.

mrem/yr- Millirems Per Year- 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, measures water clarity.

pCi/L- picocuries per liter- Measure of radioactivity.

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

Sodium – There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Sodium levels below 20 mg/l (ppm) are not considered to be a 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 verifying the effectiveness of the filtration and disinfection processes.

TOC - The Evanston Water Supply monitored the percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal quarterly and met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

*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. Living in the Chicago area exposes us to cosmic radiation at approximately 29 mrem/yr. (from www.iem-inc.com/primrite.html) and www.thrnewmedia.com/RadiationCalculator) 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.

Where do contaminants come from?

In general, people obtain drinking water (both tap and bottled water) from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1) microbial contaminants from a variety of sources, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- 2) inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- 3) pesticides and herbicides which come from agricultural, storm water runoff and residential uses;
- 4) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff and septic tanks;
- 5) radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The primary sources of pollution threatening Lake Michigan include air deposition (pollution from the air, rain and snow), runoff and industrial discharge.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 tap or bottled water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 for infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control (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 or visit, www.epa.gov/OW.

For specific information about the Water Department, your water's quality, a complete water quality report of all tested contaminants, or any other water-related question, please contact the Evanston Water Department at (847) 866-2942. The public is welcome to attend Council meetings where decisions related to the water treatment facility are made.

Water Utility Collects Data for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

The City of Evanston was selected and participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2). Testing started August 2008 and occurred quarterly for one year. The water is analyzed for a total of 25 different compounds including herbicides, insecticides and flame retardants. To date none of these compounds were detected in Evanston's drinking water. Contact the Water Department at (847) 448-8221 for more information on the UCMR2 or for the complete list of compounds.



Lead & Copper Contamination

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. In 2008, Evanston sampled water from thirty homes with lead service lines and analyzed them for lead and copper content. All results were below the action levels. The 90th percentile level for Lead was less than detection limit of 5 ppb. The 90th percentile level for copper was 0.36 ppm as illustrated as the Evanston Result in Water Quality Data table. The Evanston Water Utility is proud to have been in compliance with this rule since November of 1992!

Remember, 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 in the home. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The Evanston Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Practice good water management skills! You can make a difference!

- * Reduce pollution
- * Conserve water
- * Protect against cross-connections

Non-point source storm water pollutants

Non-point source (NPS) pollution occurs when rain or melting snow carry pollutants such as oil, fertilizers, salt or animal waste into the sewer system. These pollutants are called non-point source because it is not always possible to identify their origins.

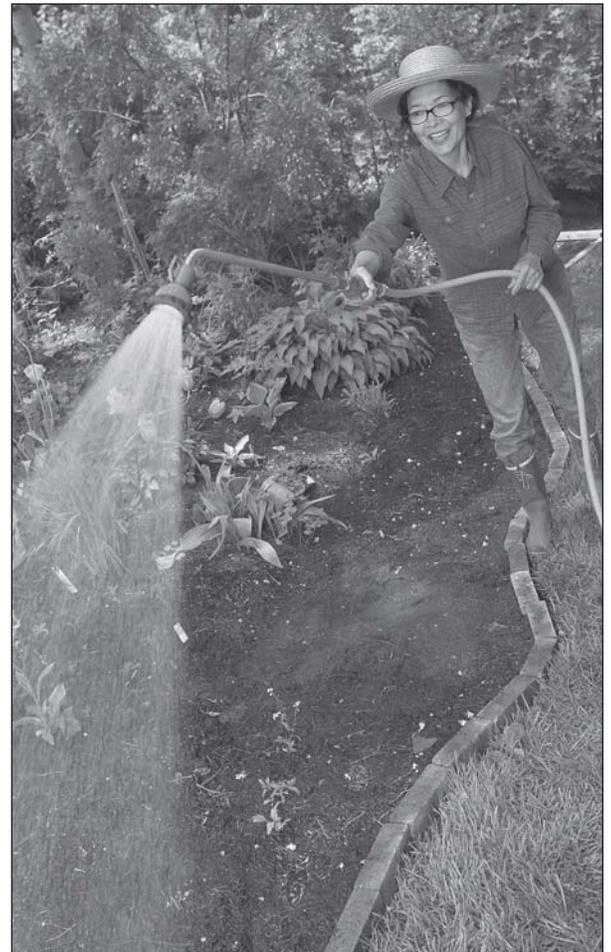
While we sometimes want to point the finger of blame at industry, the fact is that we all contribute to non-point source pollution when we dispose of household hazardous wastes through the sewer system, over fertilize our lawns and gardens, leave pet waste unattended, or allow our cars to leak automotive fluids onto Evanston streets and parking lots.

Where do pollutants go?

Evanston has a combined sewer system. This means that the contents of the sewers in the streets are mixed with the contents of household sewers. All of these wastes are sent to the water treatment plant operated by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC). There, these wastes are treated to lower pollution levels and returned to the river system.

Treated wastewater from Evanston eventually flows into the Illinois River and then into the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. So, what happens in Evanston and other Chicago-area communities affects both the quality of river water and the quality of life for other residents of Illinois.

During severe rainfalls when the water system back flows, untreated sewage and pollutants are discharged directly into Lake Michigan, Evanston's source of drinking water. While these back flows are rare, they do occasionally occur.



10 tips to reduce non-point source pollution

1. Properly dispose of household hazardous wastes such as motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline, drain cleaner, mildew remover, mothballs, lead-acid batteries, chemicals, paint and thinners. City of Evanston refuse collection crews will not collect hazardous waste products. Residents should call the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) at (847) 296-9205.

2. Dispose of used motor oil from cars and lawn equipment at local service stations or quick oil change businesses. Call the business before transporting the oil for disposal.

3. Apply the right amount of fertilizer to your lawn. Soil testing kits that measure nutrients and pH levels are available through your local nursery. Avoid applying fertilizers before a heavy rainstorm that will cause nutrients to wash away.

4. Keep your mowing height at three inches. Taller grass holds more water, requires less irrigation, and helps to shade out weeds. Grass clippings are a natural fertilizer.

5. Clean up pet wastes to prevent nutrients and bacteria from entering the sewer system.

6. Wash your car with a phosphate-free detergent or take your car to a local car wash where the water is recycled.

7. Check for drips under your car or truck and repair leaks immediately to keep oils off of pavement. During summer months when gas can expand, take care not to overfill gas tanks.

8. Direct roof down spouts away from driveways and foundations and towards your lawn or garden.

9. Plant native trees, grasses and flowers in your yard. These plants require less water, and their root systems hold the soil in place.

10. Clean up litter from your home, business, school, neighborhood or park.



Tips for Water Conservation & Reducing Your Carbon Footprint!

1. Fix dripping faucets and 'running' toilets. Leaking fixtures and toilets can waste thousands of gallons of water a day. Your toilet can be tested by adding a few drops of food coloring to the tank. If any color appears in the bowl, your toilet is leaking.

2. Turn off the tap when you brush your teeth.

3. Install low-flow showerheads and faucets. Typically, bathroom facilities constitute nearly 75 percent of the water used in homes. Look for the EPA WaterSense label when replacing fixtures. For more information visit www.epa.gov/WaterSense.

4. Take showers rather than baths. A bath can use 30 to 50 gallons of water. A shower uses five gallons of water per minute, less if a flow constrictor is installed.

5. Replace old toilets with low-flow or dual-flush models. Look for the EPA WaterSense label when replacing toilets. For more information visit www.epa.gov/WaterSense.

6. Introduce native plants in your garden. Native plants are accustomed to the region's climate and therefore require less water. For more information on native plants, contact the Evanston Ecology Center at (847) 448-8256.

7. Install a rain barrel. Rain barrels collect rain from your storm gutters and store it for use in the yard and garden later. Visit the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (www.mwrd.org) for information on discounted rain barrels.

8. Remember the City of Evanston Ordinance restricts watering between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. from May 15 through September 15. Exceptions are holidays and weekends. Watering lawn and gardens during the coolest part of the day minimizes evaporation.

For more information on reducing your carbon footprint, visit the City of Evanston website at www.cityofevanston.org/green.



Protect against cross-connections!



Keep your water safe! During the summer, we use more water. We are out washing the car, filling the wading pool or applying fertilizer with a hose end sprayer. It is important to know how to protect your water system.

Every household plumbing system potentially has a cross connection. Cross connections occur when safe, drinkable water in the household plumbing system connects to any contaminated source.

Here is a list of places in the home where cross connections may be located:

- ◆ Laundry sinks and wash basins
- ◆ Boilers
- ◆ Swimming pools
- ◆ Underground sprinkling systems
- ◆ Garden hoses connected to fertilizers or placed in buckets or swimming pools

If cross connections are not properly protected and there is a drop in water pressure, untreated sources and dirt can be pulled into your household plumbing system and the City water distribution sys-

tem. This is known as backflow.

Do you realize a tool you use frequently during the summer can cause backflow problems? It is the garden hose. When the hose is submersed in water, while filling up the pool, washing the car or fertilizing the lawn and there is a drop in pressure, pollutants could be sucked through the hose and into your plumbing system. The pollutants include dirt, chemicals from pools, pesticides and herbicides.

Here are things we can do to keep our water safe:

- ◆ Do not use a hose to open a plugged drain.
- ◆ Do not leave a hose submersed in water while using a bucket or filling a pool.
- ◆ Do not leave fertilizer applicators attached to a hose while not in use.
- ◆ If you have an underground sprinkling system make sure the cross connection control device is checked annually by a licensed plumber. A copy of the report must be sent to the Evanston Water Department.
- ◆ Hose bib vacuum breakers are simple, inexpensive devices that can be installed on faucets to prevent contamination from entering your plumbing system.

In order to strengthen our ability to monitor and protect your water system against cross-connections, the Evanston Water Utility has enacted ordinance 104-0-07 and hired a plumbing inspector. For more information regarding the new ordinance, cross-connection control and backflow prevention please, contact the Evanston Water Utility (847) 866-2942.

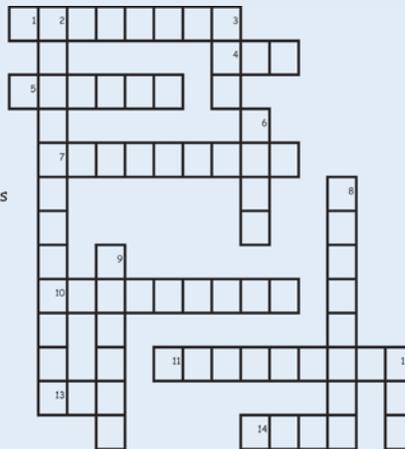
Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. Added to promote dental health
4. Parts per million (abbrev.)
5. One of the Communities Evanston supplies water to.
7. Name of contaminants which refer to viruses and bacteria
10. Chemical contaminant of mineral origin such as salts or metals
11. Related to particle content, a clarity measurement
13. Unit of measurement used for water clarity (abbrev.)
14. For more information on drinking water regulations, call the EPA _____ Drinking Water Hotline.

Down

2. The source of Evanston Drinking Water
3. Agency regulating Public Drinking Water (abbrev.)
6. Water which has a substantial amount of either calcium or magnesium is said to be _____.
8. Chemical added for disinfection
9. Substance which is unregulated but considered a health risk if over 20 ppm.
12. The Evanston Water Department appreciates the opportunity to serve _____.



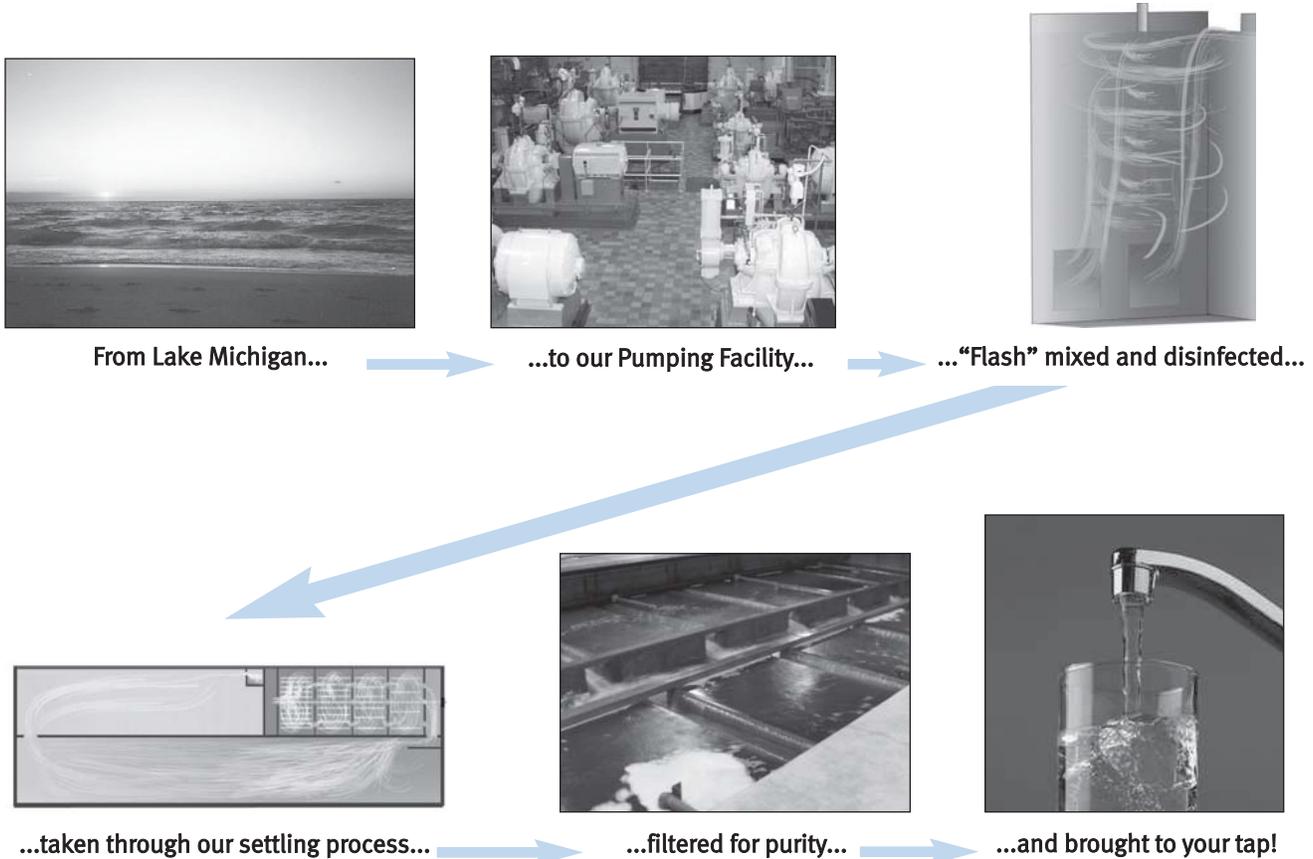
Across: 1. Fluoride 4. Ppm 5. Skokie 7. Microbial
10. Inorganic 11. Turbidity 13. NTU 14. Safe Down:
2. Lake Michigan 3. EPA 6. Hard 8. Chlorine 9. Sodium 12. You

About your water

The Evanston Water Treatment Plant has the capacity to pump up to 108 million gallons a day of pure drinking water to Evanston and the other communities we serve: Skokie, and the Northwest Water Commission comprised of Arlington Heights, Buffalo Grove, Palatine and Wheeling. Evanston's vast water system includes 157 miles of water mains, two multi-million gallon storage facilities and almost 1,300 fire hydrants.

From the raw water pumps that bring water in from Lake Michigan, to the finished water pumps that send the treated water to your home, system redundancies like auxiliary natural gas engines are in place so you'll never go without safe drinking water.

Here's how it's done:



Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products in Your Water

Recently there have been media reports regarding pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCP) in drinking water.

In May, 2008, the Evanston Water Utility analyzed its water to determine which products were present and at what level. Samples were collected from the finished tap water (after the water had gone through the treatment process) and from the raw or untreated Lake Michigan water.

Underwriters Laboratories (UL), certified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), analyzed the water for the presence of 55 different compounds. A list of some of those compounds tested and those detected can be found in Table 1. The results of these tests are reported in concentrations of parts-per-billion (ppb). As a reference, a part-per-billion is equal to one pinch of salt in 10 tons of potato chips or one cent in ten million dollars.

All three compounds found in the Evanston water samples were detected at levels less than one ppb. The compounds detected are discussed below:

Nicotine: Nicotine was detected in the raw untreated water only at a trace concentration of 0.007 ppb. This compound was not detected in the finished tap water. Nicotine is a natural compound in tobacco plants and may also be released to the environment due to its use as an insecticide.¹

Cotinine: Cotinine was detected in the finished tap water at a trace concentration of 0.003 ppb and in raw, untreated water at 0.002 ppb. Cotinine is a metabolite of nicotine; a by product as it is processed by the human body.²

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2008 Water Quality Report in Your Water

Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products

cont'd from page 21

Gemfibrozil: Gemfibrozil was detected in the finished tap water at a trace concentration of 0.0010 ppb and in raw, untreated water at 0.0017 ppb. Gemfibrozil is a lipid and cholesterol modifying medicine. It is sold under the brand name Lopid.^{®3}

Some examples of compounds that were tested for and not detected are: acetaminophen, an analgesic; aspirin; caffeine; dilantin, an anti-epileptic; DEET, insect repellent; ibuprofen, an anti-inflammatory; penicillins; prednisone, a steroid; and many more which came up negative in the testing process.

To put the levels of the compounds detected into perspective, Gemfibrozil has a recommended dosage of 600 mg twice per day. Based on the level detected in Evanston's finished tap water, a person would have to drink 64 ounces of water per day for 16,000 years to achieve a single dosage.

Currently, neither the USEPA nor the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) regulates the levels of PPCP in drinking water. Some of these compounds are a part of the USEPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), which is designed to determine what level of regulations, if any, should be required with regards to levels found in drinking water.

The Evanston Water Utility proudly participates in the data collection for the UCMR and remains confident that will be in compliance to any future regulations that may be put in place.

The most important thing to remember is there are ways to prevent these compounds from entering Lake Michigan. First and foremost is the proper disposal of unused and expired drugs. The City of Evanston Department of Health and Human Services in cooperation with the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) gives residents the opportunity to dispose of

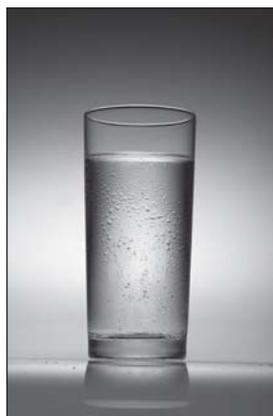
their expired and unused medications.

Evanston residents can bring their residentially-generated unused and expired prescriptions and expired over-the-counter drugs in to the cashier of the Department of Health and Human Services (847) 866-2969 between 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Mondays through Fridays only. No other hazardous or special wastes will be accepted. Residents should follow these guidelines when bringing in their prescriptions: medicines will be accepted only if in labeled containers; personal information on labels should or can be marked out with black felt tip pens.

For more information on these SWANCC Programs, contact SWANCC (847) 724-9205, info@swancc.org or visit www.swancc.org.

The Evanston Water Utility is committed to providing water which meets or exceeds all governmental regulations for public water supplies.

Please contact the Water Treatment Facility at (847) 866-2942 if you have any additional questions or concerns.



Work Cited:

¹<http://www.speclab.com/compound/c54115.htm> Retrieved 7/18/2008

²<http://www.cotinine.com> Retrieved 6/10/2008

³<http://www.medicinenet.com/gemfibrozil/article.htm> Retrieved 7/18/2008

Soucie, Bill. *Pharmaceutically Active Compounds in Untreated Lake Michigan Water*, Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency, April 2008

EVANSTON Water Utility

Table 1 - Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products Detected, May 2008

Compound	What is it?	Detected in Finished Tap Water ?	Detected in Untreated Lake Michigan Water?	What is the lowest level you can detect?	Units
cotinine	nicotine metabolite	Yes, 0.003	Yes, 0.002	0.001	parts-per-billion
gemfibrozil	lipid reduction	Yes, 0.001	Yes, 0.0017	0.0005	parts-per-billion
nicotine	alkaloid found in tobacco	No	Yes, 0.007	0.005	parts-per-billion

View the City's web site at www.cityofevanston.org
for more information on our water treatment process.

Thank you for the opportunity
to serve you.