

Sent: Tuesday, March 13, 2001 7:08 PM

Subject: Fw: DO YOU KNOW WHY DOG'S DRINK FROM TOILETS?...THEY KNEW IT WAS INEVITABLE!!

AN ADDED NOTE:

One of the issues that is extremely difficult to address in the use of treated black and grey waters concerns the following contaminants present: Heavy metals and radioactive chemicals used in chemotherapy, unused hormonal therapies, unused drugs... all found in human waste. Municipal water plants do not test for these items and removal is expensive. Consider tar and nicotine from billions of cigarettes flushed into toilets, chemical oxidizers used to unclog plumbing...all not monitored presently and costly to treat.

We may very well be considering Point of Entry RODI in the not too distant future. What do you think?

Warmest regards,

Alfie

----- Original Message -----

From: [TECHSUPPORT](#)

To: [Aquathin Corporation](#)

Sent: Friday, March 09, 2001 3:57 PM

Subject: DO YOU KNOW WHY DOG'S DRINK FROM TOILETS?...THEY KNEW IT WAS INEVITABLE!!

Dear Aquathin Dealer On-Line;

Countries around the world are unable to comply with increased regulations ever limiting the Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) for chemicals, metals and microbes in drinking water. Here is an article that we may assume will make it impossible to ever comply---mix tap water with treated toilet water.

I respectfully recommend that you reprint this article for each salesperson and technician to add to their manuals.

Today's Aquathin customer and those of tomorrow will more than ever, be thankful for you and your services.

Have a great weekend and warmest regards,

FOR THE BEST TASTE IN LIFE

Think Aquathin..AquathinK !!

Celebrating our 21st birthday in 2001 !!!

(visit the allnew <http://www.aquathin.com>)

"Alfie"

Alfred J. Lipshultz, President

Industry Outlook - 3/9/2001 1:23:50 PM

Future brings toilet-to-tap

SAN DIEGO — As water supplies continue to dwindle due to population increases, water industry analysts predict there is a strong likelihood that over the next several years municipalities will be reusing wastewater for drinking water.

"As treatment facilities continue to expand to accommodate for more stringent regulatory requirements, the feasible next step is to use that highly refined wastewater again," said Linda Chaloux, an environmental health and safety research analyst with Frost & Sullivan. "Wastewater is already inadvertently ingested by consumers through the 'natural' water recycling process. Simply, wastewater is discharged into a river, and a community downstream withdraws that water supply to use for its drinking water."

Recycled water is typically used for nonpotable purposes such as agriculture, landscape, public parks and golf course irrigation; cooling water for power plants and oil refineries; industrial process water; and water for toilet flushing. Industrial facilities reuse their water to decrease the amount of wastewater being discharged to the municipal sewer, thereby decreasing costs for the industrial facility.

Recycling has many benefits to include protection of ecosystems, reduction and prevention of pollution.

To get usable recycled water, treatment plants, municipally and industrially, must develop ways to reuse or recycle their water, essentially going from the toilet to the tap. That means additional treatment must be applied to the dirty water.

"Recycling or reuse of wastewater is a significant trend in the water and wastewater communities," Chaloux said. "Though oftentimes costly initially, water reuse and recycling measures are quite cost-effective in the long term."

Frost & Sullivan is an international marketing, consulting and training firm that monitors the US water treatment equipment industry.