

ILLINOIS SECTION AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION



Centennial Edition

1909 – 2009 Celebrating 100 Years





SPECIAL THANKS TO THE ILLINOIS SECTION AWWA HISTORY COMMITTEE

Kenneth Ficek

Dennis Leslie

Bob Sasman

Melanie Van Heirseele

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FORWARD

BOB SASMAN



The American Water Works Association has been a major organization in the development and operation of the water industry for over 125 years. The foresight and wisdom of the Association's founding fathers is almost beyond comprehension. Countless men and women have provided major contributions to the original ideas presented by these early men, creating an organization that continuously offers new ideas, personal and professional incentives, educational opportunities in a wide range of career opportunities, and enhancements for the betterment of the water supply industry throughout Illinois. The organization has grown from a mere handful of men to more than 57,000 men and women.

Since its inception in 1909, the structure and organization of the Illinois Section American Water Works Association (ISAWWA) has also changed dramatically. It now includes more opportunities for educational improvement, greater exchange of ideas among water personnel and between water personnel and government officials, consultants, manufacturers, suppliers, educators, and the general public.

Water industry advancements, particularly in treatment and distribution methods, result in the continuous improvement of drinking water quality for the betterment of all Illinois public water supply customers.

AWWA PRESIDENTS FROM ILLINOIS



Jacob T. Foster
Union Stock Yards
1881 - 1882



William B. Bull
Quincy Waterworks Co.
1890 - 1891



Dabney H. Maury
Peoria Water Works Co.
1906 - 1907



John W. Alvord
Alvord, Burdick & Howson
1906 - 1907



Louis R. Howson
Alvord, Burdick & Howson
1941 - 1942



Frank C. Amsbary, Jr.
Northern IL Water Corp.
1955 - 1956



Thurston E. Larson
IL State Water Survey
1970 - 1971



William H. Richardson
Alvord, Burdick & Howson
1983 - 1984

AWWA HONORARY MEMBERS

1986	Robert Sasman
1989	Kenneth Ficek
1999	Ellen Flanagan
2003	Allen Panek
2004	Lou Allyn Byus
2008	Lawrence Thomas
2008	Dennis Leslie
2009	Richard Figuerelli

HALL OF FAME

1973	Herbert E. Hudson
1974	Omar H. Jewell
1977	Charles H. Spaulding & John W. Alvord
1980	Harold E. Babbit & James J. Doland
1981	Hardy Cross
1982	Arthur M. Buswell
1984	Clifford H. Fore
1986	Louis R. Howson & Thurston E. Larson
1999	William H. Richardson

FULLER AWARDEES

1938	Charles M. Roos	1974	Richard S. Engelbrecht
1939	John R. Baylis	1975	William C. Ackermann
1940	Charles H. Spaulding	1976	Robert T. Sasman
1941	Frank C. Amsbary, Sr.	1977	Walter Ginsburg
1942	Herbert E. Hudson, Jr.	1978	Lawrence M. Madden
1943	Louis R. Howson	1979	Ira M. Markwood
1944	Winifred D. Gerber	1980	Howard W. Peskator
1945	None	1981	Barbara G. Fox
1946	Adolph E. Anderson	1982	Jack Knauss
1947	Clifford H. Fore	1983	Arthur W. Horwitz
1948	None	1984	William H. Richardson
1949	Harold E. Babbitt	1985	Michael D. Curry
1950	Lewis I. Birdsall	1986	Vernon L. Snoeyink
1951	J. J. Woltman	1987	Kenneth J. Ficek
1952	William J. Downer	1988	Donald C. Renner
1953	Arthur M. Buswell	1989	Robert S. Shiery
1954	Wilford W. DeBerard	1990	Clarence A. Blanck
1955	Hyman H. Gerstein	1991	Franklin D. Lewis
1956	Edward E. Alt	1992	Allen F. Panek
1957	Horace R. Frye	1993	Ellis W. Sanderson
1958	Dewey W. Johnson	1994	Charles H. Smith
1959	Gerald L. Davis	1995	Ellen P. Flanagan
1960	John P. Harris	1996	Lawrence E. Thomas
1961	Thurston E. Larson	1997	Joseph Szawica
1962	Oscar Gullans	1998	Dennis Leslie
1963	W. R. Gelston, Jr	1999	Allan L. Rae
1964	Kenneth A. Steel	2000	Roger Selburg
1965	Fred G. Gordon	2001	David Wyness
1966	James C. Vaughn	2002	Robert Martin
1967	L. C. Domke	2003	Gerald Bever
1968	Merrill B. Gamet	2004	Michael Winegard
1969	Clarence W. Klassen	2005	William Koepsel, Jr
1970	James W. Jardine	2006	Jeff Fischer
1971	Edward R. Healy	2007	Harry VonHuben
1972	Otto S. Hallden	2008	Melanie Vanheirseel
1973	Norbert J. Davoust	2009	John Donahue

PAST CHAIRS

1909	Dabney H. Maury	1959	Armon Lund
1910	C.E. Slocum	1960	James C. Vaughn
1911	Owen T. Smith	1961	Kenneth A. Steel
1912	R.R. Parkin	1962	Willim J. Downer
1913	C.h. Cobb	1963	Merrill B. Garnet
1914	H.M. Ely	1964	Edward R. Healy
1915	W.J. Spaulding	1965	L.C. (Chet) Domke
1916	Paul Hansen	1966	J.H. (Pete) Whisler
1917	E. MacDonald	1967	H.S. (Spence) Merz
1918	Willis W. DeBerard	1968	Otto S. Hallden
1919	W.E. Lautz	1969	N.J. (Mike) Davoust
1920	Frank C. Amsbary	1970	Richard S. Engelbrecht
1921	John W. Alvord	1971	P.K. (King) Farrington
1922	Henry Ringness	1972	William D. Holmes
1923	Henry Ringness	1973	Charles J. Reich
1924	Arthur M. Buswell	1974	Robert T. Sasman
1925	Louis R. Howson	1975	Lawrence M. Madden
1926	W.R. Gelston	1976	Norman J. Knuttel
1927	G.C. Habermeyer	1977	William R. O'Connell
1928	C.M. Ross	1978	Harry H. Von Huben
1929	C.R. Knowles	1979	David C. Loveland
1930	Melvin L. Enger	1980	Robert S. Shierry
1931	Melvin L. Enger	1981	Howard Peskator
1932	John R. Baylis	1982	Kenneth J. Ficek
1933	J.J. Woltman	1983	Michael D. Curry
1934	Louis I. Birdsall	1984	Allen F. Panek
1935	W.W. Polk	1985	Franklin D. Lewis
1936	C.H. Spaulding	1986	R Stanbery
1937	Frank C. Amsbary	1987	Garold Fields
1938	W.D. Gerber	1988	Charles H. Smith
1939	Fred G. Gordon	1989	Gerald Bever
1940	G.B. Prindle	1990	Ellen P. Flanagan
1941	Hyman H. Gerstein	1991	Kurt Wirth
1942	F.W. Hartmann	1992	Lawrence E. Thomas
1943	Clifford H. Fore	1993	John Boll
1944	H.L. White	1994	Ellis Sanderson
1945	H.L. White	1995	Dennis Leslie
1946	John P. Harris	1996	John Donahue
1947	S.T. Anderson	1997	Lou Allyn Byus
1948	Horace R. Frye	1998	Michael Winegard
1949	J.C. Moomau	1999	Angela Podesta
1950	W.R. Gelston	2000	Craig Cummings
1951	Edward E. Alt	2001	Karen Cooper
1952	Oscar Gullans	2002	Sue Atherton
1953	Herbert E. Hudson, Jr.	2003	RJ (Jeff) Fischer
1954	Clarence W. Klassen	2004	Melanie VanHeirseele
1955	Charles C. Abplanalp	2005	John Callan
1956	G.L. Davis	2006	Kyla Jacobsen
1957	Charles L. Baylot	2007	Thomas Skelly
1958	Thurston E. Larson	2008	Jeffrey Musinski

CHAIR MESSAGE

JEFF MUSINSKI, 2008 - 2009 CHAIR



On the prestigious occasion of our Section's 100 year anniversary, I wish to extend my congratulations to all past and present members on one heck of an accomplishment. Our Section is rich in tradition and history, and it is a more than appropriate to officially chronicle as much of that history as possible. I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the 100 year book.

The topic of history and our predecessors is one that is near and dear to me. Every day I am reminded about the history of my own water plant and distribution system. Not one day goes by that I don't appreciate the wisdom the utility directors before me put forth into long term decisions for our water utility. This reinforces the perception that ours is a long term profession. Our decisions aren't only for the immediate future, but for time that will span 25, 50 and sometimes many years longer. How many water plants in Illinois were built in the early 1900's? I would venture to guess that a great majority were; so, in a sense, we are all working in living history books.

I feel the occasion of our 100 year anniversary is as much about our retirees and those that have paved the road to today, as it is about us. We are the fortunate ones to celebrate their accomplishments.

JEFF MUSINSKI
2008 - 2009 CHAIR
ILLINOIS SECTION AWWA

CHAIR MESSAGE

TERRY MCGHEE, 2009 - 2010 CHAIR



AWWA - what is it? And why do I belong? These are two questions that I have been asked many times during my years in the water industry. Let me first start by explaining what AWWA means to me. The American Water Works Association is an organization of volunteers who have dedicated their lives to protecting and providing safe water to the public. When AWWA was started back in 1881, the mission was to exchange information related to the management of water-works systems.

The Illinois Section has spent that last 100 years carrying out that mission. Our organization has become the local leader in education, technical review, and regulatory affairs. The Section is a diverse group of volunteers consisting of educators, operators, manufacturers, suppliers, regulators, and engineers who give of themselves freely and without expectations.

As for the question “Why do I belong?” - I joined the Section when I was fairly new to the water industry, and I needed a place to help me grow as a water professional. I attended educational seminars and utilized many of their technical resources. I attended my first annual meeting in 1992, and haven’t missed one since. To me this is what AWWA is all about; the opportunity to attend the technical sessions, walk the exhibit hall, meet and talk to vendors, and, most important, network with my fellow water professionals. I became fast friends with many operators from around the State while discussing common problems and developing shared solutions.

The Section has grown immensely since its first meeting in 1909 at the University of Illinois; and we owe a great debt to men like Dabney H. Maury and Dr. Edward Bartow who, along with 35 companions, formed what today is the Illinois Section of the American Water Works Association. The issues we face today may be different in scope, but the dedication our members display in finding solutions to those issues has not faltered.

As we celebrate our 100th annual meeting, let us remember our past members who provided guidance, leadership, and fellowship to us all. We are joined this year by the Illinois Water Environment Association who are celebrating their 30th annual conference. Also, let’s not forget our own Abraham Lincoln who is celebrating his 200th birthday.

It is both my honor and privilege to serve as the 100th Chair for the Section. I look forward to working with the membership to help it grow, while continuing the commitment of providing a safe and reliable source of water to the people of Illinois.

TERRY MCGHEE
2009-2010 CHAIR
ILLINOIS SECTION AWWA

A HISTORY OF THE AWWA IN ILLINOIS

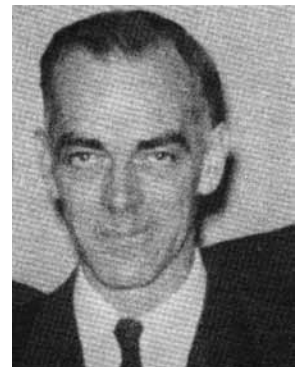
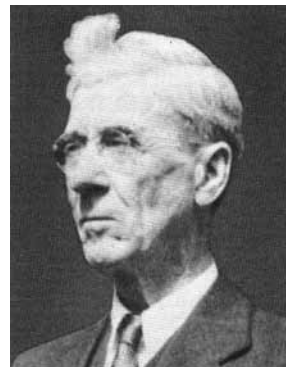
BOB SASMAN, HISTORIAN

PREPARED 1993

“It was on March 29, 1891, after some four years of gestation that the American Water Works Association (AWWA) was born at Washington University, St. Louis. The Association was to be for the exchange of information pertaining to the management of water works, for the mutual advancement of consumers and water companies, and for the purpose of securing economy and uniformity in the operation of water companies. Of particular interest to members in Illinois, AWWA was incorporated in Illinois in 1912, with the initial registered office of the Association at 209 S LaSalle Street, Chicago. Initial registered agents were John W. Alvord, Charles B. Burdick and H.E. Keeler. The Certificate of Incorporation included the following officers and board members: Dow R. Gwinn, President, Terre Haute, IN; R.J. Thomas, Vice President, Lowell, MA; John A. Afflect, 2nd Vice President, Harrisburg, PA; George G. Earl, 3rd Vice President, New Orleans, LA; Theodore A. Leisen, 4th Vice President, Louisville, KY; Charles R. Henderson, 5th Vice President, Davenport, IA; John M. Diven, Secretary-Treasurer, Troy, NY; H.E. Keeler, Chairman, Finance Committee, Chicago; Leonard Metcalf, Finance Committee Member, Boston, MA; Leslie C. Smith, Finance Committee Member, Columbus, OH; and Alexander Milne, President for the Preceding Year, St. Catherines, Ontario. The incorporation fee was \$10.00. Cornelius J. Doyle, Illinois Secretary of State, issued the Incorporation Certification, dated June 20, 1912.

In 1944, the office of the Association moved to Suite 1401, Civic Opera Building, Chicago, which was the office of Alvord, Burdick & Howson. At that time, Louis R. Howson was its registered agent. In 1975, the office moved to 208 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, with the CT Corporation as registered agent.

Illinois has had 8 Association Presidents: Jacob T. Foster, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 1881-1882 (the first president); William B. Bull, Quincy Waterworks Company, 1890-1891; Dabney H. Maury, Peoria Water Works Company, 1906-1907; John W. Alvord, Alvord & Burdick, Consulting Engineers, Chicago, 1941-1942; Frank C. Amsbary, Jr., Northern Illinois Water Corporation, Champaign, 1955-1956; Thurston E. Larson, Illinois State Water Survey, Urbana, 1970-1971; and William H. Richardson, Alvord, Burdick & Howson, Chicago, 1983-1984. Frank Amsbary and his father, Frank C. Amsbary, Sr. had the distinction of both serving as Chair of the Illinois Section, in 1937 and 1920 respectively.



Left to Right: Frank C. Amsbary, Sr., Frank C. Amsbary, Jr., W.R. Gelston, Sr., W.R. Gelston, Jr.

Another father and son Section Chairmen were W.R. Gelston, Senior and Junior, in 1926 and 1950, respectively.

Chicago has hosted eight annual conferences: 1890, 1902, 1927, 1933, 1942, 1949, 1955, 1972 and 1999. The annual conference is scheduled to return to Chicago in 1999.

“National interest in natural resources was high-lighted in 1908 at the Governor’s Conference called by President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House. President James of the University of Illinois, in speaking to this audience, was one of the few who took issue with the ‘fear’ and ‘restriction of use’ to prevent exhaustion. He proposed ‘wise use-without waste,’ and stressed the need for ‘developing our ability to increase them’ rather than to save natural resources.”

“It was on February 16, 1909, that the first conference of Illinois water works men was held at the University of Illinois, at the invitation of President Edmund James of the University. Dr. Edward Bartow, Director of the Illinois State Water Survey, which at that time functioned within the University Chemistry Department, called the meeting to order. This meeting, attended by 37 water works officials interested in ‘obtaining and conserving an abundant supply of pure water for domestic use’, was the birth of the Illinois Water Supply Association.”

“The Original 37 included: F.C. Amsbary, C & U Water Company, Champaign; Frank Backman, State Water Survey, Urbana; H.E. Barnard, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis; Edward Bartow, State Water Survey, Urbana; R.W. Bingham, Danville Water Company, Danville; L.I. Birdsall, State Water Survey, Urbana; Charles Boeschstein, Edwardsville Water Company; T.J. Burrill, University of Illinois; Charles E. Chester, Shelbyville; H.W. Clark, Mattoon Clear Water Company; C.H. Cobb, Kankakee Water Company; David Crowley, Rockford; G.C. Habermeyer, University of Illinois; J.L. Hecht, North Shore Electric Company, Chicago; Edward Holland,

Mayor, Bloomington; A.E. Huckins, 1028 First National Bank, Chicago; D.H. Long, Danville Water Company; George J. Long, Danville Water Company, W.J. McGonigale, Danville Water Company; Dabney H. Maury, Peoria Water Works Company; J.A. Miller, Alton Water Works Company; S.S. Noble, Bloomington Waterworks; J.J. Orine, Bloomington; R.R. Parkin, Elgin Water Department; S.W. Parr, University of Illinois; W.A. Pownall, C.B. & O. Laboratory, Aurora; J.B. Prettyman, C. & U. Water Company, Champaign; F.S. Sanborn, University of Illinois; C.E. Slocum, Belleville Deep Well Water Company; K.G. Smith, University of Illinois; Owen T. Smith, Freeport Water Works; W.A. Start, Neptune Meter Company, Chicago; Arthur N. Talbot, University of Illinois; E.E. Tratman, Engineering News, Chicago; J.A. Udden, State Geological Survey, Rock Island; G.A. VanBrunt, University of Illinois; E.P. Wheeler, Lake Forest Water Company.”

The Illinois Water Supply Association, a thriving group with 172 members, voted to affiliate with AWWA in November, 1914. At a meeting in Chicago the following year, the group was officially accepted into the Association as the Illinois Section. H.M. Ely of Danville was elected Chairman.

There has been an annual meeting every year since 1909, with the exception of 1946, at the end of World War II. Separate listings show the location and dates of each meeting, and the Chairman for the year. AWWA Presidents Dabney Maury, John Alvord, Louis Howson, Frank Amsbary and Thurston Larson also served as Chairs of the Illinois Section.

The first officers of the Illinois Section, elected in November, 1914 were: H.M. Ely, Chair; John Ericson, Vice Chair; H.E. Keeler, Treasurer; Edward Bartow, Secretary; W.W. DeBerard, Trustee; E. MacDonald, Trustee; and W.J. Spaulding, Trustee.

The Year 1946 saw the initiation of the Northern Illinois Waterworks Institute, an annual training course for water utility personnel, sponsored by the Illinois Section, Northwestern Technological Institute, the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Municipal League. The purposes were “that the public be fur-

nished with an adequate and safe supply of water at all time, and that the water plants be operated in an economical manner”2. The Institute was held at Northwestern each year from 1946 through 1962, except for the years 1953 and 1958. The West Shore Water Producers Association, founded in 1931 as an organization of Lake Michigan water utility personnel from Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, continued the institute on a more local and limited scale for several years.

In 1952, the Section initiated the Allerton House Conference for Water Utility Management, in cooperation with the University of Illinois. Dr. Thurston E. Larson, Chief Chemist of the Illinois State Water Survey, played a key role in the start of this program. Joint sponsors have been the Sections from Indiana and Wisconsin. In 1988, the Missouri Section also became one of the sponsors. The conference has been held every year in the fall since that time. Its purpose is to provide an instructional program for water utility management personnel. The conference is primarily for representatives from the sponsoring Sections, but any utility operator is invited. In 1986, the Section established a scholarship fund for water operators to attend the Allerton House Conference for Water Utility Management. All water utility personnel in Illinois are eligible to participate in the scholarship program.



First Allerton House Conference - 1952

Also in 1952, the Illinois Section began a summer Visitation Day program, with a one-day visit to the Elgin Water Department. This program has continued uninterrupted since that time.

Recognition of the need for improved safety in water plant operations, AWWA and the Illinois Section initiated a safety promotion and award program in 1955. This program has had considerable variation in response and results, but numerous water utilities and individuals have benefited from the program by decreased accidents and injuries. Awards of Excellence, Honor, and Merit have been presented at annual meetings to those utilities achieving various levels of safe operating conditions.



Chicago Water Tower

The Section celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1959, with a special historical edition of ISAWWA, a proclamation by Governor William Stratton, and a special annual meeting at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago. The Morrison has since been torn down and the First National Bank Building now occupies the space.

Water Works Operator's Certification became a reality and requirement in Illinois in 1963 with enactment of legislation by the State Legislature and signing of Senate Bill No. 383 by Governor Otto Kerner on June 25, 1963. The first enforcement action for an unregistered operator was in 1974.

The Section organized a Student Activities Committee in 1965, replacing the Foreign Water Supply Student Contact Committee. Funds have been provided since 1965 for all or partial payment of student membership fees in AWWA. Since 1986, the Section has provided partial funding for attendance at the AWWA annual conference for students presenting papers at that conference.

In 1969, largely through the efforts of Illinois Section Chair N.J. Mike Davoust, AWWA initiated a program of recognizing outstanding water works structures with the establishment of the American Water Landmark Award. These structures must be physical and permanent property, have had a direct and significant relationship with a water supply, and be maintained in an appropriate manner, and be at least 50 years old.

The Chicago Water Tower, built in 1869, became the first recipient of that Award. Since that time, five other Illinois water works landmarks have received the award: Riverside Water Tower, 1970; Peoria Water Company Main Station Pump House No. 1, 1981; Havana Water Tower, 1982; Illinois-American Water Company East St. Louis Pump House, 1987; and Illinois-American Water Company Main Station, Alton, 1988.

In 1970, AWWA initiated regional meetings for Section Officers, with several Sections being invited to a one or two-day meeting to learn more about AWWA and exchange ideas between different Sections. Five officers from Illinois attended this first meeting at Indianapolis. Sections represented besides Indiana and Illinois, were Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Since 1985, the meetings have been held annually, with the same Sections represented at each meeting. Illinois' group includes Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario and Wisconsin. Also in 1970, the State of Illinois reorganized its environmental agencies with the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Included in that agency were the Sanitary Water Board, and Divisions of Public Water Supplies, Noise Pollution and Solid Waste Disposal, formerly under the Department of Public Health. Clarence W. Klassen, who was Director of the State Department of Public Health, was appointed Director of the new Agency. Of particular interest to the Illinois Section was the change in the Division of Public Water

Supplies. Most of the personnel from the Health Department were transferred to the new agency. The organization of the EPA coincided with a similar new federal organization, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, but preceded it. The IEPA was effective on June 1, 1970 and the U.S. EPA on September 1, 1970.

Long pre-dating the IEPA, the Illinois State Board of Health was formed in 1877. Professor Thomas J. Burrill made one of Illinois's earliest contributions in the public health field in 1877, who was then teaching a course in botany at the University of Illinois. He introduced into his course the study of bacteria, and thus became the first teacher in the United States to recognize bacteriology as a subject for course study.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering of the State Board of Health was established in 1915, with an appropriation of \$10,850 by the State Legislature. In 1917, with the adoption of the Civil Administration Code, the Board became the Department of Public Health. By 1955, the Division had an annual appropriation of \$809,600 and 50 employees. The Division was comprised of five bureaus: General Sanitation, Milk and Food, Public Water Supplies, Special Services and Stream Pollution.

In 1972, a Public Water Supply Operators' Certification Advisory Board was created under the IEPA. The purposes of the Board include review of operator certification requirement, operator testing, training and educational background, enforcement of regulations, definitions of operator classifications, and termination of certification. The initial Board members, appointed by Governor Richard Ogilvie, included Dr. Hjalmar S. Sundin, Baxter & Woodman, Crystal Lake; Elmo Conrady, Mt. Carmel Water Department; Arnold T. Walther, LaGrange Water Department; and Dr. Richard Englebrecht, University of Illinois, Urbana. William S. Blaser, Director of IEPA was Secretary of the Board.

Early 1973 saw the initiation of a new building program for AWWA, "Building for Progress". N.J. Mike Davoust, Section Director and Past Section Chairman, was appointed Chairman of the Building Fund Committee, dedicated to raising sufficient funds to pay for the building of a new executive headquarters building in Denver, Colorado. Frank Brannon, Naperville Water Superintendent, was Chairman of the Illinois Section Committee. Silver tie tack keys were awarded for contributions of \$25 and gold keys were awarded for \$100 contributions. By late Fall, 1973, 39 members and friends of the Illinois Section had been awarded a Gold Key and 84 had been awarded a Silver Key. Sixty-six other individuals, organizations and public water supplies made contributions and 87% of the goal had been attained. The new building was completed in time for official dedication on January 26, 1974. Staff relocation from the old office in New York City was completed by May, 1974.

In 1974, the Section completed a major reorganization with the creation of 4 districts and five trustees on the Board representing the districts. A new office of Chairman Elect was also created. The four districts represent the northwest, northeast, central and southern sections of the state.

A Section breakfast at the AWWA Annual Conference was held at New Orleans in 1976, with 19 members and guests attending. The breakfast has been an annual event since that time, with attendance ranging from 33 to 63.

The Illinois Section and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency initiated a joint program of recognizing 25 years of service to the water works industry in 1980. Since that time, 306 individuals have been recognized. Everyone connected with the water industry is eligible for the recognition.

The Illinois Section joined with AWWA in celebrating the 100th anniversary of AWWA in 1981. The primary event was the Annual Conference and Exposition in St. Louis, the city where it all started in 1881. Jerome B. Gilbert, California Nevada Section was President of AWWA and Robert S. Shierry, Northern Illinois Water Corporation, Champaign, was Chairman of the Illinois Section.

Part of the Illinois Section celebration of the 100th anniversary was the initiation of a program recognizing public water supplies that have been in continuous service for 100 years. By 1981, the number was 37, with Chicago as the oldest, having started service in 1842. Ten years later, in 1992, the number of 100-year old systems had increased to 116.



C.W. Klassen, Chief Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering, Illinois Department of Public Health

The Illinois Section celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1984. The principal activity was having a Proclamation signed by Governor James Thompson and the annual meeting at Pheasant Run Resort, St. Charles. Allen Panek, Naperville, was Section Chairman. Special 75th anniversary pins were presented to everyone registering for the meeting.

The Thurston E. Larson Award was established by the Section in 1985 in recognition of the outstanding professional and technical contributions made by Dr. T.E. Larson during his long career as Head Chemist and Assistant Chief of the Illinois State Water Survey, Professor of Sanitary Engineering at the University of Illinois, and President of AWWA. The Award recognizes the most outstanding paper presented at the Section Annual Meeting. A committee critiques each paper presented and makes the Award at the next annual meeting.

In 1986, the Section established a Water Museum in cooperation with the Peoria Water Company. The museum is housed in the Company's Pumping Station Number 1, which was designated an AWWA Water Landmark in 1981; the pumping station is also listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

Also in 1986, the Section established the Water Utility Council, in accord with guidelines from AWWA. The purpose of the Council is to develop programs to initiate, evaluate, respond and comment within the framework of the Association and Section policy, on legislative, regulatory, and other matters which directly affect water utilities, in order to encourage provisions of better drinking water to the consuming public. Ira Markwood served as charter chairman; other charter members included Ken Ficek, Carus Chemical Company; Roger Selburg, IEPA; Charles Smith, Kankakee Water Company; T.W. Coleman, Peoria Water Company; David Beery, Olney; Lyman Jensen, Galesburg; Dennis Duffield, Joliet; Robert Shierry, Northern Illinois Water Corporation, Champaign; Paul Foran, Dogget & Foran; Don Renner, Arlington Heights; and Clinton Webb, Westmont. With increasing interest and activity regarding rules and regulations for the water supply industry, the Water Utility Council, with Section Board approval, initiated a fund to help finance their programs of providing information regarding rules and regulations. This funding program, started in 1988, consisted of a request for voluntary contributions from water utilities, whether or not they were members of AWWA. During the first year, contributions totaling \$2361.53 were received from 16 utilities. By 1991, the amount had grown to \$7558.38 and the number of contributors was 165. Funds received for 1992 by the end of July were \$7248.65 from 106 contributors.

The Section initiated a water-main-tapping contest in 1986. The first contest was held at Bloomington and co-sponsored by Water Products Company. Participating teams included the Peoria Water Company, Joliet Water Department, Normal Water Department and Springfield Water Department. Joliet won first place, which included a trophy and paid expenses to participate in the AWWA Pipe Tapping Contest at the 1987 Annual Conference in Kansas City. In 1987, the contest was held in Clinton in conjunction with Visitation Day. Six teams entered the contest: Elmhurst, Illinois American Water Company, Peoria, Normal, Rockford, Springfield and Wilmette. Springfield was the winner with a time of 2:53:83 minutes. In addition to a trophy, their prize was paid expenses to the 1988 AWWA Annual Conference in Orlando, FL. Neither the 1986 nor 1987 team won in the AWWA competition. After the 1987 contest, the program in Illinois was discontinued.

There was a major reorganization within the Section during 1987, with the creation of the position of Executive Manager and the "hiring" of Bob Sasman, retired from the Illinois State Water Survey, to fill the position. Primary tasks would be to manage the day-to-day activities, handle all financial matters, correspondence, and organize the Section records into a more usable system. In 1992, Laurie Papanos, with Wedron Silicia Company, took over the position.

In 1988, the Section initiated a Small Systems Seminar, held at Giant City State Park on August 31 and September 1. The conference was co-sponsored by the Illinois Rural Water Association, Southwest Central Operators Association, Southern Illinois Operators Association, and the Environmental Resources Training Center. The meeting was held in response to the demand for regulatory update and education by small systems and focused on rapidly changing federal and state drinking water regulations. Successive meetings have been held each fall in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. An additional meeting was held at Dixon in 1990.

Also in 1988, a Past Chair Club was formed and a breakfast for the group and their spouses has been held each year since then during the Section Annual Meeting. A lapel pin has been designed and given to each of the Past Chairs.

In 1990, a Larson Aquatic Research Support (LARS) Scholarship program was established by AWWA in honor of Dr. Thurston E. (Lars) Larson, Past President of AWWA, Past Chairman of the Illinois Section, former Head of the Chemistry Section and Assistant Chief of the Illinois State Water Survey. Doctoral Candidate



Bob Chuck, AWWA President entertaining Illinois Section members in his hospitality suite with Bill Richardson looking on

Mark Schlautman at Pasadena's California Institute of Technology won a \$5,000 scholarship and Graduate Student Kevin Gardner at Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY won a \$3000 scholarship. An Illinois Section member donated the initial funds for this scholarship anonymously.

THE FIRST 75 YEARS 1909 – 1984

PREPARED BY BOB SASMAN 1984



Over the past 75 years, water supplies and their attendant problems and challenges have undergone a startling evolution, and the Illinois Section American Water Works Association (ISAWWA) was established and has experienced tremendous growth in membership and scope of activities while endeavoring to address the challenges. In doing so the Section and its membership have established an enviable record of service.

In Illinois as throughout the country, early communities were established near available water supplies, but there were few public water supplies. However, as Illinois' population increased and more communities were established and/or expanded, public water supplies became a necessity for drinking water and industrial and fire protection purposes.

The Chicago Hydraulic Company, a private water company chartered by the State, began operating Illinois' first public water supply in 1842. This system had an intake 150 feet out in Lake Michigan, a 1.8 mgd pump, an elevated wooden reservoir and two miles of wooden distribution mains. A new municipally owned water system, the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, took over the rights and franchises of the Chicago Hydraulic Company in 1852. The 1852 system's pumping station contained a vertical condensing steam engine with a single acting 8 mgd pump which served the City for over 50 years, and cast iron pipe distribution mains, the first in Illinois. Distribution took a leap forward when Hieronymus Mueller, Decatur, founded a business to make waterworks distribution and service products in 1857; in 1871 he invented the first machine for drilling, tapping and inserting corporation stops into water mains under pressure.

Springfield and Peoria were the next public water supply systems in Illinois, followed by Morrison, Riverside, Decatur and Rock Island, and the first ground water supply system was developed in Rockford in 1885. Public water supplies in Illinois expanded from 1 in 1850 to 289 in 1900; 730 in 1950 and 1,611 in 1983. Although most of the early public water supply systems were privately owned, 83% of the supplies were municipally owned by 1983. In 1976 the Illinois Section (IS) developed an award certificate to recognize public water supplies that have been in operation for 100 years or more. Seventeen certificates were presented at the 1976 ISAWWA Conference, and additional utilities have been recognized as they become eligible.

Domestic and industrial waste pollution sources often polluted public water supplies. The relationship between pollution and disease transmission had not yet been established; water purification was still in its infancy in the United States.

In 1869 James Kirkwood, experimenting with the St. Louis water supply, wrote the first book dealing with filtration and clarification of municipal water supplies, and in 1882 one of the early experimental filters in Illinois was placed in operation at Alton, utilizing sponge as a filter media with water passing through laterally.

Slow sand filtration was an accepted method of water purification in the 19th century, but by the beginning of the 20th Century, rapid filtration became the more acceptable method in the United States, and it was there that



*Left: Field Equipment for Water Sampling and Analysis in Early Stream Surveys
Right: Dr. Edward Bartow*

it was developed and utilized to the fullest. Illinois engineers and scientists contributed much to its development and to the development of other advanced water treatment methods.

Omar H. Jewell, born in Wheaton, and his sons Ira and William took out about 50 patents from 1888-1900 dealing with water treatment, including a filter rate-of-flow controller. The first Jewell filter installed on a municipal water supply was a 2 mgd filter installed at Rock Island in 1891, and by 1896 twenty-one Jewell plants had been completed in the United States and additional ones were built in Europe and Egypt. The Jewells also experimented with the use of chlorine gas to reduce the bacterial content of the effluent from a working-scale water filter and did additional experiments with coagulation, including the substitution of iron for alumina at the Quincy water plant in the late 19th Century. James B Clow & Sons, Chicago dealers in water works supplies, formed and largely financed the Jewell Pure Water Company.

William Bull, who's family owned the private water company which built the Quincy system in 1873, used ferrous sulfate and lime coagulation at the Quincy water plant in 1903. He was the second AWWA president from Illinois, succeeding Col. Jacob Foster as president in 1883.

While working in the water utilities industry, Col Foster became interested in forming a water utility association to exchange ideas, share experiences and solve mutual problems. On March 29, 1881, when there were few public water supplies and few engineers working in the field, he was one of a small band of 22, including six men from Illinois, who gathered in St. Louis, MO to organize the American Water Works Association. Col. Foster, the presiding officer of the meeting, was elected the first president of the AWWA and was re-elected to a second term in 1882, thus making him the only person to be elected president of the AWWA twice. After serving as town engineer for the Town of Lake (now part of Chicago), which was installing a water supply system, he opened an office in Chicago as a civil engineer and surveyor in partnership with Thomas Kelly, a contractor who specialized in the construction of water utilities and sewers. Together they built the Dixon, Illinois water utility in 1883.

Dabney H. Maury of Peoria, president of the AWWA in 1907, was one of the original 37 who organized the Illinois Water Supply Association in 1909, and he served as its first president while Edward Bartow served as Secretary. Professor Thomas Burrill, University of Illinois, another one of the original 37, was the first teacher in the United States to recognize bacteriology as a subject for course study, and Lewis Birdsall, water treatment consultant for the General Chemical Company, was honored by the Illinois Section in 1959 at its 50th Anniversary Meeting for 50 years of service to the waterworks profession.



Harry E. Jordan, W.W. DeBerard, and John R. Baylis display the gold medals and citations awarded them at the 1951 Northern Illinois Waterworks Institute. These Commendations for Meritorius Service were awarded by the Northwestern Technological Institute as a part of the University's Centennial Celebration

Edward Bartow, who also served as the first secretary of the Illinois Section AWWA, was considered a foremost expert on water, waste and sewage treatment. He was a gifted university chemistry teacher, a consultant to many cities, states, water utilities and manufacturers; and under his direction the Illinois State Water Survey grew to a unique institution with a record of public service. Bartow was a leader in the battle to eliminate typhoid fever from public water supplies, and during World War I he organized water analysis laboratories for the entire American Expeditionary Force in Europe.

Meanwhile the cause of filtration was advancing. The original Niagara Falls filtration plant, which demonstrated the effectiveness of filtration reducing typhoid fever, was designed by Charles Burdick, Chicago in 1912, and he also designed the world's largest infiltration gallery at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1902 the engineering partnership of Alvord and Burdick was formed, a firm which exists today as Alvord, Burdick and Howson.

John Alvord was one of the foremost authorities on the operation and evaluation of water utilities. He was responsible in 1890 for the layout of the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and in 1907 he was engaged by US Steel to design the waterworks and sewage systems for the new steel town of Gary, Indiana. President of the AWWA in 1910-1911, Alvord was one of the three original incorporators of AWWA in Illinois, and his office was the "Registered Office of the Association in the State of Illinois" until the new Illinois Section AWWA Constitution was adopted in 1975.

During the next decades hundreds of US cities built filters or conducted experiments on filtration and other treatment processes. The Chicago Experimental Plant which operated from 1928 to the early 1940's with John R. Baylis in charge and Oscar Gullans and Herb Hudson contributing their expertise, was perhaps, the most notable.

Experiments here included super-chlorination for high bacterial counts; powdered activated carbon for taste and odor removal; activated sodium silicate for coagulation and work on filter performance, filter troubles and sludge handling and treatment. Results obtained here were utilized in the design of Chicago's South Water Purification Plant, the world's largest filtration plant when it began filtering water for the south side of Chicago in May, 1947. Here Mr. Baylis directed high rate filtration experiments proving Chicago's Lake Michigan water could be filtered at a rated 5 gpm/sqft of filter surface with no depreciation in bacterial quality – the start of the trend to design for higher filtration rates throughout the country.

Philadelphia's Torresdale Plant, opened in 1959, was the largest semi-automatic filtration plant in the US until Chicago's Jardine Water Purification Plant, the world's largest water filtration plant with a design capacity of 960 mgd and a peak capability of 1700 mgd, went into full operation in October, 1964.

Throughout the years, Illinois consulting engineering firms including Alvord, Burdick and Howson; Greeley and Hansen; PRC Consoer Townsend, Warren & Van Praag; Crawford, Murphy & Tilly and many other have contributed much to the design, improvement and construction of numerous filtration plants throughout the country.

Chlorination was also being utilized as a water treatment method during this time. Chlorine had been used to treat sewage in the US and Europe for many years, but it did not make a breakthrough in the US water purification field until 1888, when Omar H. Jewell patented a mechanical filter with electrodes. Omar's son, William, designed another electrolytic process utilized with the Jewell Filter System in Fuller's experimental work for short periods of time in 1896.

The first chlorine installation on a permanent basis in the US was at the Bubbly Creek filters of Chicago's Union Stockyards in September, 1902. Because the city water supply was often inadequate for the numbers of animals penned in the Chicago Stockyards, an adequate supply was needed. Some bold soul suggested the use of Bubbly Creek – a branch of the south fork of the Chicago River notorious for its impurities. However noxious though the source, the use of calcium hypochlorite as a water disinfectant and mechanical filtration was a successful combination, and the Bubbly Creek plant became the prototype for others throughout the country. The project was under the supervision of Charles Jennings, longtime Chicago Manager for Wallace and Tiernan.

Chlorination using hypochlorite was begun at Lake Forest in 1908, Kankakee and Quincy in 1909, and Evanston in 1920. Chicago, which began chlorinating at two crib intakes in 1912 with hypochlorite of lime and switched to liquid chlorine in 1915, had equipped all pumping stations with chlorine feeding equipment by 1916. A new innovation in chlorine feeding methods, the use of rotameters for feeding ammonia-chlorine at Chicago's Dunne Crib, was instituted by Arthur E Gorman, H.H. Gerstein and Paul Peterman in July, 1935.

Adequate purification of water supplies, especially chlorination and filtration, could be given most of the credit for the decline in typhoid fever. However, there were still a number of water-borne outbreaks in cities with water purification facilities – outbreaks which might have been prevented by closer supervision of water treatment procedures and avoidance of cross-connections in distribution systems.

Clarification was another water treatment process which has undergone an evolution over the years, and Illinois engineers have played an important role in the development of clarifiers. The Green-Behrman Accelerator, which was patented in 1927, was manufactured and distributed by Infilco, Inc., Chicago and the Spaulding Precipitator was patented by Charles Spaulding, Springfield in 1935. It required less space than conventional equipment and increased chemical efficiency while reducing cost. The Permutit Company purchased his patent in the late 1930's and expanded Spaulding's original design to include horizontal bottling and package type precipitators.

These high rate upflow clarifiers were used in water treatment plants both here and abroad for over forty years. However, in 1972 while employed as superintendent of the Springfield water plant where Spaulding's design was initially utilized, Dave Wyness, now Senior Engineer, Crawford, Murphy & Tilly, Inc. began to develop a helical flow reactor (HFR) clarifier. A prototype clarifier was built and operated at the plant for 18 months. While in operation a four man team consisting of: Leonard K. Crawford, President, Crawford, Murphy & Tilly, Inc, Springfield; Ira Markwood, Manager, Public Water Supply Division of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; Otto Hallden, former Head of the Water Supply Division, Illinois Department of Public Health and Dr. Thurston E. Larson, Head of the Illinois State Water Survey Chemistry Division, evaluated the operations and test data for suitability for further development.

Commercial development and testing of original design concepts led to marketing of the ClariCone clarifier by the Walker Process Corporation of CBI Industries. The first use of a helical flow reactor clarifier in a potable water treatment plant was a unit installed in the expansion of the Curren Gardner Public Water District Facility, Springfield, and there are now 16 ClariCone installations at the Bushnell, Alton, Taylorville, Hamilton, Carlinville, Macomb and Athens Water Treatment Plants.

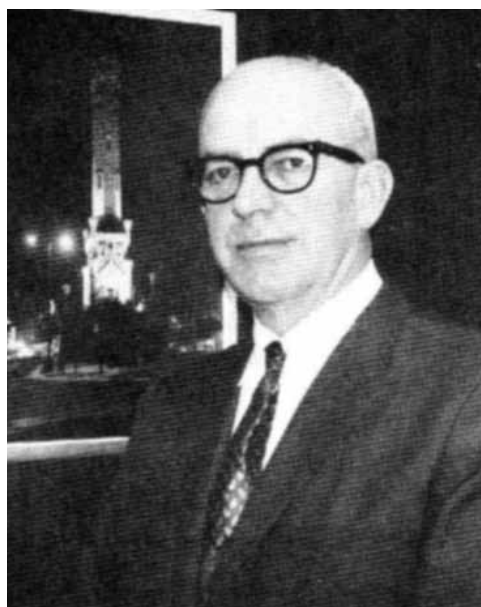
The DeCel-Flo Filter was also developed by Dave Wyness and is marketed by Walker Process Corporation. There are 4 US installations including those at the Springfield and Athens Water Treatment Plants.

Spaulding also developed the threshold odor test, and extensive research on taste and odors was done at Chicago. Baylis and Gullans modified Spaulding's test, the Continuous Odor Monitor was developed by H. Gerstein and Baylis developed the use of powdered activated carbon as an absorbent for taste and odor producing materials. He also made corrosion studies and did extensive work on standards and methods for testing filtering materials in addition to conducting many other research projects. Another City of Chicago engineer, W.W. DeBerard, instituted the use of the electron microscope for the bacteriological testing of water in 1947, thus shortening the test period required. James C. Vaughn, Engineer of Water Purification and author of over 30 papers in the areas of water treatment and pollution abatement, and James W. Jardine, first Commissioner of Water and Sewers, under whose leadership the Chicago Water System was greatly expanded and improved and Co-Chairman of the 1972 AWWA Convention in Chicago, are other Chicago engineers who served the waterworks profession and the AWWA for many years.

Other former Illinois Section members who deserve special mention are James J. Doland, Harold E. Babbitt and Dr. Arthur Buswell. James Doland, University of Illinois professor, was responsible for the development of courses on water power engineering hydrology and water resources planning development. He developed the Cross-Doland method of analysis of flow in water distribution systems with Hardy Cross, and he co-authored "Water Supply Engineering" with Harold Babbitt, gaining worldwide recognition for the CE Department.

Harold Babbitt was a pacesetter in American sanitary engineering education for over 40 years. He also authored "Sewerage and Sewage Treatment", "Plumbing" and "Engineering in Public Health", and his research activities included investigations of diatomite water filtration, the hydraulics of wells and open channels, disposal of radioactive wastes and corrosion of copper pipe.

Dr. Arthur Buswell, chief of the Illinois State Water Survey for 35 years, was recognized worldwide for his innovations in sanitary chemistry. He was a pioneer in wastewater treatment, process research and made original findings regarding the basic chemistry of water, including the nature of bound water. Under his administration the State Water Survey programs expanded to cover all aspects of water resources in Illinois. Bartow, Baylis, Jewell, Spaulding, Alvord, Babbitt, Doland and Buswell have all been honored by being elected to the AWWA Hall of Fame for lasting contributions to public water supply.



*Left: Clifford Fore
Right: Mike Davoust*

Through the efforts and dedication to operator training of Cliff Fore, Assistant Professor of Engineering and Technology at Southern University in Edwardsville, the Environmental Resources Training Center was established at SIU-Edwardsville. A new section award, the Clifford E Fore Award, was established recently, and the first recipients were named in 1983. Cliff's nomination to the Hall of Fame by the Illinois Section Board was acted upon by the AWWA Board of Directors at its January, 1984 meeting, and he was elected to the AWWA Hall of Fame. Also, the Environmental Resources Training Center has been named in his honor.

Honorary Membership is conferred upon those whose knowledge and accomplishments in the field of water supply entitle them to special recognition. Over the years, many Illinois Section members have received this honor, and at the present time there are 4 in this illustrious group: Dr. William Ackermann; Norbert J (Mike) Davoust; Louis Howson and Dr. Thurston E. Larson.

William Ackermann, former Chief of the Illinois State Water Survey had directed a broad program of water resources research and investigations concerned with hydrology, atmospheric sciences, hydraulics, water chem-

istry, water resources systems and planning. Dr. Ackermann was associated with the Federal Interagency River Basic Committee, the Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy, and he was recently been appointed Vice Chairman of the Acid Rain Peer Review Panel in the Office of the President.

N.J. (Mike) Davoust, Engineer of Water Purifications and Deputy Commissioner of Water Operations for the Chicago Water Department, served the Illinois Section and national AWWA in many capabilities while he was a section member. In 1976, he was named an Honorary Member and he received the Medal of Outstanding Service to AWWA for “his unparalleled five year record of contribution to the Association in multiple roles culminating in his leadership of the committee that was successful in exceeding the goal of the Association’s Building Fund.”

A senior member of the Illinois Section, Louis Howson, partner, Alvord, Burdick and Howson Engineers, and a member of AWWA since 1916, had not only served as AWWA President but he received numerous section and national honors including the Fuller Award, The Diven Medal, the Management Division Award, the Publications Prize and the Harry E. Jordan Achievement Award. In 1975 he received a special ISAWWA award in “Recognition of the 50th Anniversary of His Chairmanship of the Illinois Section and His Outstanding Service to the AWWA.”

Dr. Thurston E. Larson, Illinois State Water Survey, author of more than 80 publications on corrosion, water chemistry, analytical methods and water treatment, was instrumental in establishing the AWWA Research Foundation in 1967. He too was AWWA President and the winner of many awards including the Fuller Award, the Diven Medal, the Publications Prize and the Research Award, and he served as consultant to the US Public Health Service and US Army Environmental Health Agency.

Another Illinois Section member, William H. Richardson, partner, Alvord, Burdick and Howson Engineers assumed the office of President in June, 1984. Bill worked for over 30 years in all phases of water supply, wastewater treatment and valuation work within the US and abroad. His extensive service on the national level for AWWA since 1972, including his service on the General Policy Council, the Council Standards and the Technical and Professional Council, made him an excellent choice for President of the AWWA.

Frank C. Amsbary, Jr., Manager, Northern Illinois Water Corporation, Champaign, also served as AWWA President. He and his father, Frank C. Amsbary, Sr., Champaign, have the distinction of being father and son Chairmen of the Illinois Section in 1920 and 1937 respectively. The Gelstons from Quincy, W.R. Gelston, Sr., who was ISAWWA Chairman in 1926, and his son W.R. Gelston, Jr., who was Chairman in 1950, share this distinction.

Horace Frye, Superintendent, Water and Sewers, was a proponent of new ideas, and he cooperated with the Zoller Memorial Clinic on the pioneering detailed study of the fluoridation of Evanston’s water supply from 1947 to 1962. Evanston was the first city in Illinois to fluoridate water; eventually this led to state fluoridation legislation and the almost universal practice in the industry. Former ISAWWA Chairman, Larry Madden, was chairman of the committee which revised the ISAWWA Bylaws to make the section more responsive to the needs of its members by development of the “District” concept. These new bylaws were adopted in 1975. University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana Professor, Richard Engelbrecht, had been engaged for many years in research on microbiological problems including bacteria and viruses associated with water pollution, and he has

written over 75 articles for the technical literature. He served as President of The International Association on Water Pollution Research and as a member of the Water Technology Board of the National Research Council.

The water supply profession and the Illinois Section have benefited from the contributions of these men and many others working for public water utilities, technical service and government agencies and consulting firms including Chet Domke and Fred Staben, Waukegan; Armon Lund, Wilmette; C.L. (Larry) Baylor, Downers Grove; Spence Merz, Rockford; Gerald Margrave, IEPA and George Wight, Wight Engineers.

Commercial representatives including Charles (Jeff) Abplanalp, Wallace & Tiernan; Ed Alt, Chicago Bridge & Iron; John Harris, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co; Robert (Scotty) Hemphill, Clow Corporation; Ted Schmid, Alexander Chemicals; M.P. (Pete) Schneller, M.P. Schneller & Associates; Paul Watts, Mueller Company; Pete Whisler and Ed Perlick, Allis Chalmers; P.K. Farrington, US Pipe & Foundry Co; Ken Steel, K.A. Steel Chemicals; and Jack Knauss, Wallace & Tiernan, who was Assistant Secretary and involved in the ladies program for many years, have also given much support to the industry and the Illinois Section.

The Illinois Section has always supported national AWWA activities. For the last few years, almost 100 ISAWWA members have been serving on national committees. Also, Chicago has hosted nine national AWWA conventions in 1890, 1902, 1927, 1933, 1942, 1949, 1955, 1972 and 1992. James Jardine and Mike Davoust chaired the 1972 Management Conference Committee, and numerous other ISAWWA members chaired or served as members of conference sub-committees.

Quality and quantity of water supply, continued growth in membership to eventually reach all those in the waterworks industry and the creation or expansion of Section activities and programs to better serve all members and the public at large have been prime concerns of the Illinois Section from its inception to date. However, as needs arose specific concerns received additional emphasis.

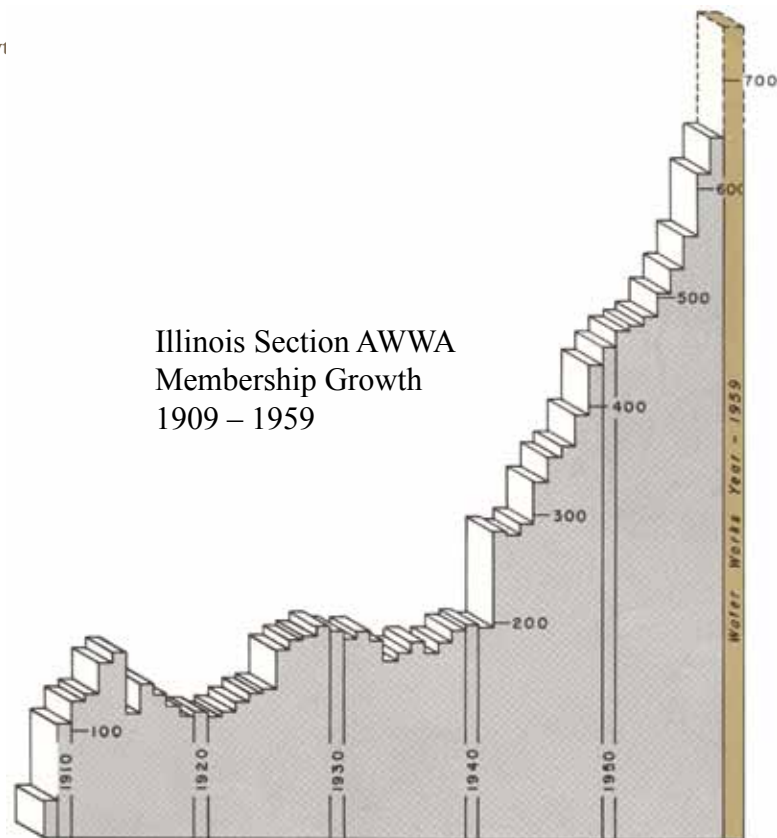
In 1919 when 30 members and 31 guests attended the annual meeting, typhoid fever and wartime water supplies in France were topics for discussion, and by 1930 there were 133 members and guests in attendance, and "Sanitary Standards for Collecting Reservoirs" and "Proposed Changes in Standard Methods" were two of the papers presented. A round table discussion on wartime water works problems was a feature of the 1943 convention, and fluoridation was the hot topic for discussion in 1945. Two topics of panel discussions in 1954, when total membership was 504 and convention registration was 474, were plastic pipe and diversion of water works funds.

The 1959 Golden Anniversary Conference had a registration of 811 when ISAWWA membership was 707 – a truly remarkable turnout and a credit to the planners of the special meeting. Technical papers included "A Fifty Year History of Costs and Water Rates," "The Challenge of Water Management," "Water Works Advancement" and "Fifty Years Progress in Our Knowledge of Water Substance." There were many special features including a "Then and Now" photo contest, and an anniversary issue of ISAWWA.

In 1964, certification was a featured topic, and in 1969 and 1970 corrosion, safety and distribution systems were topics of panel discussions, and Lake Michigan pollution, industrial water recirculation and water legislation were also matters of concern. New Products and Services became a part of the convention program format in 1974, and drinking water standards and drought conditions were paper topics.

Left: Barbara Fox

Right: Illinois Section AWWA Membership Growth



Lake Michigan water allocations, wise use of water, radium and barium in ground water and laboratory certification under the Safe Drinking Water Act were in 1978's program, and the 1984 75th Anniversary Conference highlighted "History of Laboratories," "Water Well Pumping Equipment-Past, Present and Future" and "Computers in Public Water Supplies." Over 1,600 members of the Illinois Section attended this meeting.

The last 25 years have brought a change to the waterworks picture in general and to the Illinois Section AWWA with the noticeable involvement of women in the industry and in section activities. Women are working in all phases of the industry, and these women have served as speakers, co-presiders or presiders of convention sessions and as members or chairpersons of numerous Illinois Section committees. Recently, three Illinois Section committees were chaired by women: Awards-Lou Allyn Byus, Springfield; Historian-Barbara Fox, Chicago and Technical Arrangements-Ellen Flanagan, Chicago.

In 1981, Barbara Fox, a filtration engineer with the Chicago Water Department, became the first woman in Illinois and one of the first in the national to receive the Fuller Award. Ellen Flanagan, a microbiologist with the Chicago Water Department, was one of the first three recipients of the Clifford Fore Award in 1983, and as of March, 1984, she served on the Illinois Section Board as a District II Trustee, another first for a woman.

EDUCATION & TRAINING



LeVerne Hudson

In an effort to continue to provide quality water service, the last 25 years have brought to the Illinois Section increased emphasis on education and training and regulation and legislation. During this period the Section has also focused its attention on certification of water supply operators.

The Illinois Section's aim of providing water of optimum quality has been furthered by its extensive education and training programs, including joint efforts with other organizations, which serve to enhance the knowledge and performance of waterworks personnel throughout the state. The Section has been fortunate to have had many outstanding members actively involved in education related activities over the years.

LeVerne Hudson, 1971 ISAWWA Education Committee Chairman, spearheaded the development of a comprehensive drive to program and schedule Illinois Water Plant operator training, and in 1974, Illinois shared top honors with California in AWWA's first annual Education Award Program.

The Illinois Section Education Committee, chaired by Paul Bridges, was cited for its cooperation with other agencies, primarily the Illinois EPA; participation in 35 conferences and seminars attended by more than 1,800 water utility people; participation in 11 short courses and corresponding courses enrolling 1,400; emphasis on certification; identification of educational opportunities and training aids for operators; design of one day seminars for small utility operators; sponsorship of the AWWA Chlorination Workshop; establishment of a lending library of relevant materials of interest to Illinois operators and promotion of water utility personnel training with the Illinois Municipal League.

Since that time, the Illinois Section Education Committee has held a series of one-day operator training seminars in various parts of the state on a variety of topics including the following: metering, pumps, cross-connection control, chlorination, filtration, wells and well maintenance, EPA regulations, water accountability, distribution systems, water quality, chemical fee, fluoridation, electrical maintenance, customer service, and hydrant and valve maintenance.

A water system maintenance seminar, chaired by Frank Lewis, in Jacksonville in 1980 had 101 attendees, a record for that part of the state, and two water conversation seminars held jointly with the Illinois Section American Society of Civil Engineers and the Suburban Chapter of the American Public Works Association in February, 1983 were oversubscribed, and an additional seminar had to be held in October, 1983.

Although seminars have been a very important aspect of the ISAWWA education activities, they have not been its only concern. The Northern Illinois Water Works Institute, co-sponsored by the Northwestern Technological Institute, the Illinois State Department of Health, the Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois Section AWWA was first held in 1946, and it proved of benefit to many ISAWWA members. Professor Merrill Gamet of Northwestern University was largely responsible for the program, which included lectures on a wide variety of subjects of interest to waterworks personnel and laboratory work with demonstrations.



Illinois Section Members at Allerton House Water Utility Management Conference, 1969.

The Allerton House Conference for Water Utility Management, a four day concentrated course, is sponsored by the University of Illinois in cooperation with the Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin sections, AWWA. The course was initiated in 1952 by Dr. T.E. Larson, and he served as its general chairman for many years. It consists of instruction sessions and discussion groups led by respected leaders in the water utilities field and by business management educators, with emphasis on water utility management both municipal and privately owned. The nearly 1,000 graduates of the course will testify to the efforts expended by Dr. Larson, and by Allerton House Conference Chairmen Robert Shierry, Northern Illinois Water Utility, Champaign, and Ellis Sanderson, Illinois State Water Survey, Champaign to make this a most effective education experience for waterworks personnel.

The Illinois Public Water Supply Engineers' Conference, which has been held each spring, was traditionally sponsored by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Department of Civil Engineering, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Illinois Section AWWA. In 1978, the AWWA Executive Committee approved AWWA co-sponsorship of the Conference, adding additional prestige to the already outstanding event. ISAWWA members have been and are continuing to be active participants as members and officers of 15 regional waterworks organizations including the West Shore Water Producers Associations, which was founded in 1931, and the Illinois Groundwater Association, which held its first meeting in Morrison in June, 1983.

Section members are also actively involved in the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators Association, the statewide blanket organization also founded in 1931, which holds the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators' Conference in Springfield each fall.

Mike Curry, Curry & Associates, who was then ISAWWA District IV Trustee, was honored in 1979 at the Operators' Conference for his outstanding contributions to public water supply operator education in Illinois. He was cited for his many educational publications used statewide by operators seeking to improve their operations; his long tenure in Southern Illinois as a water supply course instructor; his development of water supply seminars for operators and his service as Chairman of the Public Water Supply Operator Certification Advisory Board's Education sub-committee. He was also selected in 1980 to serve with a team of water treatment specialists to validate water works training and certification materials, a nationwide project funded by the USEPA.

Many of these associations, lately with ISAWWA co-sponsorship, are engaged in presenting seminars and workshops. During FY83, 1,654 operators and supervisors attended 36 seminars and workshops held throughout the state. In addition, approximately 800 certified and non-certified operators attended 48 community college courses, also throughout the state. The close cooperation between ISAWWA and these organizations has been of mutual benefit and has resulted in improved operation of public water supplies and consequent reduced risk to the public.

Visitation Day, held each summer, gives Illinois Section members and their guests an important opportunity to learn about various water utilities throughout the state and exchange ideas about water problems and policies on an informal basis. The 1983 Visitation Day was hosted by the City of Elgin, which also held the first Visitation Day in 1952.



Donald Renner

The Illinois Section AWWA lending library, established in 1974 and now housed at the Environmental Resources Training Center at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, is another important education resource available to all Illinois Section members.

In June, 1981, Illinois Section Education Committee Chairman Don Renner, presented the Section's story to the National AWWA Conference in St. Louis as part of an Operator Training Forum. The report was well received, and the Illinois Section was commended for its education and training activities. Although many of its programs have been quite successful for a number of years, the ISAWWA Education Committee reviews and evaluates all programs each year and makes necessary changes so it can continue to serve the needs of the Illinois Section membership in this most important area.

The Illinois Section has also been an active proponent of certification for many years. In 1964, to a great extent due to the efforts of Edward Healy of the Northern Illinois Water Company, Champaign, and other ISAWWA members, the legislature passed the State Water Supply Operator's Certification Law which be-

came effective in June, 1965, and Ed Healy was granted certificate No. 1. The law required that applicants for certification have “hands-on” experience and pass a written examination to indicate competency in public water supply operation. Upon its formation in 1970, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) continued the certification program.

Since the law was passed, 5, 991 persons have been certified. Of these, 3,400 are still certified, headed by a notable list of 412 who have maintained their certification continuously since 1965.

In recent years the certification examination has undergone revision to ensure the questions more closely match the knowledge needed to operate water supply systems in a continuing effort to protect public health. As time goes on, the professionalism of public water supply operators is increasing. This is due in large part to the efforts of the Illinois Section and the various operators’ associations to educate, train and certify all the state’s water supply operators. The Illinois Section is also reaching out to those certified operators who do not yet belong to the AWWA to encourage them to join the organization and share their knowledge with others in the waterworks field.

REGULATION & LEGISLATION

Public Water Supply regulations, based on the current sanitary engineering knowledge and the perception of danger from contaminants in the water, have existed in Illinois since early this century. Most of the maximum allowable concentrations were derived from the US Public Health service recommended standards, and in 1917, with the adoption of the Civil Administrative Code, the new Illinois Department of Public Health was charged with the regulatory responsibility.

With the passage of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, supervision of public water supplies in the State of Illinois was transferred from the Illinois Department of Public Health to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Its Division of Public Water Supplies proposed more detailed regulations in 1973, which the Illinois Pollution Control Board adopted in 1974, at just about the time that the Safe Drinking Water Act was signed by the President, and one year before the interim primary drinking water regulations were promulgated.

The US Public Health Service set its first standard, for total coliforms, in 1914. That was followed in 1925 by a second – that drinking water should be “pleasant to taste...should not contain excessive amounts of soluble mineral substances or any chemical employed in treatment.” Further standards were added in 1942, 1946 and 1962, and additional revisions had been added over time. However, these standards were only enforceable for interstate carriers; for all other purposes they were only recommendations.

The environmental movement, which reached its peak in 1970, resulted in the formation of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) on July 1, 1970 and the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on September 1, 1970. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974, and the US Public Health Service no longer recommended standards; the USEPA had the power to make and enforce standards. As required under the Act, interim primary drinking water regulations were promulgated, essentially based on the US Public Health Service 1962 standards with some additions.

The State regulations were very similar to the subsequently proposed Federal regulations because of advanced planning, so that the State needed to make only minor changes in order to qualify for primary enforcement authority, or “primacy”, under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This was accomplished in September of 1979.

Top: The Riverside Water Tower, National Water Landmark

Bottom: Bob Sasman and AWWA President, Bill Richardson, 1984



A distressing change in State law occurred in 1981, when the State legislature passed a bill, which the Governor signed, allowing exemption from the mandatory chlorination requirement contained in the Pollution Control Board's regulations. These exemptions were limited to small supplies, but, in 1983, a much more distressing bill, HB 203, was passed. Under the terms of this bill, exemption could be secured by public water supplies serving up to 5,000 people. The law does include some safeguards, but it completely overlooks the preventive nature of disinfection, and in essence "locks the barn after the horse has been stolen."



A significant effort was made by ISAWWA members to inform legislators of the AWWA policy calling for maintenance of a chlorine residual at all times in the distribution system and the dire consequences which could result from passage of such a bill, but the efforts were of no avail. The bill was passed despite attempts to testify at the hearings when the bill was heard, a letter writing campaign and contacts with legislators and the Governor's office. Clarence Blanck, Ken Ficek, Ira Markwood, Sandy Moldovan, Mel Pleines and Roger Selburg were especially active in this regard.

Fortunately, to date there have not been too many supplies which have applied for exemption from the chlorination requirement. Furthermore, some which have obtained that exemption have subsequently decided that chlorination should not be abandoned, and they have reverted to satisfactory disinfection of their water supply.

There has been no major epidemic of waterborne disease in Illinois since the Manteno State Hospital typhoid fever epidemic in 1939. There have, however, been episodes of minor waterborne disease in public water supply service areas since that time but fortunately none of them have been of serious consequence. The three latest outbreaks occurring since the IEPA was formed would all have been prevented with satisfactory chlorination.

The development of a superior water supply regulatory program reflects great credit on those responsible in its formative years. They have set up a program and created an atmosphere where as time went on, the program could be strengthened and advanced without changing its basic structure. These included a number of men active in public water supply regulatory activities, who also were chairmen of ISAWWA, such as C.W. Klassen (1954), W.J. Downer (1962), and O.S. Halden (1968). All of them received the Fuller Award from ISAWWA in reconi-



75th Public Affairs Committee: Wayne Schlosser, Allen Panek, Frank Lewis, Barbara Fox, Ken Ficek, Harry Von Huben

tion of their contributions. The State of Illinois and ISAWWA were fortunate in having these people working for their benefit. In recent years, I. Markwood of the IEPA and H. Von Huben of the USEPA have done much to keep the ISAWWA membership informed of regulations affecting public water supplies.

As methods of analysis improve, more and more substances have been found in drinking water. Furthermore, the quantitative examination of drinking water has allowed determination of dissolved materials down to the part per billion and part per trillion levels. It was inevitable that the standards, also, should become more comprehensive and more stringent as time went on. The 1962 US Public Health Service Standards had 14 recommended concentration limits and 9 absolute concentration limits. At the present time the Federal Interim Primary Drinking Water regulations have maximum contaminant levels for 23 substances, with a large number of additional substances expected to be included over the next five years.

H.R. 3200, introduced June 2, 1983, amended the Safe Drinking Water Act and called for the establishment of recommended maximum contaminant levels and the promulgation of revised national primary drinking water regulations for more than 100 substances. This bill was the subject of much discussion, and AWWA promul-

gated an official position on the bill. The ISAWWA Board also discussed the bill, and Chairman Mike Curry appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Water Quality Control Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments with Clarence Blanck as Chairman and Roger Selburg and Ira Markwood as members to review changes in legislation and report back to the board.

Illinois Section officials have realized the difficulty of combating detrimental legislation, but they have also become aware that it is increasingly important for Illinois Section members, especially those members who are water supply officials, to become better informed and more vocal, through their own mayors and councils, to be more effective in dealing with public issues. The Public Affairs Committee keeps ISAWWA members informed of pending legislation which could have an affect on water supply operations and spearhead efforts against potentially harmful legislation such as legislation allowing larger communities to apply for the exemption or legislation repealing the Illinois operator certification law.

The new antichlorination law also presented a new and bigger challenge to the ISAWWA Cross Connection Control Committee chaired by Tom Conlon, and the Illinois Section responded to this challenge by stepping up its already active cross-connection program by conducting workshops in communities that might be voting on whether or not they should apply for an exemption.

The struggle to provide a safe, quality water supply for all Illinois citizens is far from over. The Illinois Section officers and membership realize they must continue efforts to “obtain and conserve an abundant supply of pure water for domestic use” – the aim of the original 37.

We have seen what has been accomplished these last 75 years by the Illinois Section and its members. What new problems and challenges will the next 25 years bring to the water supply field? Only time will tell. One thing is certain, however, the over 1,600 men and women of the Illinois Section AWWA stand ready to meet the challenges and continue the record of service that has been established over the last 75 years.

ILLINOIS SECTION AWWA HISTORY 1993 – 2009

PREPARED BY KEN FICEK



1993

The year 1993 was the year of the great flood! In spring the Mississippi River and its tributaries overflowed their banks destroying levees, and threatening many of the water treatment plants along its path. Illinois American at Davenport, Moline, East Moline, Quincy, and the Illinois American plants at Alton and East St. Louis were among the hardest hit. At Alton, a reinforced flood wall collapsed when the river reached a crest of 42.7 feet, nearly 22 feet above flood stage.

Although the Section had initiated several efforts to prepare a manual identifying all the Section committees and their objectives, detailed plans for managing the annual meeting, Visitation Day, and other activities, it was not until 1992 that a concerted effort was begun to bring this project to completion. A Strategic Planning/Standard Practices Manual Committee was appointed, and numerous meetings and phone conversations were held with Committee members, other Section members, and AWWA staff

personnel. The initial Manual was distributed in 1993, containing sections on: Organization and Operation, Strategic Planning, Officers, Committees, a “How To” Section, and the History of ISAWWA and of its newsletter “ISAWWA Splash”. Appendices included: Current Board Organizational Chart Member Listing, and Past Board Organizational Chart and Member Listing. With constant updating, this manual will provide a long-range guide for all activities of the Section.

The Illinois Section participated in a series of new teleconference training sessions that were sponsored by AWWA throughout the United States and Canada. Participating locations for the first conference on “Corrosion Control” were at the Illinois Institute of Technology campus at Wheaton and at Rend Lake College. A second teleconference was held in October, on “Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products”, with participating sites at Chicago and Southern Illinois University (SIU) in Edwardsville. Additional teleconferences were held in 1994 and 1995, including one sponsored by the AWWA Research Foundation with downlink sites at the Chicago Water Department, Illinois American in Peoria, SIU Edwardsville and the Elgin Water Department.

In Chair Larry Thomas’ report to the Section, he noted that utilities in Illinois started receiving letters from the IEPA for violations of the Lead and Copper regulations. On February 1, 1993 the IEPA lab stopped conducting water quality testing for utilities. Larry commented on the cost of conducting the new and increased number of tests; without increased funding it was creating a real burden for utilities.

The ISAWWA Board began their discussions of hiring a lobbyist to assist with a pro-active approach with State legislators.

Chuck Smith, Section Director, stressed the need for education of utility members and the general public on the true costs of delivering quality water.

The Illinois Section By-Laws were revised and published in the spring issue of Splash. The major change was the addition of a new Section District (#5), with Ron Schultz of Bloomington elected to fill that Trustee position.



*Thanks
to all our
Exhibitors
for helping
make our
conference
a success!*



This was done to provide greater representation for members in the central part of the Section. Other changes were minor and focused on gender references and title changes.

The annual Section meeting was held in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Bob Reinert, AWWA President-Elect represented AWWA. Approximately 600 attendees were present with 73 vendors exhibiting their companies' products and services.



Left: ISAWWA Chair Larry Thomas presented the prestigious Clifford H. Fore Award at the 1993 conference to Richard Figurelli, Superintendent of the Evanston Water Department
Right: Laurie Dougherty

John Boll of Carus Chemical Company was elected Chair at the annual meeting that featured Dr. John T. O'Connor, Chief of the Illinois Water Survey, as the keynote speaker. Ellen Flanagan of the Chicago Water Department was elected Section Director. The Illinois Section Fuller Award went to Ellis Sanderson of the Illinois Water Survey and the Clifford H. Fore Service Award was presented to Richard Figurelli of the Evanston Water Department. A Special Recognition Award was presented Ira Markwood for his service to the Illinois Water Utility Council.

A new Groundwater Science Awards program was announced by Illinois Groundwater Association, with major categories being Achievement and Public Information/Education.

This was the year that Bob Sasman resigned from his role as Executive Manager and the Section brought Laurie Dougherty on as his replacement. Bob was the Section's first Executive Manager, having previously served as Secretary for many years.

The Village of Wenona was featured in the spring issue of Splash reporting on the successful operation of their Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment plant. Installed in 1990 with assistance from the IEPA, the RO plant reduces radium and provides other quality benefits by removing iron, and high levels of TDS.

In cooperation with the AWWA Water for People program, the Illinois Section hosted visitors from Poland who were here for an educational, technical, and cultural exchange opportunity. The itinerary included tours of 13 utilities and 4 companies, plus radio and television appearances. The purpose of the Water for People program is to assist developing countries in advancing their technologies.

Bob Sasman, in his role as Section Historian, prepared and published “A History of AWWA in Illinois” in the summer issue of Splash. Bob’s research took him back to 1881 when the Association was formed “for the exchange of information pertinent to the management of water works . . . in the operation of water companies”.

The annual Visitation Day was held in Danville on July 23rd.

1994

In February 1994, the Section officers were involved in a Section “Self Assessment” workshop conducted by AWWA Deputy Executive Director, Jack Hoffbuhr. Programs including Education, Public Information/Marketing, were identified as the type that should be offered by a “Model Section”.

The first Strategic Planning Manual was prepared and the name was later changed to The Standard Practices Manual.

The AWWA-managed LARSON AQUATIC RESEARCH SUPPORT (LARS) SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM was initiated with a contribution of \$100,000 by E.T. (Ted) Erickson, a long-time member of the Illinois Section. The program was founded in honor of Thurston E. Larson, Illinois Section Past Chair, AWWA President, and retired Chief Chemist of the Illinois State Water Survey. The program calls for annual scholarships of \$5,000 for Doctoral candidates and \$3,000 for Master’s candidates in Aquatic Chemistry. Ted Erickson was recognized as the founder of, and initial contributor to, the program. He made an initial anonymous contribution of \$100,000, followed by another \$10,000 prior to his death. His Will provided for an additional contribution so that the amount would total \$200,000.

The 85th Annual ISAWWA Conference was held in Arlington Heights with 570 in attendance. Bob Wubbena, AWWA President-Elect, represented the Association. Twenty Past Chairs attended the Past Chairs breakfast with their spouses. Ellis Sanderson took over as Chair of the Section. Twelve Life Memberships (30 years) and one Gold Water Drop (50 years) were awarded.

On April 1st Bob Shierry, Illinois Section Chair (1980-1981) and Section Director (1981-1984), retired after 46 years of service with the Northern Illinois Water Company in Champaign.

Illinois American Water at Alton selected a site for their new water plant well above the flood stage that affected them during the 1993 flood.

The first ever Illinois Clean Water Celebration was held in Peoria on March 21st, sponsored by the Illinois Rivers Project and the Sun Foundation, providing information to the public on the importance of protecting our water resources.

The Village of Winnetka joined the 100 Years Club.

The Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators Association (IPWSOA) once again held a very successful fall operators conference in Springfield with 640 attendees.

Larry Thomas took over as Chair of the Water Utility Council and reported that the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization bill died in conference committee on the Hill in Washington DC. This meant that the two Houses would have to start all over again to reach compromise.

There were 39 participants at the Allerton House Management Conference. The Illinois Section scholarship to the conference was awarded to Mikel Buss, Chief Operator of the Sparta Water Department by Chair Ellis Sanderson.

Visitation Day was held in North Chicago with 125 attendees, and featured tours of the picturesque City Water Treatment Plant and nearby pharmaceutical giant, Abbot Laboratories.

The 8th annual ISAWWA Small Systems Conference, held at Giant City State Park, drew 90 attendees. Timely topics included an IEPA discussion of laboratory costs, services, and responsibilities of the Illinois Water Supply Testing Council and IEPA; atrazine and pesticide removal; membrane technology; corrosion control; and upcoming phase 6-B SWDA rules. Speakers included Charlie Bell and Karl Reed of IEPA, Robert Jackson of Illinois American Water, and Ken Alderson of the Illinois Municipal League.



North Chicago Water Plant, 1994



“Good Luck Bob” Tom Connor, Illinois-American Vice President, left, and Charles Smith, President, Consumers Illinois Company, Kankakee, Illinois, right, present Bob Shierry with a congratulatory award for the many years of service. The award was presented at an Illinois-Missouri National Association of Water Companies Board meeting.

1995

The Rivers Curriculum Project, funded by the National Science Foundation, undertook a cooperative effort with the Illinois Natural History Survey and the Water Resources Center at the University of Illinois, to track the zebra mussel infestation as it entered the Midwest. A zebra mussel case study for high schools was developed by Harold Hungerford, Professor at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. All aspects of the mussel's life cycle, feeding habits, ecological and economic effects, and control were addressed.

The history of the Illinois Section was updated, including a listing of all awards presented to Section members. Bob Sasman, Illinois Section Historian, asked that the operators of public water supplies with 100 years of service contribute copies of historical records so that they could be publicized in future issues of *Splash*.

A 1941 photograph from the collection of Clarence Klassen, retired Director of the IEPA, was obtained and added to the historical files of the Section. An attempt is being made to identify people in the photo. Clarence has indicated that he has additional photographs that he will be happy to contribute.

The 86th Annual ISAWWA Conference was moved to Peoria, with Karl Kohlhoff, AWWA President-Elect, representing AWWA. Art Holst, a former National Football League official, offered a dynamic and humorous presentation dealing with handling change, problem solving, self-discipline, and teamwork. A total of 570 people attended the conference. Dennis Leslie took over as Chair. The first "Taste Test" was held and the "distinguished" panel of celebrity judges selected the Northern Illinois Water Co. of Sterling as the winner. Congratulations went out to Steve Rittenhouse and his staff. Ellen Flanagan received the Fuller Award. Three members received their 50-year Gold Water Drop, and twelve members received their Life, 30 Year Award.



Ellen Flanagan

Jim Mayhugh, ISAWWA Education Committee Chair since 1991 and member of the Committee since 1984, announced his retirement from the Decatur Water Department and the Education Committee. Special thanks went out to Jim for his many contributions to the continuing education of water utility personnel.

Don Renner, Chair of the ISAWWA Emergency Planning Committee, stressed the need for a review and updating of the Utility Emergency Plan. He offered an Emergency Planning Seminar to interested utilities.

Ellen Flanagan, Section Director, reported that AWWA had developed two "white papers" on new and emerging issues to reflect the "official" position of the organization on the topics of: "The Wise Use of Chlorine is Essential for Drinking Water" and "What Water Utilities Can Do to Minimize Public Exposure to Cryptosporidium in Drinking Water". The latter paper was prompted by the fact that over 400,000 people became ill from an outbreak of cryptosporidium in Milwaukee in 1993.

National Drinking Water Week was celebrated May 7-13, 1995 and the Section's annual Visitation Day was held in July at the Northern Illinois Water Corporation facilities in Champaign-Urbana.

According to Ellen Flanagan, Section Director and Local Planning Committee Chair, planning had begun for the 1999 AWWA Annual Conference and Exposition scheduled to be held in Chicago.

The Illinois Middle School Groundwater Project that was begun in 1994 was offered to 34 middle school principals, over 249 middle school science teachers, and 104 agencies and businesses. The goal was to produce a cadre of concerned and knowledgeable educators, students, and families who would work to maintain and improve water quality in the priority areas.

Successful Small Systems conferences were held in Rochelle (50 attendees) and Giant City (sixty-five participants). The conferences focused on State and Federal regulation updates.

Approximately 850 water operators and guests attended the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators Association (IPWSOA) meeting in September held in Springfield. William Redfern of Wood River (Groundwater Division), L. James Grajewski of Nashville (Surface Water), and Kevin O'Dea of Bloomingdale (Distribution Only) were selected as "Operators of the Year".

The Section was notified that Norbert J. "Mike" Davoust, retired Deputy Commissioner from the Chicago Water Department, passed away in October 1995. Mike was active in AWWA for many years, serving as Chair of the Building Fund for the Denver AWWA Headquarters. He was on the ISAWWA Board of Trustees 1966-1975; Section Chair 1969-1970; and Section Director 1972-1975. Mike also received the Fuller Award in 1973 and the Medal of Outstanding Service to AWWA in 1976. Mike was a dynamic person and left his mark on every project with which he was involved.

1996

A State government liaison contract was initiated in February. The Section received an AWWA grant for a part of the initial funding and used funds from the Water Utility Council (WUC) to finance the remaining part of the contract. The WUC developed a "Position Statement" regarding a Comprehensive Rewriting of the Illinois Water Law. The WUC also prepared a final report on the "Assessment of Illinois Water Quality Law".

The ISAWWA Annual Conference was held in Rockford for the first time since 1933, with 89 exhibitors and 588 attendees. John Donahue was elected Chair and Larry Thomas was elected Section Director. Fourteen Past Chairs and their guests attended the 22nd annual and best attended Past Chairs' Breakfast. Communications were received from an additional eight Past Chairs who were not able to attend.

Larry Thomas of Baxter & Woodman Consulting Engineers, former ISAWWA Section and WUC Chair, received the Fuller Award. The "Taste Test" conducted by Bill Meinholz, was won by the City of Rockford.

Seventy-seven members and their guests attended the ISAWWA Annual AWWA Conference Breakfast in New Orleans, one of the largest groups since the event started 22 years ago.



Visitation Day at Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency, 1996

A brief history of the Kenilworth Water Department, written by Superintendent Ben Mercieri and edited by Bob Sasman, was published in *Splash*. Bob also assisted John Donahue in writing up the Geneva Public Water Supply history as well. Both of these utilities were recognized as having public water supplies for 100 years.

D. Richard Martin, former superintendent of Rolling Meadows, Palatine, and Franklin Park, passed away in February 1996. He was an AWWA member since 1965 and was very active on the Section Education Committee.

The Section also lost Richard S. Engelbrecht in September 1996. Dick was Section Chair 1970-1971.

Visitation Day was held at the Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency in Lake Bluff, with 120 participating in the golf tournament, tours, and presentations.

Garold Fields, former Section Chair, retired after 36 years and 19 days with the Galesburg Water Department.

Once again IPWSOA held a very successful fall conference in Springfield attended by over 900 water supply professionals, vendors, regulators, government officials, and students.

1997

ISAWWA sponsored a very successful Computer Conference that was attended by 78 people. This inaugural Computer Conference Committee targeted small and medium size water utilities and was chaired by Bob Martin.

The Section Board petitioned the AWWA Board of Directors for the establishment of a special assessment to provide financing for government liaison programs. AWWA Board approved the petition. The assessment will be charged against all members except retirees, Life Members and students.

The Section Standard Practices Manual was revised and a new Customer Service Committee was established.

Work was begun on the updated Membership Directory and Buyer's Guide by the Membership Committee chaired by Jim Hedges. The 1997-1998 Directory came out in May of 1997.



Left: Tom Chmura



Right: Joseph Szawica receives Fuller Award from Rocky Wiley during the National Conference in Atlanta, Georgia

Tom Chmura retired from the Mundelein Water Department after 32 years of service. Tom, who was IPWSOA "Operator of the Year" in 1984 and again in 1994, was active in the Section Education Committee.

The ISAWWA Education Committee sponsored a "Ductile Iron Pipe Installation and Maintenance" seminar, attended by 18 members of the Section. The Small Systems Committee in cooperation with the Southern Illinois Operators Association, the Environmental Resources Training Center, IEPA and the Illinois Municipal

League, held its 9th Annual Conference at Giant City State Park. Sixty-five water supply officials were brought up to date on the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. Ninety-eight operators attended the session on regulatory changes and source water protection. Other topics included sludge handling/disposal, and distribution system water quality problems. The program was repeated with 64 officials and 92 operators participating.

Ellis Sanderson, Chair of the By-laws Committee, proposed some changes to the Section By-laws. In addition to the special assessment for legislative liaison, the changes included the filling of vacancies on the Board and minor language improvements.

The ISAWWA Board, incoming trustees and committee chairs attended the first annual Orientation and Strategic Planning Session held in Bloomington. The Board intends to make the Strategic Planning Session an annual event to make the “business end” of the Section operate more efficient.

Over 600 attended the 88th Annual ISAWWA Conference held in Bloomingdale at the Indian Lakes Resort. Among the awards presented at the conference were The Thurston Larson Award (Best Paper) to Vernon Snoeyink and Thomas Gillogly; The Clifford H. Fore Award (Special Service) to Frank Chess; the Operator’s Meritorious Service Award to Tom Chmura; and the George Warren Fuller Award to Joseph Szawica, Chicago Water Department, for “outstanding contributions to the waterworks industry”. Lou Allyn Byus, IEPA, was elected Section Chair. The Elgin Water Department won the Taste Test.

“Emergency Planning NETWORK NOTEBOOKS”, developed by the Emergency Planning Committee were selling for \$15.00 each.

Bob Martin joined Ellen Flanagan as Co-Chair of the 1999 AWWA Convention and Exposition Host Committee and began looking for volunteers to help with the Chicago conference.



Robert Martin , Ellen Flanagan and Judith Rice at the 1999 AWWA ACE Chicago Conference

During 1997, the Section lost three notable members, Bill Richardson, Clarence Klassen, and Ira Markwood.

William “Bill” Richardson, former senior partner of Alvord, Burdick and Howson before his retirement, served the Section and AWWA with his leadership. He was President of AWWA in 1984 and President of the International Water Supply Association from 1988 to 1990. Bill received the Illinois Section Fuller Award, was an AWWA Honorary Member, and received numerous awards and honors for his service and contributions.

Clarence Klassen served the State as Chief Sanitary Engineer for the Illinois Department of Health from 1935 to 1970, and was Director of the IEPA from 1970 to 1971. He was an active member of a number of State, National, and International professional societies and organizations.

Ira Markwood retired as Manager of the IEPA Division of Public Water Supplies in 1985 after many years of service to the industry. Ira was an AWWA Honorary Member and recipient of the Illinois Section Fuller Award. He also served as Chair of the Section WUC and on National committees on Filtration, Disinfection, and Filtering Materials. In addition, Ira worked on numerous water related National committees.

The Robinson-Palestine Water Commission celebrated their 100th anniversary. An article appeared in Splash describing the system written by Sam Bickers and edited by Bob Sasman.

Visitation Day at Carbondale attracted 115 water industry professionals who toured the new treatment facility and learned the unique treatment processes in practice here.

The second annual Computer Conference was held in November and drew over 100 participants.

1998

Allan Poole and Allen Panek of the Naperville Public Utility, were selected by AWWA as peer reviewers in AWWA’s QualServe Program. They will assist other utilities with enhancing performance and customer satisfaction through self-assessments.

In January, the AWWA Board of Directors approved the revisions to the Illinois Section Bylaws and the Section Strategic Plan.

The 89th ISAWWA Conference returned to Springfield. The conference was last held here in 1943. There were 806 registered attendees, which included 96 exhibitors. This move was based on a task force recommendation that a more centralized location would better serve operators throughout the State. The Past Chairs Breakfast drew eleven Past Chairs. Michael Winegard was elected to Chair the Section. Dennis Leslie received the Fuller Award; Mark LeChevalier won the Thurston E. Larson Award; Jim Swayze the Operators Meritorious Service Award; and the Clifford H. Fore Award went to Charlie Bell. Springfield won the “Taste Test”, over entries from Elgin, Decatur, and Bloomington.

Water Utility Council Chair, Karen Cooper, reported that ISAWWA was invited to participate in the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Committee. Jim Swayze of Carbondale was selected to represent ISAWWA on the Committee.



*Left: Fuller Award recipient Dennis R. Leslie is presented with a plaque by AWWA's immediate past President, Bevin Beaudet.
Right: Tapping contest for Illinois teams*



The AWWA Annual Conference Committee to be held in Chicago in 1999, had its first meeting to organize and select vice-chairs for the various events and activities. The Pipe Tapping Contest, discontinued by the Section several years ago, was reinstated in 1998. The competition was held at the ISAWWA Annual Conference in March of 1999 to select a team to represent the Section at the national conference.

University of Illinois Professor, Dr. Vernon Snoeyink, recruited 25 new members over a two-year period and received the Diamond Pin Award at the AWWA Annual Conference in Dallas. Only 12 other Section members have received this distinction. Sixty-six members and guests enjoyed the Section Breakfast during the Conference. The Section sponsored a booth promoting attendance at the 1999 Annual Conference and Exposition in Chicago.

Visitation Day was held in Aurora with a tour of the Treatment Facility and lunch at Pheasant Run. A team from Arlington Heights presented a demonstration on water pipe tapping during Visitation Day.

In 1998, nineteen public water supplies achieved Century Year status, providing water to the public for 100 years.

1999

The big news in 1999 was that the AWWA Annual Conference was held in Chicago for the first time since 1972. Over 14,000 water professionals met in the “Windy City” in June. Ken Ficek presented a talk at the Fuller Award Breakfast on the history of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and its importance in the development of northern Illinois and the City of Chicago. Bob Sasman emceed the event. Ellen Flanagan was voted an AWWA Honorary Member, an honor reserved for 5% of the membership. The late Bill Richardson was inducted into the Water Utility Hall of Fame. Special recognition went to Ellen Flanagan and Bob Martin who Co-Chaired the 1999 Annual Conference Committee. An army of over 300 ISAWWA members assisted with the various activities.



*Left: Outgoing Section Chair, Mike Winegard discussing tapping contest with incoming Section Chair Angela Podesta
Right: Tapping contest team - trying to beat the clock!*

Leo Rehm, a lifetime AWWA member and the Illinois Section who had been associated with Consoer, Townsend and Associates from 1938 to 1984, passed away in January 1999.

Another successful Allerton House Conference was held in March, with 30 participants from seven Midwest states. The Illinois Section scholarship was awarded to Ken C. Klekamp, City of Washington.

The ISAWWA Annual Conference was once again held in Springfield, with over 700 in attendance. The new Section Chair, Angela Podesta, stated that she wanted to focus on two areas: Educational Opportunities and Membership. Dennis Leslie was chosen to follow Larry Thomas as Section Director. Thomas Skinner, newly appointed Director of the IEPA, shared his vision for the direction of the Agency. James England of Bridgeview, was honored with the Heroism Award, the first given out in many years. Joe Donovan received the Clifford H. Fore Award, and Al Rae was chosen as the Fuller Award recipient. The 5th Annual Taste Test was won by the City of Aurora, over Springfield, Macomb, Collinsville, and Galesburg. Eleven Past Chairs, three of their spouses, and one guest attended the 25th Annual Past Chairs' Breakfast. The Tapping Team from Arlington Heights won the Pipe Tapping Contest with a time of 3:20.10 and represented Illinois in the AWWA Annual Conference contest in Chicago.

The Education Committee completed a series of Regulatory Update seminars at seven different sites throughout the State.

The World Largest Clean Water Celebration drew 4,500 people to the Peoria Civic Center.

Larry Goldsmith and the Membership Committee compiled a new Section Biannual Membership Directory.

A very successful Visitation Day, hosted by Larry Deibert and his staff, was held in Elgin for over 110 visitors. Two well-attended Small Systems mini-Conferences were held in October, again focusing on Regulations, Funding, Treatment, and Contractor Management.

In March, the Section filed for Incorporation with the State of Illinois. (Approval was received in January 2001). The Small Systems Committee, chaired by Lou Allyn Byus, received an \$8,000 commitment in Compliance Assistance Funds from AWWA Denver to help fund small systems compliance projects. A draft copy of the Strategic Plan was published in the January 2000 issue of SLASH for review by the membership. The Safety Committee, headed up by “Whitey” Swanson, reported that 56 public water supplies will receive Certificate of Commendation Safety Awards. The Section sponsored an award at the Annual Junior Academy of Science Fair for a water related project. The Standard Practices Manual was updated during the year.



Plant Manager Joe Donovan retired after 36 years with Consumers Illinois Water in Kankakee. As a special tribute to his contributions, the treatment facility was re-dedicated as the “Joseph F. Donovan Water Treatment Plant”.

Our Section Director, Dennis Leslie, was successful in his bid to become a Vice-President of AWWA. Under the reorganization of AWWA, recommended by the 21st Century Reorganization Committee, AWWA will have an Executive Committee consisting of six Vice-Presidents who will take some of the load off of the AWWA President, President-Elect, and Past President.



Membership Chair, Larry Goldsmith, presented the Diamond Pin award to Joe Cowan of Moline who recruited 21 new members in one month. Vern Snoeyink was second with 11 new members. The Illinois Section received the AWWA Section Recruiting Award presented to the Section that achieved the greatest net increase of new members (130) from January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999; and the AWWA Nicholas S. Hill Award for the highest percentage increase - 6.99%. The Section also received the AWWA National Education Award for their sponsorship of the Regulatory Update Workshops in 1999. The 17-member committee was chaired by John Crooks.

The annual Section Conference was held in Springfield with a record attendance of over 850. The exhibitors set a new record, exceeding 100 booths. Craig Cummings took over as ISAWWA Chair. At the meeting the George Warren Fuller Award was presented to Roger Selberg of the IEPA; the City of Oak Park won the Pipe Tapping Contest; and the Taste Test was won by the City of Aurora. The Past Chairs' Breakfast was attended by 13 Past Chairs.

*Top: Joe Donovan Honored
Bottom: Arnold W. Eggleston from City of Aurora, receiving congratulation on the Taste Test Award by Jeff Fischer*

Visitation Day was held in Sullivan where 76 dedicated water professionals toiled in what can only be described as the “hottest place on earth” to complete 18 holes of golf. The event also included a tour of the water system and the city Civic Center.

The Section Bylaws were revised and published for ballot by the membership. Changes were minor.

The fourth annual Computer Conference, held in Bloomington in November, exceeded the previous year’s record attendance with 152 attendees.

The Chicago Tribune, dated December 24th, 2000 ran an article about opportunities in the Water Industry. The Tribune quoted statements by Bill Nabak of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Dennis Leslie of Machesney Park, Illinois.

At the close of 2000, the Illinois Section had 2071 members, just 8 members behind Michigan.

2001

The American Water Works Company, parent company of the Illinois-American Water Company chose Alton, Illinois, for the location of their new National Customer Service Center. Alton was chosen over six other cities in American’s service area. They anticipated the Center will be fully operational by the second quarter 2001.

The Illinois Section received a grant from Midwest Technology Assistance Center of the University of Illinois; and, with that grant, developed an Emergency Planning Interactive Guide for Small Water Utilities. Ten members of the Section served on the ad hoc committee to develop the program that is available to small utilities on compact disc (CD) format.

Kelly Creek of Illinois American, Water for People (WFP) Committee Chair, reported on a WFP project in Guatemala. The recent project included latrine construction training and the two-stage renovation of the Las Violetas water system, and was made possible by funds raised by Water for People.

Dennis Leslie, our Section Director, alerted the Section regarding the new EPA proposed regulation changes on Arsenic, Radon, Radionuclides, D/DBP’s, HAA’s, viruses and other drinking water contaminants. AWWA is deeply involved in the Washington discussions.

At the Annual Conference in March, Karen Cooper took over as Chair of the Section. AWWA Treasurer, Ray Miller, was the official organization representative at the meeting. The Water Utility Council organized a successful Lobby Day visiting the Capitol and meeting with members of the General Assembly.

The Springfield tapping team took first place at the Conference and won the right to represent Illinois at the AWWA Annual Conference and Exposition in Washington D.C. in June. They won out over the second place Arlington Heights and third place Oak Park teams. The Thurston E. Larson award went to Larry Thomas; the Clifford H. Fore Award to Ellen Stormnet; the Fuller Award to Dave Wyness; and the judges selected the water from Champaign as the Best Tasting Water. AWWA announced that the Brook’s Catsup Bottle Water Tower in Collinsville, Illinois, was awarded National Landmark status.



Left: Former Fuller awardees preparing to present the Fuller Award



Right: ISAWWA Volunteer Judging Committee for the Illinois State Junior Science Fair

While in Washington D. C. attending the AWWA Annual Conference representatives of the Illinois Section Gerald Bever, John Smith, George Drye, Ed Glatfelter and Laurie Papanos met with Illinois Senators Durbin and Fitzgerald. A rally was held by over 1500 AWWA members on the steps of the Capitol entitled “Water Matters”.

A “steaming hot” Visitation Day was held in Alton. In addition to the golf tournament, the American Water Works Service Company showed off their new National Customer Service Center and the Illinois American Alton Water Treatment Plant.

This was also the first year that the Illinois Section participated in the Illinois Junior Academy of Science Fair at the University of Illinois in Champaign. Awards were presented to students for their “Outstanding Water” projects.

The Education Committee, chaired by Dennis Ross, was busy planning over fifteen training sessions and conferences for the coming year.

2002

In 2002, the consulting firm of Alvord, Burdick, & Howson celebrated the 100th anniversary of their founding. Louis Howson (1941) and his partner, John Alvord (1910), both served as AWWA Presidents.

The Illinois Section was one of the sponsors of Clean Water Celebration 2002, a joint effort between ISAWWA, The Sun Foundation, and the Rivers Project, a high school program coordinated by Southern Illinois University. This is a unique event and is the largest event of its kind in the United States and the world! It is the voice for over 3,000 Illinois students, teachers, business professionals and environmentalists, who are working to keep water clean.



*Top: City Water Light & Power Tapping Team #1, winners of the 2002 Section Tapping Contest
Bottom: City of Bloomington Water Treatment Laboratory during the 2002 ISAWWA Visitation Day*



The 93rd annual conference was held in Springfield, where 17 municipalities were honored for operating their water utility for 100 years. They were Breese, Summit, Riverdale, Biggsville, Woodruff, Hampshire, Buckingham, Abington, Zion, Winthrop Harbor, Marseilles, Franklin Grove, Collinsville, Henry, Chester, Wyoming, and Coal Valley. Bob Martin received the Fuller Award, and Champaign repeated as the winner of the Taste Test. The Fourth Annual Tapping Contest was won by the Springfield #1 team, who competed at the AWWA Annual Conference in New Orleans and placed 11th out of 21 teams with their best time of 1:47:66. The team consisted of Coach Joe McCarthy, Doug Cycholl, Bill Manns, and Kevin McCarthy.

Ralph Gross, Chair of the Manufacturer/Associates Council (MAC) Committee reported that there were 119 exhibitor booths at the Conference, a new record. The MAC also sponsored an interesting panel discussion on the controversial "Efficient Utilities", an e-procurement contract that was entered into between AWWA and ENI, and the effects on AWWA. Later in the year the Illinois Section adopted a position that a significant commitment was made by AWWA without adequate preparation, presentation of information, or solicitation of input from the stakeholders including the local sections, and that the program has been detrimental to the organization.

Sue Atherton was elected to serve as Chair of the Section and Mike Winegard replaced Dennis Leslie as Section Director, for the next three years.

Water for People recognized the Illinois Section for support of the sustainable water projects in Guatemala. A plaque was presented to Dennis Leslie and Mike Winegard at the winter AWWA Board meeting.

AWWA began the development of a voluntary, nation-wide Accreditation Program for utilities. This is a high priority effort of AWWA.

The well-attended Visitation Day was sponsored by the City of Bloomington. It included the golf outing, a seminar on the use of the microscope by John O'Connor, and tours of the water treatment plant and watershed.

The Computer Conference held its very successful sixth annual meeting and exhibit in Bloomington. To more accurately reflect the changing technology in the water industry, the name was changed to the Information Management and Technology Conference.

Ralph Gross Chair of the ISAWWA Manufacturers/Associates Council announced that a new virtual Exhibit Hall program will allow exhibitors to select their booths on line for the 2003 "Water in the New World" Annual Conference.

Section Director Mike Winegard reported that, at the January AWWA Board meeting, the directors heard that the organization was in good financial shape and approved a budget of \$27 million for the coming year. Conversely, the financial shape of the State of Illinois finances shows a deficit of approximately \$4 billion. As a result the Governor is calling for a freeze in spending that will affect some water industry projects.



Ken Ficek shown above with wife, Barbara, retires after 42 years with Carus Chemical Company

The February issue of *Splash* included an article on the retirement of Ken Ficek from Carus Chemical Company after 42 years. Ken was Chair of the Illinois Section in 1981-1982, served on the AWWA Board of Directors, and many AWWA committees in his almost forty years as a member of AWWA. He was the recipient of the George Warren Fuller Award in 1987.

The Pleasant Valley Public Water District in Kane County was announced as winner of the “Shining Star Groundwater Protection Award”. This award is presented as part of the Illinois Groundwater Education Program of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and recognizes the work done by the District in protecting the sole source of water for 4,200 people in the District.

Larry Goldsmith was recognized as one of the top three AWWA recruiters in the 2002 Share the Source Recruitment Campaign, for recruiting 85 new AWWA members.

Jeff Fischer was elected Chair of the Section and outlined his agenda for the coming year, the development of the Young Professionals group, enhancing the Water for People program, growing membership, and a continuation of reaching out to water related groups.

At the Annual Conference, Bill Meinholz conducted the 2003 Taste Test. Local celebrities selected the water submitted by the City of Havana as being the “Best Tasting”. The community water supplies of Bradford, Hull, Huntley, Thomson, and Zeigler were honored for supplying potable water to their residents for 100 years from 1903 to 2003. The Golden Water Drop Award, for members that have serviced AWWA for 50 years, was awarded to P. K. Francescon. Allen Panek was selected by AWWA to receive “Honorary Membership to AWWA” and the Fuller Award went to Jerry Bever.

The Springfield Capital City Tappers team consisting of Kevin McCarthy, Doug Cychol, Bill Manns, and coach Joe McCarthy tapped their way to the competition at the AWWA Annual Conference and Exposition in Anaheim, California, with a time of 1:29. In the National ACE competition, the team placed 10th out of 21 teams with a time of 1:51.87.

The Past Chair’s Breakfast was attended by 11 former ISAWWA Chairs and AWWA President Elect, Marlay Price.

After serving the City of Rockford Water Division for 32 years, Robert J. “Bob” Nimmo retired. Bob’s last position was Water Superintendent, a position he held since 1987. He served the Section as Region 1 Trustee for four years. Bob plans to fish, travel and spend time with his grandchildren.

We were saddened by the news that Frank Chess, former Director of the Waukegan Water Works, passed away. Frank served Waukegan for 37 years and was a Life Member of AWWA having joined in 1973. Frank provided the artwork for a number of Splash editions.

One of Chair Jeff Fischer’s goals was to develop the Young Professionals (YP) group, and that goal became a reality when the YP Committee was formed under Cari Swiatek. A number of different activities to introduce the YP to the industry were being planned.

The Illinois Section participated in their third Illinois Junior Academy of Science State Science Fair at the University of Illinois’ Assembly Hall. The Committee, headed up by Bob Martin, awarded prizes in the junior high and high school divisions to students for outstanding water projects.

The Annual Visitation Day was held in Aurora with a successful and entertaining golf outing, program and tour of the new water treatment facility.



Left and Right: City of Aurora held the Annual Visitation Day in 2003

2004

At the Annual AWWA Board of Directors meeting, Andy Richardson, a native of Illinois and son of AWWA Past President Bill Richardson, followed in his father’s footsteps and was chosen as President-Elect of AWWA.

ISAWWA Membership Chair, Ron Erickson, announced that the Illinois Section passed the Pennsylvania Section and has moved up to 7th place in AWWA ranking in membership. Once again Larry Goldsmith is the top recruiter bringing in 100 new members. Total membership in AWWA remains at over 56,000.

Our Education Committee, headed up by Dennis Ross, was recognized by AWWA for its efforts in working with IEPA, IRWA, and ERTC to deliver joint seminars for Vulnerability Self Assessment Training.

In recognition for outstanding service to his community, John Callan, was awarded a Consulting Engineering Council of Illinois (CECI) Engineers' Community Service Award. John has also been active in the Illinois Section and is a Life Member of AWWA.

Edward "Jack" Sisson, 77, passed away. Jack was a highly respected water well contractor and member of Meadow Equipment Sales and Service. In addition to being a member of AWWA Jack served as President and was a life member of the Illinois Association of Groundwater Professionals.

The ISAWWA Chair gavel was passed from Jeff Fischer to Melanie Van Heirseele at the Annual Meeting in Springfield. Once again attendance was over 1,000 with 135 exhibitors, one of the best attended conferences in the history of the Section. AWWA was represented by President-Elect Andy Richardson who presented the Section Fuller Award to Mike Winegard.

The Springfield Capital City Tappers continued their record with the best time in the tapping contest and won the right to compete at the AWWA ACE in Orlando. They finished 13th out of 21 teams in the National competition.

The Village of Carpentersville walked away with top honors in the Water Taste Test. Mike Simpson's efforts to raise money for Water for People resulted in a total of \$1,980 from the 50/50 raffle and over \$4,800 from the Silent Auction.

The Past Chairs breakfast was attended by 14 Past Chairs hosted by Bob Sasman who was Chair in 1974.

Sue Atherton of Illinois American Water Co. presented a check for \$12,700 to Andy Richardson for Water for People. The money was raised through payroll deduction of Illinois American Water Co. employees.

The City of Ottawa sponsored the Visitation Day showing off their new radium removal reverse osmosis treatment plant. As always the golf outing was a great success.

Ron Erickson, ISAWWA Membership Chair, reported that the Illinois Section now has 2,257 members and total membership in AWWA is 57,557. He was awarded the Diamond Pin for his outstanding recruitment results.

Bob Martin, who co-chaired the 1999 AWWA ACE in Chicago with Ellen Flanagan, has agreed to once again help to spearhead the AWWA ACE. The Conference will be held in Chicago in 2010.

The Village of Lake in the Hills was recognized for winning the 2003 AWWA Award of Merit. This Safety Award is based on statistics collected in 2003 but not compiled and reviewed until later in the year and awarded in the following year.

The 12th Annual Joint Products Day Trade Expo, chaired by Ralph Gross and hosted by the Mid Central Water Works Association, was a huge success with some 70 exhibitors present. Tapping teams from Arlington Heights and Elmhurst went head to head and will compete again in Springfield at the Annual Conference.

The Illinois Section finished the year as the 7th largest section with 2,183 members.

New committee chairs include Jerri Ziegler, Public Information Committee; Lara Biggs, Science Fair Committee; and Carl Seifried, Information Management and Technical Conference Committee.

In January, the new West Chicago Water Treatment Plant began providing water to the city's 25,000 residents and businesses. According to Dave English, Utility Superintendent, the plant treats water from the City's nine wells, removing hardness, iron, radium and other minerals, and employs 20 people. Crawford, Murphy, and Tilley engineered the \$30 million facility.

Plans were being made for the Young Professionals to tour the Springfield City Water and Light during the 96th Illinois Section Annual Conference.

John Callan took over as Chair of the Section at the Annual Conference in Springfield and Jeff Fischer took over as Section Director. Membership Chair, Ron Erickson reported a total Section membership of 2,165, still ranked 7th nationally. Springfield once again won the Tapping Contest with a time of 1:26.45 and 1:34.35 and will compete at the AWWA Annual Conference (ACE). The Illinois American Water Champaign District took top honors as the State's Best Tasting Water and will compete in San Francisco during the ACE. William "Burr" Koepsel, Jr. of the Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency was selected to receive the George Warren Fuller Award. Fifteen Past chairs attended the 17th Annual Past chair's breakfast.

The Section once again participated in the State Science Fair by judging junior high and high school drinking water related projects. The young scientists with the four best projects were each awarded a \$250 savings bond. Nineteen Illinois Section members were involved in the judging.

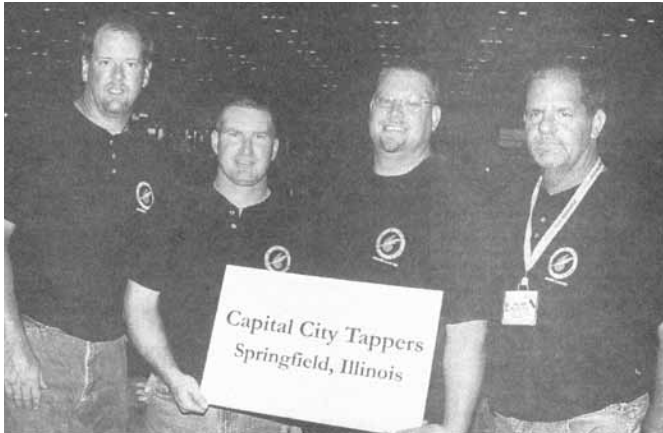


Incoming Section Chair, John Callan

The Champaign District of the Illinois American Water Company took the top prize for the Best Tasting Water at the annual AWWA Conference in San Francisco. The distinguished panel of judges rated each tap water sample submitted on several factors including taste and odor. In close competition decided by a very points, the judges agreed that the Illinois American water tasted "both pure and slightly sweet, a high quality water".

The Springfield tapping team, the Capital City Tappers once again competed in the ACE Tapping Contest. They ran into a few problems that knocked them out of competition. To quote team member Kevin McCarthy: "I'm a Cubs fan. I know what 'try again next year' is all about".

The Revised Illinois Section By-laws were presented in Splash for review by the membership. Besides some minor editorial changes, the major change proposed was to add an elected position of Trustee- at-Large to the Board. The purpose is to afford more members an opportunity to serve on the Board.



Top: Capital City Tappers from Springfield compete in the ACE Tapping Contest

Bottom: Moline Utility Department

Visitation Day was held in Moline with over 150 members and their guests attending the event. Sixty two golfers hacked their way around the Indian Bluff Golf Course. The team of Will Richards, Jim Roth, Bill Brown, and Jim Swayze came in first with a low gross score of 60. The activities the next day included a tour of the improvements to the water treatment plant. Greg Swanson, Moline's General Manager was host for the outing.

AWWA appealed to its members for help in responding to the victims of hurricane Katrina. The AWWA efforts are being coordinated with the USEPA, the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, and the affected states. Water utility personnel willing to help were directed to a web site to register the type of assistance that could be rendered.

Edward (Ed) R. Healy, former manager of the Northern Illinois Water Corp., passed away. Ed was Illinois Section Chair in 1964 and Section Director 1970-1972. He was an Honorary Member, a Fuller Awardee (1971) and also received the Gold Water Drop for 50 years of membership in AWWA (1999).

Ron Erickson, Membership Chair, reports that our membership stands at 2,183, still 7th on the AWWA charts.

Bob Sasman reported on a well water-level recorder that was installed on a shallow well at Crystal Lake in September of 1950 and has been in continuous service since that time. Bob states that this is the longest continuous well water-level recorder in service in Illinois.

At the December meeting of the Mid Central Water Works Association, Chair Rich Colwell presented a check for \$3,000 to Jeff Fischer representing money raised through their golf outing for Water for People.

2006

The Village of Romeoville began operation of the first of several planned ion exchange plants installed to reduce the existing levels of radium in their drinking water to below the Illinois EPA maximum level of 5pCi/L.

Engineering was done by Strand Associates, who conducted extensive pilot testing and investigations to select the most effective process.

John Callan, ISAWWA Chair, attended the annual Washington Award dinner celebrating National Engineers Week in February. This year's recipient was Dr. Henry Petroski, who joined such other notables as Herbert Hoover, Henry Ford, Orville Wright, Frank Borman, and other well-known engineers, who made significant contributions to the engineering community and mankind.

The Illinois Section AWWA held their first joint annual conference with the Illinois Water Environment Association (IEWA) in Springfield. John Callan, ISAWWA Chair, and Larry Ziemba, IEWA President, both thanked their Boards and committees for their cooperation in organizing and supporting this ISAWWA – IEWA 2006 Joint Water Conference.

At this conference, several new exciting contests were held. The "Aquatards", Kyla Jacobsen and Stephen Page, took top honors in the first ISAWWA Top Ops competition, a test of their water systems operations knowledge. Jim Etheridge from the Village of Oswego, won the "Meter Madness" competition. Jim demonstrated his dexterity and knowledge of water meters by assembling a meter from a box of parts in 55.07 seconds. Jim placed 5th out of 13, in the national competition in San Antonio, a mere 7 seconds behind the winner.

The Arlington Heights Tapping Team posted the winning time of 1:32.25 to defeat the defending champions from Springfield. The team consists of Coach-Terry Botterman, Cranker-Ryan Houthouse, Starman- Mark Mock, and Copperman-Dave Nordin.

The Illinois American Water Company Champaign District repeated as the utility with the State's Best Tasting Water. Bill Meinholz did his usual great job of organizing the event with a notable panel of local celebrities serving as judges. Illinois American Champaign District went on to win the honor of the Nation's Best Tasting Water at the AWWA ACE.

Mike Simpson and his Water for People Committee raised \$3,200 at the Conference through the Silent Auction and 50/50 raffle. At this meeting, Kyla Jacobsen took over as ISAWWA Chair. Jeff Fischer, Section Director, received the Fuller Award, the Section's highest award, for his contributions to the water industry. Twelve Past Chairs attended the annual Past Chairs breakfast. Bob Sasman who chaired the Section in 1974 organized the event. The group has met every year since 1988.



Allen Panek

Allen Panek, former ISAWWA Chair and Section Director, retired from his position as Assistant Director of Public Utilities-Water/Wastewater for the City of Naperville. Allen started with the utility as a part time chemist, a position he held while working full time at Argonne National Laboratory. In 1975 he was selected as Operations Manager at the Springbrook Water Reclamation Center, a position he held until 1992 when he became Assistant Director. Allen has been very active in the industry serving on many AWWA national and Illinois Section committees, and the Illinois Groundwater Advisory Council. He was "Operator of the Year (1991) and received the Fuller Award (1992).

Twelve “judges” represented ISAWWA in Champaign at the Illinois State Science Fair. Four drinking water related projects were selected as “outstanding” and received monetary awards. The volunteer judges were Heather Astwood, Steve and Kathy Gerdes, Andy Kieser, Bob and Sue Martin, David Said, Mike Turley, Walter Voegel, Barb Wadell, Bob and Janet Wittenborn.

The City of Decatur hosted another successful Visitation Day in July. The golf outing was won by the team of Steve Mook, Bob Wadell, Jim Brewer, and Brad Mook, with a low net score of 66. After a healthy breakfast on the Water Treatment Plant grounds, the 85 attendees toured the new facility and the Mueller Company factory and foundry.

Chad Laucamp, Chair of the ISAWWA Young Professionals Committee, outlined activities for the group that included a behind-the-scenes tour of the Shedd Aquarium water system and a tour of Chicago Jardine Water Treatment Plant.

Bob Sasman took us back 50 years with an article on the 1956 ISAWWA Conference that was held at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. Visitation Day that year was held at the Chicago South District Water Filtration Plant.

One of Chair Kyla Jacobsen’s goals was to improve our public outreach, especially to students. Student Activities Chair, Kristin Rehg, outlined her activities that included working with Northwestern University, IIT, and University of Illinois engineering student groups.



Chad Laucamp

2007

Broadview-Westchester Joint Water Agency, The City of Crystal Lake Water Division, and the DuPage Water Commission were recipients of the 2005 AWWA Safety Awards (awarded after the 2005 data is collected, compiled, and reviewed).

The Illinois Groundwater Association Groundwater Science Award for 2007 was presented jointly to Bob Sasman and Bill Dixon, both former employees of the Illinois State Geological Survey. Bob of course has been Mr. Illinois Section for many years, is a Charter Member of the Groundwater Association, and is a 50 Year Member of AWWA.

Jeff Fischer was this year’s winner of the Section’s prestigious Kenneth J. Miller Founder’s Award, established in 2001 to honor outstanding volunteer service to the Water for People humanitarian effort. Mike Simpson, with the help of his committee, raised \$3,600 for Water for People.

Jim Etheridge successfully defended his title in the Meter Madness competition, and represented the Section in Toronto at AWWA ACE in June. He beat out Wes Lemons from Richmond, and Nick Caralis of Elgin in the Illinois finals.

At the ISAWWA annual conference in Springfield, Tom Skelly took the reins from Kyla Jacobsen to Chair the Section's activities for the ensuing year. Harry Von Huben was chosen to receive the Fuller Award.



City of Elgin Aquitards Top Ops Team, Mark Preradovic, Mike Bourgerie, Stephen Page

The City of Elgin's team, the "Aquitards", defeated Team CLCJAWA in the Top Ops competition and won the right to compete in Toronto. At AWWA ACE in Toronto, the Aquitards won a moral victory by beating out the Wisconsin Section Team, but lost out to the overall winner from the Pacific Northwest Section.

The 2007 Past Chairs breakfast was attended by thirteen former ISAWWA Chairs.

The Capital City Tappers regained their title as the most efficient tapping team and headed to Toronto to compete at ACE, where they ran into a few procedural problems that knocked them out of competition. The positive point is that the winning times were within the reach of the Capital City's team best efforts, as they placed 14th out of 23. "Wait until next year".



ISAWWA Young Professionals at a Conference event

The City of Aurora's drinking water was selected as Illinois' Best Tasting over Illinois American Water Champaign District (last year's winner), Mattoon Water, Lake Wildwood Facility, and the Lake Egypt Water District. They lost out to Oklahoma City Water in the national competition in Toronto.

The Young Professionals Committee is making an impact on the Section by sponsoring a keynote and roundtable discussion at the 98th ISAWWA Annual Conference entitled "Generational Issues in the Workplace". The discussion included topics like Generational Differences, Knowledge Passing Down, Effective Communication, and Efficient Culture and Environment Adaptation.

Jerry Bever and John Donahue represented the Section by participating in the AWWA "Water Matters" Fly-In in Washington D.C. They joined 140 representatives from other sections as well as AWWA staff to promote AWWA as the water industry experts and to obtain support for several drinking water issues that are being discussed on Capital Hill.

The 2007 Visitation Day was held in the Village of Algonquin, with a record 172 golfers participating at two different courses. The rest of the activities included a Thursday dinner where the golf prizes were awarded, and Friday's tour of the Algonquin Public Works Facility, the Water Treatment Plant #3, and the Wastewater Treatment Facility. The excess proceeds from the event, over \$5,300, was donated to Water for People.

Ralph Gross, MAC Committee Chair, reorganized and reenergized the MAC with new members, new ideas, and more ambitious goals to become a greater force in the promotion of the Section's mission.

The Illinois Junior Science Fair Committee once again supplied judges to select the junior high and high school outstanding drinking water projects. Three junior high and one high school projects were selected for the awards and received monetary awards and certificates.

Three new awards are being considered by the Section and were presented to the members for comments. The proposed awards are the Volunteer Appreciation Award, the Young Professionals Excellence Award, and the Water Professional of the Year.

The Fall Visitation Day was hosted jointly by the Mattoon and Charleston Water Utilities. In addition to the golf outing, the event included tours of the Mattoon and Charleston Water Treatment Plants.

For the fourth year the Illinois Section participated in sponsoring the Illinois Public Service Institute designed to improve the supervisory skills of our utility personnel.

2008

The new Illinois Public Works/Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network, (ILWARN), was developed after 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005 identified a need for utilities and agencies to create intrastate mutual aid and assistance programs. ILWARN is being developed by a Steering Committee from various State agencies, several municipalities, and two engineering firms. The goal is to have utilities sign a mutual aid agreement and enroll in ILWARN starting in the Spring/Summer of 2008 and have it functional by the end of 2008.

Jeff Musinski took office as Chair of ISAWWA at the 99th Annual Conference in Springfield. John Donahue will be replacing Jeff Fischer as Section Director for the next three years.

District 5 Trustee, Tim Kite, was appointed to the National Drinking Water Advisory Council. Tim is one of 15 members of the Council, and one of the two members that represent rural systems.

The 99th Annual Conference was once again held in Springfield. At the conference, Melanie VanHeirseele was selected to receive the Fuller Award; Lori Stenzel was chosen Water Professional of the Year; Chris Ulm was recognized with the Volunteer Appreciation Award; Barb Sullivan received the Kenneth J. Miller Water for People Award; and Chad Laucamp was chosen for the Young Professional Excellence Award. The 50 year membership Gold Water Drop Awards were presented to John J. Zyniewicz, John R. Towers, Heinz B. Russelmann, D.T. Lundy, and Barbara G. Fox.

The Elgin “Aquitards” once again successfully defended their title as the Top “Top Ops” team. It was a well fought match and after going back and forth the first half of competition, Elgin rallied and pulled away to win the right to represent the Illinois Section at AWWA ACE in Atlanta.

Aurora defended their title for producing the Best Tasting Water, beating out four other competitors. They will also represent the Section in Atlanta in June.

The Village of Arlington Heights put on an awesome performance in the Tapping Contest and took top honors, over teams from Springfield, Itasca, Wheeling, and Chicago. This winning team consists of Dave Nordin, Mark Mock, Ryan Holthouse, and Coach, Terry Botterman.

Ralph Gross, the ISAWWA MAC Chair, has been selected to be one of the announcers for the AWWA ACE 2008 National Tapping Team and Meter Madness events in Atlanta.

“Meter Madness” was exciting with four of the twelve competitors finishing in less than 60 seconds! Wes Lemons (2007 runner-up) from Richmond, upset Jim Etheridge (last year’s winner) from Oswego, beating him out by one half (0.5) of a second. Joining Wes in the Atlanta competition was Eric Kresmery of Elgin, who walked away with the Gold Medal by assembling a meter in a championship time of 40.66 seconds. Eric bested 18 competitors for the title of National Champion!



Dennis Leslie at his retirement party

Dennis Leslie celebrated his retirement after more than 30 years in the water industry. Dennis retired as General Manager of the North Park Public Works District. He served as ISAWWA Chair (1995), Section Director (1999-2002) and AWWA Vice-President (2002). Dennis received the Fuller Award in 1998. He has served on numerous AWWA and ISAWWA committees and currently is on the AWWA Conference Management Committee and the ISAWWA Historian Committee.

The Clean Water Celebration, co-sponsored by ISAWWA, was attended by over 2100 students. The celebration took place at the Peoria Civic Center where the students learned about the importance of water in our daily lives.

Roger Selburg, Manager of the Illinois EPA Division of Public Water Supplies, celebrated 40 years with the agency. He joined the Agency after graduating from Bradley in 1968.

The annual Visitation Day was held in Park Forest. Over 100 golfers tried to steer their golf balls through the wind which presented a real challenge. A tour of the new Water Treatment Plant and presentations on the planning, designing, and engineering of improvements at the plant as well as the treatment technology were presented followed by tours.



2009

Everything in early 2009 is leading up to the celebration of the formation of the Illinois Section AWWA one hundred years ago in 1909. Preparations are under way for the March conference.

Tom Kite, District 5 Trustee, reports that ADM in Decatur is planning to store carbon dioxide, CO₂, 6,500 feet underground rather than release it to the atmosphere, which would contribute to global warming. IEPA will be holding hearings for input.

Membership Chair, John Van Arsdel, reports that membership in AWWA decreased by 1.4% from September 2007 to August 2008. New membership retention and recruiting initiatives are being put into action.

Chicago has been selected to host the 2010 ACE with John Spatz, Commissioner of Chicago Department of Water Management, and Robert Martin, General Manger of the DuPage Water Commission, serving as co-chairs. Volunteers are needed for a variety of committees.

THE ISAWWA CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the Illinois Section AWWA was celebrated in Springfield March 16 -19, 2009. This conference closed the door on the first 100 years of the Illinois Section AWWA and opened the door for the next 100 years of serving the public and the drinking water industry. It was truly an Extravaganza celebration.



Tom Skelly with Presidents Barack Obama and Abe Lincoln

And what an Extravaganza it was! Experienced by more than 1500 attendees it was complete with bagpipes, Presidents Barack Obama and Abe Lincoln, green beer on St. Patrick's Day, Irish Step Dancers, big band music, tapping contests, taste tests, Top-Ops, meter madness, 50/50s, a record number of exhibits, and a water museum.

Presided over by Section Chair Jeff Musinski, the Centennial Conference was held jointly with our colleagues from the IEWA. Visiting dignitaries from AWWA included Executive Director Gary Zimmerman, and AWWA Vice President Jerald Stevens from West Des Moines Water Works. The total registration was a record 1,530 attendees who enjoyed the 165 exhibits and the fine food and drinks in the Exhibit Hall.



Left: Bill Meinholtz presenting City of Aurora with the Water Taste Test Award *Middle:* Past Chairs Breakfast *Right:* Catherine Hurley presenting to Outreach students

The Tapping Contest, narrated by “Mr. Microphone”, Ralph Gross, was won by the team from the Village of Arlington Heights with a time of just under 1 minute 30 seconds.

Also narrated by Mr. Microphone, Meter Madness was won by Kevin Zook from Mountain Valley MHP (with a time of 1:05.10). Kevin, Eric Kresmery of Elgin (last year’s winner), and Crystal Kirk will be going on to San Diego to compete at the ACE in June.



The City of Elgin team of Mike Bourgerie, Jeff Luker, and Brad Huerta, took “top” honors in the Top Ops contest and will also be competing in San Diego representing the Illinois Section.

The City of Aurora Water Production Division for the fifth time in fifteen years was awarded the distinction of having the Best Tasting Water in the annual Water Taste Test. They will compete at ACE for the best tasting water in North America.



The annual Past Chairs Breakfast brought a record 17 past chairs together on Wednesday morning. We were saddened to hear of the passing away of Past Chair Bob Shierry in the fall of 2008.

Top: Bill Soucie working with Outreach students
Bottom: AWWA Past President Andy Richardson and Marley Price with AWWA VP Gerald Stevens

The Outreach Committee invited local high school students to attend the conference and be introduced to career opportunities in the water industry. Forty five students from Springfield, Lamphier, and Southeast High Schools got a hands-on introduction to laboratory testing of water, a panel discussion of different careers in the water field, and a visit to the Exhibit Hall where they were shown industry products and services. ISAWWA “Liaison/Tour Guides” included Norm Rose, Lori Cox, Trish Russell, Tom Skelly, Andrea Putz, Debbie Donohue, Barb and Ken Ficek, and Marcy Dillon.



AWWA Vice President Gerald Stevens presents John Donohue with the Fuller Award

In addition to the technical papers presented by industry experts, there was a presentation by the 2008 Water Science Fair Project winner, Amerit Ayalur entitled, “Water, How Hard Can It Be?”

Section Director John Donohue, was selected as the Fuller Award honoree at the luncheon on Wednesday. At the closing breakfast on Thursday Terry McGhee was inducted as Section Chair and will lead us into the next century along with the other members 2009-2010 Board of Directors.

ILLINOIS SECTION AWWA HISTORY NEXT YEAR AND BEYOND

PREPARED BY MELANIE VANHEIRSEELE



This history of the Section has been prepared to help all of us better appreciate how we got to where we are and also to commemorate many of the people who made some of the significant contributions that helped us get there. While it represents our best efforts, it is by no means complete nor does it include the names of all the people and the contributions that they made as water industry professionals. It does represent an overview of events that have occurred over the years, gleaned from the Section records that were accessible.

We now prepare for our Centennial Conference in 2009, which will again be held jointly with the IEWA. A great program is planned by our Technical Committee and MAC has a blockbuster celebration planned for Tuesday evening at the Conference. The exhibit floor is sold out and a Museum Room of water and wastewater artifacts is planned with a display of "old" water stuff (i.e. wooden mains etc.).

During the conference, Terry McGhee, DuPage Water Commission, will receive the gavel from Jeff Musinski and become the 100th Chair of the Illinois Section. Newly appointed AWWA Executive Director, Gary Zimmerman, and Jerald Stevens, AWWA Vice-President will be on hand as the official AWWA representatives to help us celebrate this memorable event. Hope to see you there.

No history of the Illinois Section would be complete without an acknowledgement of the significant contributions of our outstanding professional staff, particularly Executive Director Laurie Dougherty. While there have been hundreds of volunteers in the water profession who have contributed their efforts and their expertise to the successes achieved by the Section over the years, Laurie is the engine that keeps us all running smoothly. She was hired on a part-time basis as Executive Manager in 1992, replacing Bob Sasman. In 2003 Laurie became Executive Director, ISAWWA's first full-time staff professional, significantly aiding and enhancing our volunteer efforts. With the considerable added burden of helping to coordinate educational opportunities so that water professionals are able to accumulate their required continuing education credits, Lisa Jordan was hired in 2008 as Education Coordinator. The Illinois Section provides a calendar of educational opportunities that is the gold standard for the industry.

Over the past 100 years we have seen incredible technological advances in the water industry which have enabled water professionals to provide an increasingly safe and reliable supply of potable water to the residents of Illinois. What will the next 100 years bring? Only time will tell.

AB&H/DONOHUE & ASSOCIATES

Donohue & Associates, Inc. would like to congratulate Illinois Section AWWA for 100 great years. In celebration of this, the company would like to offer pages from the history of AB&H, A Donohue Group. Donohue is proud of the engineering legacy AB&H brought to the company and is excited to share their story with fellow AWWA members.

“I know that firms are people and that the prestige and expertise of a firm are the results of efforts and contributions of scores of people.” Louis Howson wrote this in his 1982 biography of Alvord, Burdick & Howson (AB&H), just one year after his retirement at the age of 94. That signified AB&H’s 80th year of business. The pages of that biography, now yellowing with time, detail the firm’s modest beginnings in 1902 and tell a story of the founders’ dedication to ethical, professional engineering practice.

The firm originally started as Alvord and Burdick, a partnership that joined John Alvord, a 41-year-old engineer with an insatiable thirst for knowledge and experience, and Charles Burdick, a 28-year-old who had graduated from the University of Illinois just 7 years earlier as the third graduate of the Municipal and Sanitary Engineering program. John Alvord was already a distinguished engineer by this point, having served as the City Engineer for Lakeview—then a separate city, now a bustling neighborhood on Chicago’s north side—and Chief of Surveys and Grades for the World’s Columbian Exposition under the direction of Daniel Burnham. Charles Burdick, on the other hand, was in the beginning phase of a 53-year career at AB&H that would help build the underlying infrastructure in cities throughout the US.

In 1908, Louis Howson, a young graduate from the University of Wisconsin, was working for the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad for \$65 per month when he heard that a new city, Gary, Indiana, was being planned and that the Chicago firm Alvord & Burdick had been chosen to design the waterworks and sewage system. He went the next day to see John Alvord, inquiring about employment so he could be part of this historic project. Alvord offered him \$12 per week with the caveat, “If you are really interested in sanitary engineering on a long-term basis... you can come work for us.” Honoring his initial ambition, Howson spent the next 73 years working for the firm that became Alvord, Burdick & Howson in 1922.

Over the years, AB&H contributed in many recognizable ways to the water and wastewater treatment community. Since AWWA’s formation, AB&H has provided 3 national presidents and 2 presidents of the Illinois chapter. In 1926, Charles Burdick designed the hydraulic and lighting display for Chicago’s famous Buckingham Fountain. The fountain, arguably one of the most famous fountains in the world, holds 1.5 million gallons of water and cycles more than 4.5 million gallons of water daily during summer months. The original sketches of the fountain now reside in the Art Institute of Chicago.

AB&H has also been involved in the design of most of the water plants along the west shore of Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, Wisconsin, to Gary, Indiana, including Chicago’s Jardine and South Shore Water Purification Plants. In 1911, during the time when chlorine was first being used to disinfect drinking water, AB&H designed the Niagara Falls Treatment Plant; almost immediately after this plant was put in operation, rates of typhoid went from 185 to 8.5 deaths per year per 100,000 population. This defining period of history marked the first time Americans made the connection between their health and the water they drank, nearly 15 years after John Snow first hypothesized that a water pump was the source of a cholera outbreak in London.

This period of history also marked the beginning stages of World War I. Shortly after the United States entered the war, AB&H “received a wire from Col. Dabney H. Maury asking, ‘Under what terms will you accept war work?’” Mr. Alvord’s response was equally brief. “Under any terms the Government may propose,” he wrote. Howson notes, “We were promptly directed to undertake plans and supervision of construction of sewers, water works, and roads for Camp Grant near Rockford, Illinois.” Alvord served as the supervising engineer at Camp Grant throughout the war, overseeing all sewer and water work at the base.

AB&H has also been at the forefront of several drinking water technologies. Bill Meinholz, Vice President, notes, “We have always explored new technology to improve water quality and reliability. Ozonation is considered cutting-edge technology today, but we wrote a report on the use of ozone in drinking water treatment back in 1917. In the 1940s, we were pioneers in the design of split level settling basins, the technology on which plate settlers were developed.” Howson’s biography also mentioned, “The ‘Separate Digesters’ developed by this firm were adapted to the collection of the methane gas in quantities frequently sufficient to operate all pumps, compressors, etc., required in the treatment plant. This was an important item when first developed 50 years ago, but of still greater importance in the 1980’s.” Even now, collecting methane gas to power plant operations is an important cost-saving and environmental measure.

Today, AB&H’s commitment to quality, professional engineering remains. In early 2006, Donohue & Associates, Inc. acquired AB&H, as part of a strategic plan to increase the firm’s Midwest presence by elevating its planning and design capabilities in water treatment and distribution systems and large wastewater collection systems. AB&H is now known as AB&H, A Donohue Group (AB&H/Donohue).

“Our firms are completely complementary,” said Larry Teunissen, President of Donohue & Associates, which was established in 1997 as an employee-owned company providing water, wastewater, transportation, and civil engineering services. “We are both multi-disciplined, with in-house process, structural, mechanical, electrical, control system and civil engineering capabilities, and we have both concentrated on providing creative, innovative, yet practical solutions to our clients.”

AB&H/Donohue has been working for several clients for decades. One notable client is Monrovia, Liberia in East Africa. AB&H designed their original water treatment plant in 1966 and upgrades in 1979. AB&H/Donohue is again working for the Ministry of Public Works in Liberia after a 14-year civil war decimated their facilities and left the treatment plant unable to produce enough clean water for the capital city of Monrovia. Prior to the war, the plant produced 16 million gallons per day, which served a population of approximately 400,000. Today, the plant delivers about 3 mgd to a post-war population of approximately 1.2 million people. The project entails developing a Quick-Impact Improvement Program, designing a rehabilitation program that will restore the plant to its full pre-war capacity of 16 mgd, and assisting the government of Liberia in securing a suitable contractor to construct the selected rehabilitation option.

AB&H/Donohue has also been working for the Green Bay Water Utility for more than 50 years. Recent projects for the Utility include a 42-mgd plant upgrade and 54-inch raw water pipeline. The plant upgrade included an ozonation facility, which was initiated after a cryptosporidium outbreak affected more than 400,000 people in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Ozonation augments the physical removal processes already present at the plant and acts as an additional protective layer for preventing cryptosporidium from entering the water supply. The 54-inch raw water pipeline runs parallel to an existing 42-inch raw water pipeline, providing redundancy in the system. Approximately 42 percent of the transmission main was constructed in public right-of-ways, 48 percent in existing and/or acquired easements (farmland), and 10 percent in wetlands.

Today, AB&H/Donohue celebrates its 106-year anniversary. In those 106 years, AB&H/Donohue saw the water and wastewater industry adapt to increasing regulations, improved water quality standards, and changing public attitudes towards sanitation. They saw two world wars, the passing of all three original founders, and a partnership with another Midwest firm, Donohue & Associates, Inc. The next 100 years will invariably bring as many surprises and innovations as the last, and AB&H/Donohue looks forward to seeing the water and wastewater industry through them all.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.....

1902

- The first college bowl game, the Rose Bowl, results in a crushing 49-0 Michigan victory over Stanford.
- Studebaker introduces its first motorcar, the electric car, after 50 years of making buggies, wagons, and carriages.
- Willis Haviland Carrier invents the modern air conditioner just one year after graduating from Cornell University.
- Alvord & Burdick, later known as Alvord, Burdick & Howson, is formed in Chicago, paving the way for **more than 100 years of landmark engineering...**

Glencoe, Illinois
Water Treatment Plant
1927



Chicago, Illinois
Southwest Pumping Station
1960



Chicago, Illinois
Jardine Water Purification Plant
1975



Naperville Standpipes
DuPage Water Commission
1988



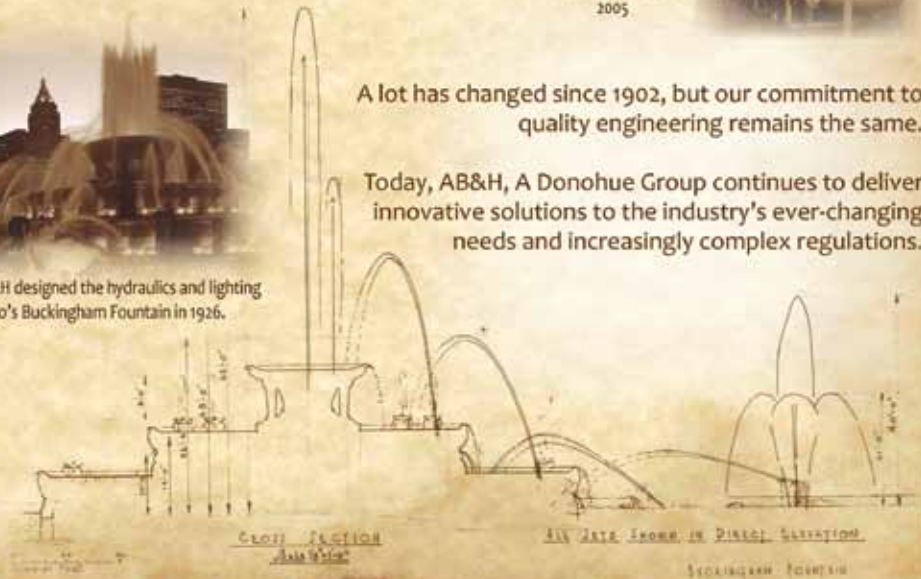
City of Monmouth, Illinois
North Water Plant
2005



Charles Burdick of AB&H designed the hydraulics and lighting display for Chicago's Buckingham Fountain in 1926.

A lot has changed since 1902, but our commitment to quality engineering remains the same.

Today, AB&H, A Donohue Group continues to deliver innovative solutions to the industry's ever-changing needs and increasingly complex regulations.



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CITY OF BATAVIA PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

1894-2008

The citizens of the City of Batavia voted to approve the installation of a water system in 1893. The Batavia Herald newspaper printed an article on November 30, 1893 with a headline:

BATAVIA TO THE FRONT

Her Citizens Say We Shall Have Water Works
Our Property and Homes Will Now Be Protected

VOTE CARRIED BY 302 MAJORITY

And the story read: "Wednesday the news was heralded to the World, that Batavia had taken on the mantle of progress. She has stepped out of her infant clothing and joined the great procession of advancement, and could now boast of as fine city improvements as any of the Metropolises." The article goes on to mention that to get the word out to the electorate that the vote had passed, that "the enterprising Rock City Coronet Band had caught the key note of enthusiasm and marched through the streets of Batavia Tuesday evening in the snow and sleet, heralding the good news to the citizens by note, and sweet and soothing were their musical chimes". "After the march, a very enjoyable and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held, at their Hall, that was attended by a number of our leading citizens."

At the time, in 1893, the City Council gave eight reasons to persuade the voters to approve the bond sale:

"It will give employment to workmen, and is a needed public improvement

"The City need is for fire protection and as a sanitary measure. Many of our wells are becoming polluted

"We can sell bonds at a low rate of interest, as money is cheap for choice investments

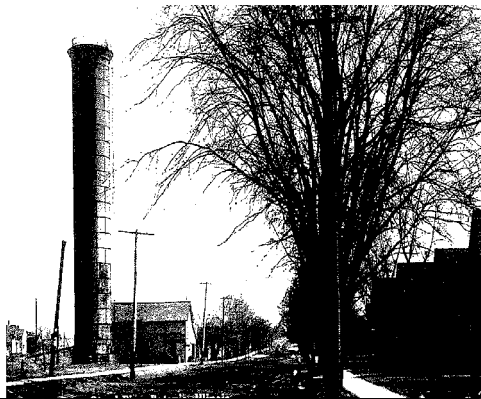
"It will reduce insurance rates.

"Iron pipe is CHEAPER than ever before. Now is the time to buy it.

"We have good power and sufficient help to run same.

"The want of fire protection has caused factories, which contemplated locating here, to abandon the idea.

"It will be a public benefit and convenience and ENHANCE the VALUE of your PROPERTY"



BATAVIA'S ORIGINAL WATER STANDPIPE

During the late 1800's and into the 1900's Batavia was famous for significant industries. Limestone rock quarries were prevalent. The rock was mined and used to construct many area buildings. A great supply of this limestone was hauled to Chicago to help the town rebuild after the Great Chicago Fire.

Batavia was also a world leader in the production of farm windmills and water pumps. At one time Batavia was home to three (3) major windmill factories that shipped the windmills around the world. The companies making the windmills included the Challenge Co., the Appleton Manufacturing Co. and the US Wind Engine and Pump Co. These companies employed many hundreds of men and had huge factories located along the Fox River.

Being a very industrialized City, the need for a reliable water system was of great concern, especially with the potential for devastating losses from fires in the factories and foundries. The City had also recently lost the three-year-old East Side School to a major fire. So in 1894, with \$20,000 in recently approved bonds, Batavia got to work on building a public water system.

The City hired Daniel W. Mead, Rockford, Illinois, to engineer the project. The General Contractor was Batavia's own Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co. The water system initially included pumping capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day that fed a standpipe, which was built by Corbett & Stadler, also a Batavia company. The distribution system consisted of five (5) miles of water main.

Since the beginning, Batavia has relied on deep well water as a primary source of supply. Shallow wells have also been in use since the early 1890's. Batavia's first deep well was completed in 1895 and was drilled to a depth of 1,279 ft. The well was free flowing, or artesian, when completed. Today the water table at Batavia's Well #2 (constructed in 1918), located adjacent to the Well #1 site, has a static water level of nearly 500 ft below the ground surface. Originally, Well #2 had a static water level of 6 ft.



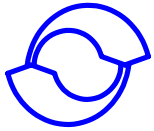
As we proceed into the 21st Century, Batavia continues in the tradition of our forefathers. Major improvements and expansion of the City's water works system were recently completed. Just over 100 years after the citizens decided to build a water supply system, Batavia's City Council authorized \$17 million worth of water system improvements. These improvements were funded utilizing water reserve funds and the State of Illinois Low Interest Loan program. The improvements included; two (2) new water towers, three (3) new wells, booster pumping station and transmission main. The City also expanded the water treatment plant to include radium removal facilities bringing the water supply into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

As we look forward, we also look back to 1893 and the reasons the citizens first decided to install a public water supply. Most of the same eight (8) reasons to vote yes at that time are still relevant today (except the part about iron pipe being cheaper than ever!). It is our job to never take for granted the importance of water to society and to ensure the supply is still viable 100 years from now. Batavia looks forward to the challenges that lie ahead including water supply and treatment, distribution system and infrastructure maintenance and public policy concerning water conservation practices. Batavia thanks the Illinois Section of the American Water Works Association (ISAWWA) for taking a leadership role in developing programs and sponsoring seminars that meet the educational needs of the water suppliers from our state and in promoting the importance of water to our citizens and legislators.

CARBON CLIFF

Carbon Cliff, a name given to a Village back in the early 1900's when this area was once a very important center of the coal mining industry. On November 13th, 1906, voters of Hampton Township petitioned the county court for permission to incorporate as a village. December 8th, 1906, the inhabitants of the community gathered to vote on whether or not Carbon Cliff would become a village. With a vote of 55 to 28 in favor of the proposition, Carbon Cliff became its own entity. The Village of Carbon Cliff was born when six trustees took office on January 12, 1907. And, as they say, the rest is history.





AY Consulting

AY Consulting specializes in the optimization of water treatment plant operations. By providing site-specific process performance evaluation, control, and optimization tools, we help water utilities improve process performance, reduce operation costs and produce consistently high-quality finished water.



AY Consulting is the first company to develop practical coagulation computer models that provide real time advisement to water treatment plant operators of the required chemical feed rates. These models have helped many water utilities reduce chemical cost, improve filter operation and produce consistently low effluent turbidity.

Using its approach to analyzing and optimizing water treatment plant operations, AY Consulting has also developed an operator training program that covers broad spectrum of coagulation and chemical feed control issues. This training program has been approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for certification renewal credit.

AY Consulting
1418 Woodcliff Dr.
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
Ph: (616) 975-0847
Fax: (616) 975-2945
E-mail: info@ayceng.com
Web: www.ayceng.com



HISTORY OF CARUS



DR. EDWARD HEGELER CARUS

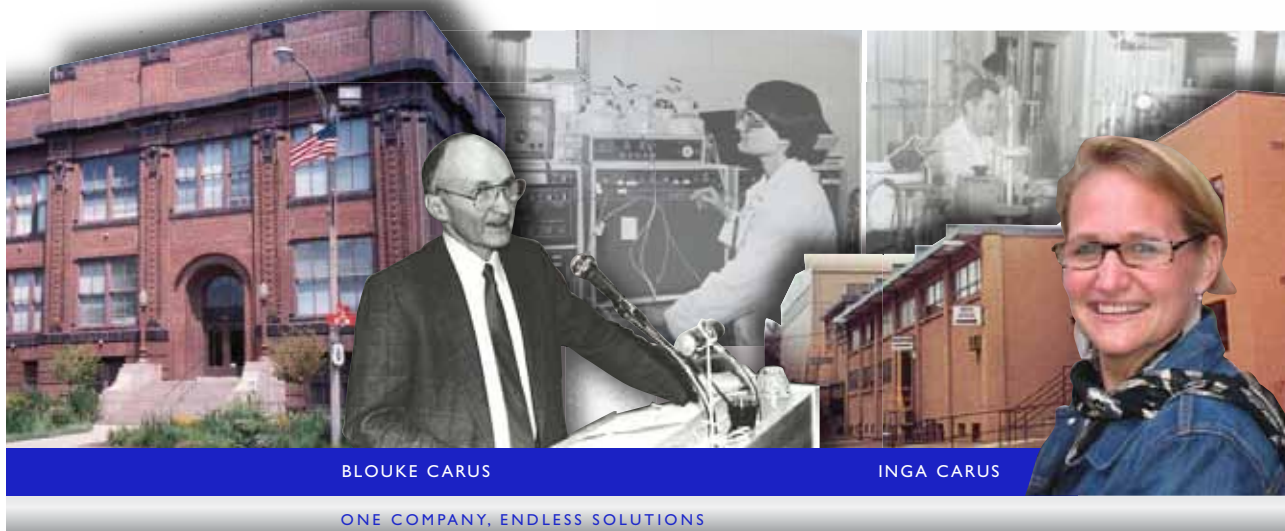
Carus Corporation was founded in 1915 by Dr. Edward Hegeler Carus, who first produced permanganate while at the University of Wisconsin. When World War I in Europe threatened supplies of potassium permanganate in the United States, Carus saw an opportunity. Today, Carus Corporation's President and CEO, Inga Carus represents the third generation of the Carus family to manage the corporation.

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During its more than 90-year history, Carus' ongoing reliance on research and development, as well as its emphasis on technical support and customer service has enable the company to become the world leader in permanganate, manganese, oxidation, catalyst and blended phosphate technologies.

Today Carus Corporation manufactures a range of products for the municipal and industrial markets with a majority used in environmental applications. Products include CAIROX[®] and AQUOX[®] potassium permanganates, RemOx[®] ISCO reagents, CARULITE[®] catalysts, AQUA MAG[®] blended phosphates, CARUSOL[®] liquid permanganate and LIQUOX[®] sodium permanganate.

Carus Corporation has expanded from its single location in LaSalle, Illinois, USA, to become a global corporation with locations in the United States, Europe, and Asia. Carus plans to further expand as we look for opportunities to develop new and unique products for the environmental markets.



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CENTRAL LAKE COUNTY JOINT ACTION WATER AGENCY

HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS

A group of communities in central Lake County, Illinois, formed an intergovernmental cooperative in 1981 to explore the feasibility of obtaining a safe, reliable and economical source of potable water for their residents as a united effort. Each community already had a local water system that was dependent either on groundwater supplies (shallow and deep well aquifers), or on purchasing treated water from a neighboring municipal treatment facility, or a combination of the two sources.

The concept of providing treated Lake Michigan water to residents of inland communities of Lake County, Illinois, was a subject of discussion between municipalities for many years. As early as the 1940's, attempts were chronicled in local newspapers; however, these earlier attempts were unsuccessful because of the inability of the individual municipalities to agree on an equitable method to share the costs.

The intergovernmental group formed in 1981 identified four factors that were critical to satisfy the individual needs of each of the communities:



- Quantity: Diminishing groundwater supplies, coupled with increasing population in the Chicago metropolitan area, was a serious problem faced by many of the communities.
- Quality: Some of the communities were experiencing problems with the quality of the source water – groundwater contaminants such as radon, or high levels of iron, hardness and total dissolved solids.

- Cost: The communities already purchasing treated Lake Michigan water from an existing facility were unable to predict future water rates while purchasing water from another source.
- Control: The ability to control future costs and the long-term needs of each of the communities with respect to quantity and quality.

The members of the original study committee (Grayslake, Gurnee, Lake Bluff, Lake County, Libertyville and Mundelein) met monthly to do some preliminary exploration.

In 1982, following a nationwide search, the environmental engineering firm of Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc. was retained by the study committee with the task of providing a report outlining the feasibility of obtaining Lake Michigan water for the member communities. CDM identified three options for the committee:

- Purchase treated water from an existing water treatment plant and construct a distribution system;
- Enter into an agreement to purchase or lease an existing water treatment plant and construct a distribution system;
- Construct, own and operate an entirely independent water treatment plant and supply system.

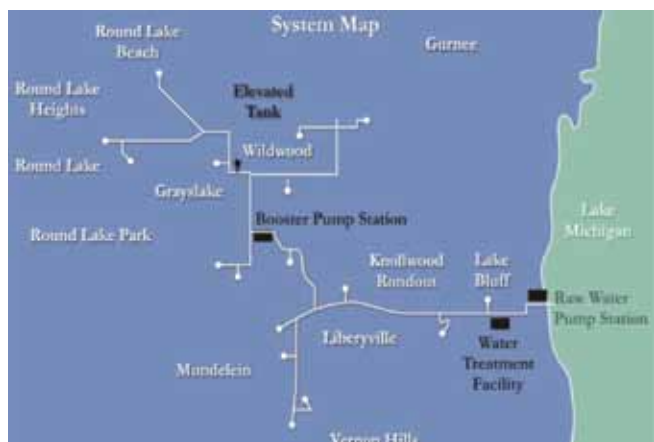
After four years of study and exploration, it was decided that the best method of meeting the goals of the group was to construct an independent system. In November of 1986 the Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency was formed under the provisions of the Illinois Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, which establishes the Agency as a municipal corporation with the power to levy taxes and to issue bonds. The original and current members of the Agency are Grayslake, Gurnee, Lake Bluff, Lake County (representing the unincorporated areas of Knollwood/Rondout and Wildwood and the Village of Vernon Hills), Libertyville, Mundelein, Round Lake, Round Lake Beach, and the Round Lake Consortium (representing the Villages of Round Lake Heights and Round Lake Park).

In 1990, a \$125 million project was launched to construct a raw water intake pipeline into Lake Michigan, a raw water pump station which provides the hydraulics to transport untreated Lake Michigan water 1.8 miles to the water treatment facility, 32 miles of finished water transmission main, a booster pump station approximately 10 miles from the treatment facility, two 3.5 million gallon standpipes for system storage, and 15 delivery structures (metering vaults). The delivery structures mark the end of the Agency-controlled system and the beginning of the locally controlled distribution system.

Operations commenced on March 30, 1992. At that time, the Agency served a population base of approximately 110,000 people. Today (2008) we serve over 190,000 people. The water treatment facility was built with a capacity of 30 mgd. Soon after operations began, the plant was re-rated by the IEPA to 37.5 mgd. In 2000, the plant's capacity was increased to 50 mgd. On average, the Agency pumps 20 mgd.

In the summer we pump nearly double that volume, usually in July or August when temperatures are in the high 80's. In the winter we pump less water, especially in January when temperatures are typically below zero.

Since 1992, several construction projects have increased the capacity of the water treatment plant to 50 mgd, added ultraviolet disinfection post-filtration, added a mechanical sludge dewatering facility using centrifuges, increased the pumping capacity of our finished water pumps, added a third 3.5 million gallon standpipe, and added a 1.5 million gallon elevated water storage tank in the transmission system to maintain system pressure.



ACHIEVEMENTS

CLCJAWA is an innovative world-class water treatment facility. We are passionate about our water treatment philosophy and take pride in the excellent water we produce. Since beginning operations in 1991, we have led the way in achieving the most rigorous finished water quality standards and applying modern treatment technologies. Perhaps one former Board Chairperson put it best when he said: "Water is the only product we make, so we better do it well." Our well designed and maintained facilities and current upgrades provide us the tools we need to make a high quality product and then deliver it to our customers uninterrupted.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND AWARDS:

1991 First water treatment plant in Illinois to employ ozone disinfection, inclined plate settlers, and biologically active carbon filtration.

1993 Outstanding Engineering Achievement Award from the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers.

1993 Honor Award for Planning from the American Academy of Environmental Engineers

1993 Engineering Excellence Award from the Consulting Engineers Council of Illinois

1991 Steel Tank of the Year Award from the Steel Plate Fabricators Association

2000 Top Ten Public Works Projects of the Century Award from the Chicago Metropolitan Chapter of the American Public Works Association

2003 AWWA Opflow Gimmicks and Gadgets First Place Award

2003 Partnership for Safe Water Directors Award

2004 First large scale UV disinfection system in Illinois.

2005 First conventional plant in the United States to receive the Excellence in Water Treatment Award from the Partnership for Safe Water

2007 Journal AWWA Paper of the Year Award in Plant Operations Division – Filter to Waste Optimization

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION

In 1955, the Tree Towns Commission was formed to oversee the creation of a system that would supply Elmhurst, Lombard and Villa Park with Lake Michigan water.

The existence of short term ground water supply sources in DuPage, and resistance to the withdrawal of lake water, hindered progress for more than 20 years.

However, requests to state and federal bodies for alternative, dependable water resources continued, and ultimately led to the formation of the . Finally, in 1980, the State of Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, (the regulatory body responsible for control of Lake Michigan's water use), granted many of the county's municipalities an allocation of lake water.

In March of 1984, the Commission signed a 40-year agreement to buy water from the City of Chicago for redistribution in DuPage County. The Water Commission Act of 1985 gave the Commission the authority to finance, design, construct and operate a Lake Michigan-to-DuPage County water supply system.

In 1986, the Commission entered into Water Purchase Agreements with 23 DuPage County municipalities, and began the construction of the second largest water supply system in the State of Illinois. The Commission went into full operation on May 1, 1992.



The DuPage Pumping Station houses the administrative offices of the DuPage Water Commission. It also stores 30 million gallons of water, and pumps 87 million gallons daily.

The DuPage Water Commission has a pumping capacity of 185 MGD. Seven 30 MGD and two 15 MGD split case double-end suction pumps provide the power to move water throughout DuPage County. This capacity allows the Commission to efficiently serve its present day customers and will allow for the future growth in the County.

These two standpipes located in unincorporated Lisle Township, have a combined storage capacity of 10 million gallons of water. The DuPage Water Commission has more than 32 million gallons of water in elevated storage throughout the county.



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Creating Solutions for Water and Wastewater clients throughout the Midwest since 1946.

The history behind Crawford, Murphy & Tilly, Inc. (CMT) began with the reuniting of two college friends while serving their country in World War II. Pat Murphy and Leonard Crawford were doing their part for the war effort when they met again by chance in a PX in Le Havre, France. Their meeting led to a partnership along with a friend back home, Ray Tilly, another University of North Dakota alum.

The three men saw an opportunity for determined and energetic young engineers to help build the country's infrastructure after the war. Wanting to be part of this growth, the three started an engineering firm and chose Springfield, Illinois, as the ideal location for Crawford, Murphy & Tilly.

In 1946, they began their business enterprise, agreeing that if they could stick it out for five years, they could "probably make a go of it." Those first 5 years must have been successful. After more than 60 years, CMT is now a privately-owned corporation employing more than 250 people in 9 offices across 4 states. Today, CMT is a nationally recognized and award-winning engineering consulting firm.

CMT has successfully transitioned ownership and management of the firm from the original founders. This ongoing process of ownership transition has served to keep CMT fresh with young leaders enthusiastic to take on new challenges coupled with the seasoned experience of veteran managers and engineers to make for a successful model for running a growing and successful professional organization. While the core values upon which CMT was established will continue to guide us, our technical skills and services will continue to be honed by an industry that changes to meet the ever present needs of the clients we serve.

Today CMT offers comprehensive planning, design and construction phase services required to complete water projects vital to all communities and enterprises. For further information describing CMT's history and the current capabilities and experience of the firm, see the company's website at www.cmtengr.com.

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 2750 West Washington St.
 Springfield, Illinois 62702
 217-787-8050

ROCKFORD
 25 Airport Drive
 Rockford, IL 61109
 815-963-9375

EDWARDSVILLE
 314 Wolf Street
 Edwardsville, IL 62025
 618-658-0470

AURORA
 550 North Commons Dr.,
 Suite 116
 Aurora, IL 60504
 630-820-1022

CHICAGO
 Three First National Plaza
 70 West Madison Street,
 Suite 460
 Chicago, IL 60602
 312-855-2540

PEORIA
 401 S.W. Water Street,
 Suite 209
 Peoria, IL 61602
 309-637-1890

ST. LOUIS, MO
 Gateway Tower
 One Memorial Drive,
 Suite 500
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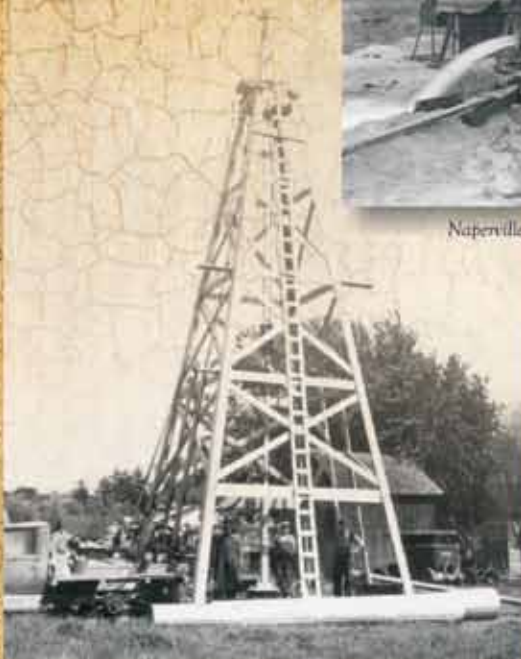
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Mahlon Layne's steam-powered rig not only revolutionized the drilling business, it brought life-giving water to settlers, enabling them to flourish.



Naperville, Illinois, 1930 Test Well



1930 Pump Service Rig



Rockford, Ill., Well No. 6



City of Astoria, Ill., Well No. 9



Bouss Creek Country Club, Elgin, Ill.



Oswego, Ill., Well No. 10

Congratulations Illinois Section - AWWA on 100 Years!

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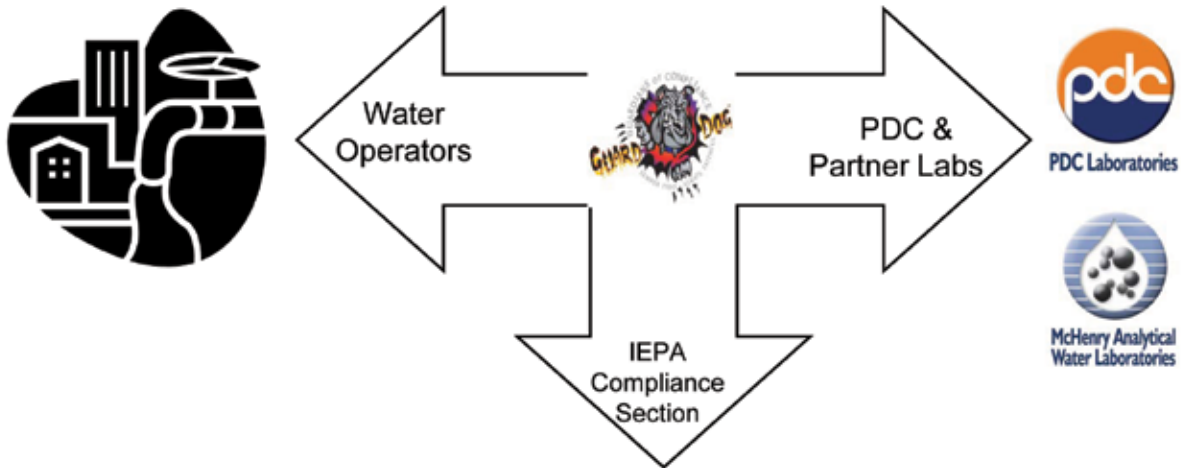


Service is a two way street...

Actually when you think about it...

Our Service is a Three Way Street... Everyone working together!!!

***PDC contact info: Lori L. Stenzel, Drinking Water Program Manager
Email: lstenzel@pdclab.com direct line 309-683-1712 or 1-800-752-6651***



Our Partners include: ARRO Lab, EnviroTest/Perry Lab, Enviro Lab (Dr. Katamay), Somonauk Lab, McHenry Analytical Water Laboratories, MGD Water Systems, Midwest Environmental – Jerseyville, & CMT Lab – Springfield.

City Water, Light & Power (CWLP) – Springfield, Illinois

1819 John Kelley, of North Carolina, builds first home site in what will become Springfield.

1820 to 1859 Water is a precious commodity for Springfieldians. Private wells and a handful of public hand pumps supply city's water needs. 1857 *Illinois State Register* editorial says insufficiency of water is "the greatest drawback upon our city."

1860 Public clamor leads City Council to obtain grant from Secretary of State to build municipal water works station on Sangamon River, north of town.

1868 Springfield's first municipal pumping station is completed.

1909 Years of revenue diversion leave water works in financial distress. Willis J. Spaulding named Superintendent of Water Works. Ends funds diversion, begins metering all water customers. Turns financial situation around.

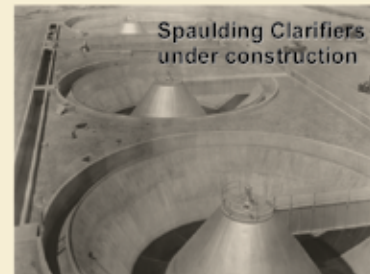


1911 to 1926 Spaulding elected first Commissioner of Public Property, in charge of water and electric plants. Unites them under the name City Water, Light & Power. Continues improving water quantity and quality by digging wells as supplemental source, overseeing several water plant expansions, chlorinating water, adopting water softening processes. Champions construction of Lake Springfield, south-east of town, to provide more plentiful, reliable supply.

Spaulding Dam construction, 1934



1930 to 1936 Voters approve \$2.5 million bond issue to fund construction of lake and new lakeside water and electric plants. New Water Purification Plant begins operation October 19, 1936, with unique "clarifying" system designed by Charles Spaulding, Superintendent of Water Works and brother of Willis Spaulding. Spaulding Clarifiers become the standard for water systems around the world for many decades.



1942 to 2008 Water Purification Plant undergoes many expansions and improvements, including additions of eight filters and two clarifiers, bringing treatment capacity to 46 million gallons/day. Original Spaulding Clarifiers are being replaced by Helical Flow Clarifiers, designed by former CWLP Superintendent of Water Purification, Dave Wyness. CWLP now serves 155,000 people using an average of 23 mgd of drinking water. Over 640 miles of transmission/distribution mains and three storage tanks with a combined capacity of 10 million gallons deliver water throughout city. Planning begins for replacement of original Lakeside pumping station.



The Health and Happiness panels that grace the entrance of CWLP's Water Purification Plant were commissioned by Willis Spaulding as a reminder to utility officials "now and in years to come to . . . fully realize the importance of their task in maintaining a constant supply of pure, refreshing water."



ILLINOIS AMERICAN WATER

OVER 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

In the early years of water service, most citizens obtained drinking water from mineral springs and transported it manually to their home. Today, through water treatment plants, wells and an ever-increasing number of transmission pipes, all we have to do is turn on our faucets to find clean and convenient drinking water.

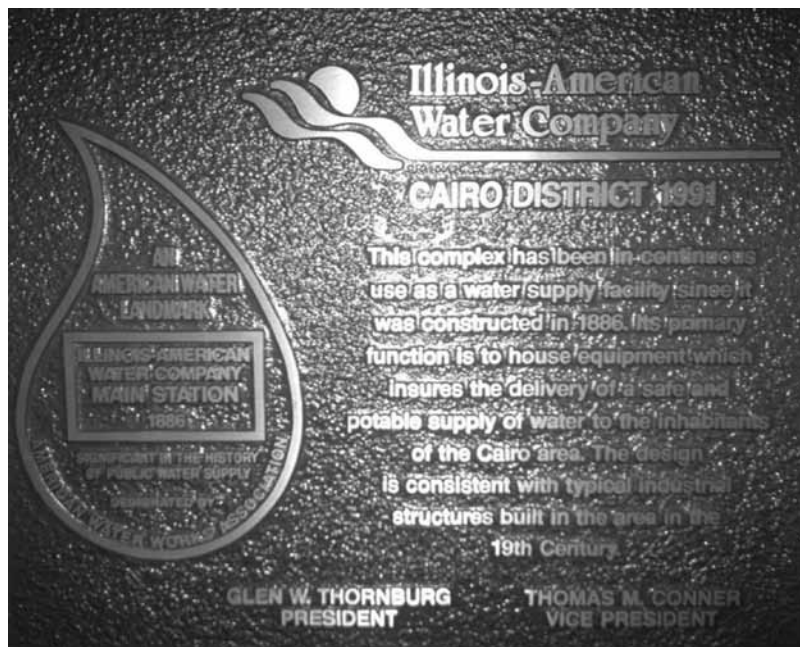
Illinois American Water's parent company, American Water, also had humble beginnings. Founded in 1886 as the American Water Works & Guarantee Company, American Water's origins can be traced to the local water utilities of the post-civil war era. During that time, a small group of entrepreneurs and innovators spurred the nation's industrial development by bringing a critical commodity - pure, abundant water - to towns and cities across the land.

In the years that followed, American Water grew as smaller systems were purchased. Today, more than 7,000 dedicated American Water professionals proudly serve approximately 15 million people in 32 U.S. states and in Ontario, Canada. Illinois American Water is one of 19 subsidiaries.

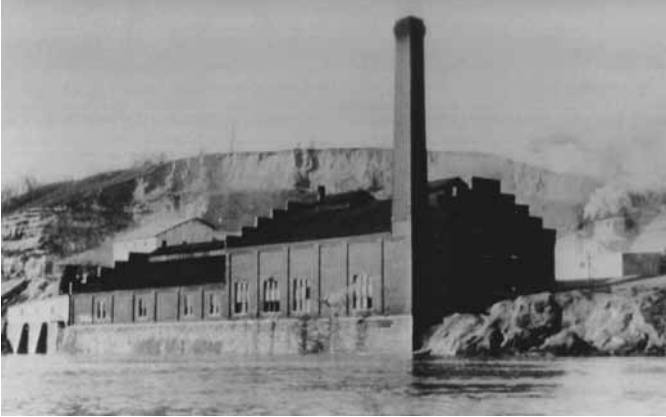
"Illinois American Water has been providing high-quality water and wastewater service for over 100 years. Our employees work hard every day to uphold our commitment to our customers," said Karla Teasley, president of Illinois American Water.

Illinois American Water operates in 12 districts – Alton, Cairo, Champaign, Chicago Metro, Interurban (includes Belleville, East St. Louis, Granite City), Lincoln, Pekin, Peoria, Pontiac, Sterling, Streator and South Beloit – serving more than 1.2 million customers in 126 communities throughout Illinois. American Water also operates a customer service center in Alton and a quality control and research laboratory in Belleville.

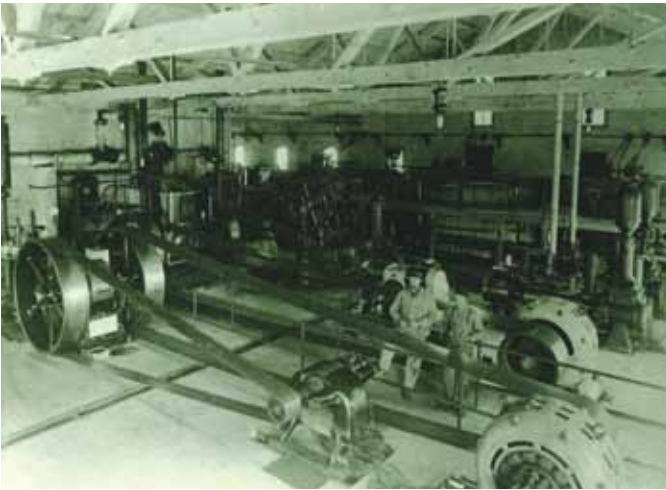
INTERESTING FACTS & PHOTOS:



Illinois American Water has a lengthy and interesting timeline. The earliest water system was franchised in the Alton District in 1875, followed by water system franchises in the Cairo and Interurban Districts in 1885. This is a photo of a 100-year award received by the Cairo District water treatment plant, which was built in 1886. Many other operations within Illinois American Water have received similar awards, including Streator, Pontiac, Peoria and Alton.



Franchised in 1875, the Alton district first began operations in a stone and brick plant at the foot of Mill Street. Twenty-two years later a new water treatment plant and pumping station was constructed (see photo below) and delivered one million gallons of water in its first year. In 2001, this manually operated plant was replaced with a new automated plant which utilizes a SCADA system, variable frequency drives and a super pulsation filtration system to deliver approximately 8.5 million gallons a day or 3.1 billion gallons a year.



Many early operating water plants generated steam for power. The photo below illustrates the operations of the Pontiac plant in 1904, which provided not only water but also electricity and steam heat to downtown businesses and residents in the early 1900s.



In addition to Illinois American Water's rich history, many of the plants are based in historical buildings. In Peoria, the main well and pumping stations are still in use and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They reflect the Romanesque architectural style and are built of red brick and rusticated red sandstone, with elaborate carvings and turrets, all crowned by four "roof riders". These roof riders are gargoyles statues, which were once thought to ward off evil spirits. This photo was taken in 1920.

The Illinois State Water Survey was established in 1895, about a decade before the Illinois Section AWWA was founded. The Water Survey is the primary agency in Illinois investigating water resources, including research into ground, surface and atmospheric water resources. Throughout a large part of its history, Water Survey staff have been members of ISAWWA. From the 1950's through the 1990's their participation in Section activities was significant.

In 1958 Thurston E. Larson, then Assistant Chief of the Water Survey, was Chair of the Section. Bob Sasman served as Chair in 1974, followed by Ellis Sanderson in 1994. Bob Sasman also served as Director from 1975 through 1977, and is currently serving as Section Historian.

This period also saw a number of Water Survey staff receive the Fuller Award including Thurston Larson (1961), William C. Ackermann (1975), Bob Sasman (1976), and Ellis Sanderson (1993).

Many Section members were affected by expanded distribution of Lake Michigan water in the 1980's and 90's. The work of some Section members and other staff at the Illinois State Water Survey played an important role in the favorable 1967 and 1980 U. S. Supreme Court decisions that allowed the service area for Lake Michigan water to grow to 86 additional communities in that time period.

Using the Water Survey's historical collection of well-level measurements, and its computer model of the deep bedrock aquifer system, the Survey defined the significant declines in average aquifer water levels. This information helped establish, in the 1967 U.S. Supreme Court decision, the criterion that abandoning deep bedrock aquifer pumping was a basis for granting a Lake Michigan water allocation permit. Later Water Survey improvements to groundwater modeling, combined with research into its rivers, precipitation and Lake Michigan, helped provide the basis for the favorable 1980 Supreme Court amendment increasing the diversion accounting period from five to forty years. This extension of the accounting period allowed for long-term financing of the infrastructure improvements that brought Lake Michigan water to more northeastern Illinois suburban communities.

In the early 1980's some Section members and other staff at the State Water Survey were also involved in metallic corrosion studies on copper and iron piping. This research helped form the basis for EPA's lead and copper rule implemented in the 1990's.

In the last several decades, as the need to manage water resources regionally has become more apparent, the Section, largely through its Water Utility Council, has worked with State Legislative members and other organizations to develop appropriate regulations for water withdrawal, use and reporting. The Section and many legislative leaders feel that appropriate action on these issues must be guided by good science. The Section recognizes that the Illinois Water Survey's ongoing research into Illinois' water resources is forming the scientific basis on which such action can be taken. In the past several years the Water Survey, with the assistance of the Illinois Geological Survey, has expanded its scientific research to support the regional water supply planning initiative in which members of ISAWWA are involved.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

State Water Survey Scientific and Technical Activities, 1979-1980, Miscellaneous Publication 57, Urbana, IL
Highlights of Water Survey Activities, 1980-81, Miscellaneous Publication 58, Champaign, IL
Highlights of Water Survey Activities, 1981-82, Miscellaneous Publication 64, Champaign, IL
Highlights of Water Survey Activities, 1982-83, Miscellaneous Publication 74, Champaign, IL
ISAWWA/AnniversaryPublication.doc



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 City of Aledo
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 Village of Carol Stream
 City of Highland



VILLAGE OF OAK PARK WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

BRIAN M. JACK, WATER AND SEWER SUPERINTENDENT, VILLAGE OF OAK PARK PUBLIC WORKS

A brief history...

The Village of Oak Park began to grow in the 1840's and was one of the first suburbs linked to Chicago by rail in 1848. This attracted those who could afford to move out of the city to the quiet streets of the far suburb to live and commute to work. The town continued to grow over the next few decades with prominent leaders of Chicago's corporate world moving to Oak Park as the City of Chicago expanded further west to finally meet Oak Park by 1900. With the pressure of the City of Chicago to swallow up Oak Park into its boundaries, Oak Park continued to see itself as a special community where new standards were set for it and other communities to follow. Oak Park resisted being integrated into Chicago and remained stubbornly independent socially, and politically. With corruption seeming like it was taking over in Chicago and threatening Oak Park, Oak Parkers decided to incorporate in 1902 by adopting a village manager style government and disconnect from the rule of the Cicero Township. As Oak Park grew, its residents wanted to build their community and felt the need for basic services including a water system. The following information is an excerpt from a December 1954 memo to Mark Keane, Village Manager, from J.R. Finn, Superintendent of Water and Sewer Depts. of the beginning of the public water system in the Village of Oak Park:

"The question of a water supply for the territory now know as the Village of Oak Park was first taken up by the Town Board of Cicero in January 1885. Prior to that time Mr. James W. Scoville (an Oak Park real estate developer) had constructed a private water works on North Boulevard between Oak Park Avenue and Euclid Avenue.

In 1885 when a number of property owners on North Oak Park Avenue made a private contract with Mr. Scoville to have a water main laid in Oak Park Avenue, and to have him supply them at city rates. This main was laid and connections made, and this was the beginning of the public water supply in Oak Park. Water was supplied from Artesian wells and was know as hard water.

In 1886 the Town of Cicero made a contract with Mr. Scoville whereby he agreed to supply water for private use at the same rate as then charged by the City of Chicago. This contract continued for three years with the option to Mr. Scoville to extend it for ten years, and the contract covered Oak Park only.

Considerable mileage of water mains was laid under this contract. Before the contract expired the water works was purchased by the Cicero Water, Gas & Electric Light Company, which was organized in 1887 by citizens of Oak Park. This Company operated under a franchise which permitted them to charge a meter rate of \$.30 per thousand gallons, and also provided for frontage rates. Under this franchise many miles of water mains were laid. In 1899 the Company had about 3,400 private consumers with about 600 fire hydrants on the system.

In 1900 a new contract was made and at this time the price of water was reduced to \$.22½ per thousand gallons for a period of two years and after that to \$.20.

In 1897 the company changed ownership, selling out to an unknown purchaser. In 1899 the company was reorganized and the name changed to Chicago Suburban Water and Light Company. This Company was then taken over by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois in 1911.

The question on the private water system being taken over by the Village was first brought up in 1906, at which time the Company offered to sell out to the Village, although the offer was not accepted. In 1908, however, due to the fact that this system had been extended and increasing difficulty was being met in

getting sufficient water from the wells, a proposition was submitted to the Oak Park voters for a bond issue for constructing a water main in North Boulevard, connecting same to the City Water System of Chicago. At this time a 16-inch main was laid in North Boulevard from Austin Avenue to the reservoir of the Public Service Company at Euclid Avenue and North Boulevard. This main was to be used in case of emergency and to help out the Artesian well supply.

In 1909 a special assessment was levied which provided for what is known as Water System No. 1, and an ordinance was passed covering water mains for most of the territory lying south of Madison Street. From time to time this system of mains was extended and also a line was run north to Division Street from North Boulevard to take care of the north end of the Village.

In 1912 negotiations, which extended over a period of 18 months, were brought to a close with the Public Service Company. The system of mains and hydrants of the Public Service Company was purchased by the Village of Oak Park at a cost of \$290,000, this amount to be paid for out of the earnings of that system in the years to come.

The Village system of mains and the Public Service Company system were connected at Euclid Avenue and North Boulevard. Since that time the two systems have been connected at a great many points throughout the Village. For several years the systems have been completely interconnected.

With the acquisition of the Public Service Company's system by the Village the rates were reduced from \$0.25 per thousand gallons, with a quarterly minimum charge of \$2.50, to \$0.18 per thousand gallons, with the quarterly minimum charge of \$1.75. (History of the Water Department of Oak Park, written by William Thomas, Village Engineer in the year of 1925)

The population of Oak Park in 1910 was approximately 20,000 with water consumption of 151.5 million gallons. By 1920 the population grew to 40,000 and water consumption increased to 1.06 billion gallons for 1920. By 1923, the population was growing about 2,000 people per year and water consumption was increasing by about 100 million gallons per year. The going rate for water purchased from Chicago in 1923 was \$0.625 per thousand cubic feet or \$0.0625 per 1000 gallons.

About this time (late 1910's and early 1920's) there were water shortages and pressure problems due to the population growth and demand for water put on the system. Water pressure from Chicago would enter Oak Park at about 15 psi and during summer months it would drop to about 8 psi. A Water Plans Committee was formed in the early 1920's to investigate the water situation and make recommendations to relieve water shortages. The committee found that for several years it was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain adequate water pressure and water supply for Oak Park. Water restrictions were put in place during certain times of the year and during emergencies to ensure adequate water supply. Regulating lawn sprinkling was a necessity, and in 1922 it was prohibited entirely.

The City of Chicago restricted the amount of water to be used by Oak Park in 1922 to a maximum daily consumption of 5.3 million gallons (2007 consumption 5.16 million gallons). The average daily consumption was 75.2 gallons per capita per day with an average daily consumption of about 4.5 million gallons. The Committee recommended that, if no relief of restrictions from Chicago was reached, a reservoir must be built in Oak Park. The Village Board adopted a resolution to build a reservoir of at least 5 million gallons in 1924 and a bond was issued for \$200,000 to pay for the construction. Over the next year a 5 million gallon reservoir was constructed

of reinforced concrete and covered. The top was covered with about three feet of earth and used as a playground (present day Stevenson Park). The pump station at the corner of North Boulevard and Lombard Avenue was already equipped with two 1,000 gallon per minute pumps and increased its pumping capacity by adding two 2,000 gallon per minute pumps in 1925 which pumped water directly from the reservoir in to the supply mains. The average pressure was 45 psi and an average consumption of 4.5 million gallons per day. (*Report of Water Plans Committee, passed by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Oak Park February 24, 1924*)

The water shop building at the corner of Lake Street and Lombard Ave was built in 1898 by Cicero Township and used as a fire station with horse drawn fire fighting equipment. Some of the original wood floors still remain in the building today.

Today the Central Pump Station is supported by two satellite “booster stations” located in the north and south ends of town which were built in 1962 to keep up with the increasing demand for water, and the Central Pump Station was renovated in 1996. A second reservoir of 2.5 million gallons was added in 2004 to make the storage capacity at the Central Pump Station 7.5 million gallons and total storage capacity of the system 12.5 million gallons. The reservoirs are directly filled with pre-treated water from the City of Chicago, and the water is stored in the reservoirs and then pumped out into the distribution system.

The Central Pump Station has four (4) variable speed driven pumps; two (2) variable speed pumps rated at 3800 gpm, and two (2) variable speed pumps rated at 4200 gpm. The average water pumped per day at the central station is 2.96 million gallons per day during the summer months, and 2.32 million gallons per day during the winter months, and a maximum capacity of 23.04 million gallons per day. The north and south stations are each equipped with two variable speed driven pumps rated at 2,000 gpm. The average water pumped per day at the north and south stations is 1.58 million gallons in the summer months and 1.27 million gallons in the winter months and a maximum capacity of 11.52 million gallons per day. The total pumping capacity of the Oak Park water system is 34.56 million gallons per day. The pumps are controlled by computer and a SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system that automatically turns pumps on and off to maintain a consistent water pressure of 48 – 50 psi (pounds per square inch). The station is equipped with an emergency back up generator that automatically engages within 5 seconds of a power failure to ensure the system keeps running.

**Excerpts were taken from various documents and web sites. They are as follows:

History of the Water Department of Oak Park, written by William Thomas, Village Engineer 1925
Report of Water Plans Committee, passed by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Oak Park in 1924

The Historical Society of Oak Park and River Forest, www.oprf.com/oprfhist/index.html

The Oak Park Library, www.oppl.org/research/ophistory.htm



EJIW's crew in 1929.



East Jordan Iron Works (EJIW) proudly celebrates its 125th year of operation in 2008. EJIW was founded in 1883 by William E. Malpass, and his father-in-law, Richard W. Round, in East Jordan, MI. It was originally established to service the area's booming lumber industry. At the time, EJIW produced castings for machine parts, ship parts, agricultural uses, and eventually railroads. The 1920s saw the lumbering operations decrease and eventually move out of the area. EJIW met these changes by shifting to the production of street castings, water works valves, and fire hydrants.



Modern EJIW facility in Ardmore, Oklahoma.



Today, East Jordan Iron Works operates modern foundries and world leading product development and testing facilities. The company manufactures and distributes utility and construction castings, riser rings, drainage castings, detectable warning plates, tree and trench grating, airport castings, and fire hydrants and RW gate valves.

Our WaterMaster® hydrants are reliable and easily maintained, constructed out of ductile iron, pressure tested to twice the rated working pressure, and UL & FM approved.

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MUELLER – THE QUINTESSENTIAL WATER WORKS MANUFACTURER

Mueller Co. celebrated its 150th Anniversary in 2007. Not only is it one of the oldest water works products suppliers in the US, it is a State of Illinois Centennial business and one of the oldest continuously operating businesses in the state.



A demonstration of an early Mueller® B Tapping Machine

The company was founded in Decatur, Illinois, in 1857 by Hieronymus Mueller, a German immigrant who arrived in the United States in 1849. He had a genius for problem solving and invented many of Mueller's products out of his need for finding a better way to do things. For instance, the first water product he patented was the two-chamber drilling and tapping machine which he perfected soon after being appointed Decatur's city plumber. The job of connecting a new service line to the water main was, at the time, an imprecise process involving crude drills, a wedge shaped "drive stop", hammer blows and a lot of luck. The process was similar to tapping a keg and too often the connection did not stick in the main as intended, drenching the plumber and filling the ditch with water. Customers were not happy when water service was interrupted while the connection was repaired.

That first Mueller® product revolutionized the process with a fully enclosed machine that precisely drilled a hole in the main, tapped threads into the hole and then inserted a special stop, also of Mueller's design, that had a threaded inlet – all without water being allowed to escape from the main. That original machine remains in its modern form as the Mueller B-101™ Drilling and Tapping Machine – the most widely sold machine of its type. Because Mr. Mueller

could not find someone to manufacturing the threaded stops with sufficient quality to suit his exacting standards, he set up his own foundry operation and made them himself. The rest of this story is written in history, and today Mueller Co. continues to operate on the same principle of making only quality products that solve problems for its customers.

Now in 2008 the Mueller Water Works Catalog is filled with tens of thousands of products representing the broadest array of any manufacturer in America. Mueller products are found in water systems all over the world, from larger valves in treatment plants and the transmission lines leading from the water source, through the smaller valves and fittings in distribution and service lines, right up to and including the water meters, not to mention the millions of Mueller fire hydrants standing on more street corners in North America than all other hydrant brands combined.

It all started with "Quality" in a small downstate Illinois town.

Mueller Co. can be reached in Decatur at 1-217-423-4471 or on the web at www.muellercompany.com.

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THE CITY OF OTTAWA CELEBRATES A NEW TREATMENT FACILITY AND HOSTED THE 2004 ISAWWA VISITATION DAY

In 1892, Mayor A.F. Schoch paved the way for a new municipal water plant for the City of Ottawa. This effort by Mayor Schoch resulted in the construction of a new City-owned water supply system that was completed February 28, 1895. Prior to this system being built, Ottawa received water service from a private water system owned by John D. Caton, a local factory owner who built a reservoir in 1860 on his property in South Ottawa to provide water service to his starch factory. This spring-fed reservoir, located on a bluff above the City, provided a gravity supported pressure system that sustained water service to the City's business district until the new plant was placed in operation in 1895.

During the late 1990's, the City of Ottawa found that its water system was out of compliance with radionuclide standards to be enforced in December 2003. The City engaged McClure Engineering Associates, Inc. to prepare a study to evaluate available options and to make recommendations for water treatment. After careful evaluation of all of the water treatment options available for the removal of radium, Ottawa selected Reverse Osmosis Membrane Filtration Treatment for reasons based on cost and operational flexibility.

The Ottawa and Macomb offices of McClure worked with City officials to develop plans for two treatment plants, a new well and transmission water mains. A pilot study was completed, and City officials approved the plans for construction of these new facilities. The project was completed and placed in service well in advance of the EPA mandated completion date of December 2003. This project received recognition from the American Council of Engineering Companies of Illinois in the 2004 Engineering Excellence Awards Competition.

The new treatment facilities are capable of producing 6.6 MGD of finished water with an acceptable radium level, significantly reduced hardness, with a recovery rate of 85%. Permits were obtained to discharge the concentrate stream from this treatment process directly to the Fox River, a first for Illinois.

Part of the plan called for the renovation of the historic 1895 pump house. A local architectural firm, Basalay Cary and Alstadt Architects, provided design services for this renovation which resulted in new office space for the water utility. In 2004, the project also received a "Distinguished Building Award" for excellence in design from the Eastern Illinois Component of the American Institute of Architects. The jury commented, "The building addition was seamlessly integrated with the existing building. The remodel of the existing façade will continue to inspire people entering town."

In 2004, the City of Ottawa, along with Mayor Robert Eschbach and Water Superintendent Robert Rick, hosted a Visitation Day for the Illinois Section AWWA to showcase their new facilities and historic renovation. The new treatment process greatly improved the City's water quality and allows the City to comply with clean water regulations.

VILLAGE OF WHEELING



Wheeling's beginnings came as an overnight stop for travelers from Chicago who were headed to the Wisconsin Territory via the overland trail now known as Milwaukee Avenue (Illinois Route 21). The string of inns, taverns and eateries established in the 1830's was the start of what is now Wheeling's renowned Restaurant Row.

Farmers took advantage of the area's fertile soil, and growing overland transportation network. Soon, the stage stop community began to export its truck farming vegetable crops.

Wheeling became particularly well known for its landscaping nurseries.

Later, in step with the growth of Metro Chicago, Wheeling emerged as a center for industry and commerce in the 1960's. Manufacturing plants that clustered in Wheeling brought rail transportation (SOO LINE) for the shipping of freight to and from the area. These manufacturers were followed by the development of residential neighborhoods. Commercial development followed the population growth.

Wheeling like most budding villages relied on the environmentally close proximity of water sources for its industrial and commercial growth; including the DesPlaines and Chicago Rivers, various natural and man-made lakes and creeks. Water wells were dug in the ground to guarantee a constant supply of safe drinking water for the community. These wells were constructed by digging, driving, boring or drilling to access water in the underground aquifers. The water was pumped into elevated water towers 130 feet above the ground. The water towers served as storage and served as the source of distribution of the water into the water mains through gravity which fed homes and industries of wheeling. In 1941, an ordinance establishing charges and rates for the use and service of the combined Waterworks and Sewerage System of the Village was adopted, requiring quarterly payment as well as usage charge. Today, water usage is calculated by independent meters and charged accordingly.

QUARTERLY WATER BILLS 1941

Single family dwellings . . .	\$4.00
Two family dwellings	\$6.00
Taverns w/ meals	\$18.75
Taverns w/o meals	\$12.50
Auto Service/Garages	\$12.50
Retail Stores	\$7.00
Barber Shops	\$5.00
Public Schools	\$50.00
Municipal Buildings	\$25.00
Office Buildings	\$25.00



Since 1985, the Village has received treated Lake Michigan water from the City of Evanston through the Northwest Water Commission. Treated Lake Michigan water is distributed through the Village's water distribution system. The water distribution system includes all activities, maintenance, service and repairs associated with the transmission of Lake Michigan water through the distribution system to all of its customers in sufficient quantities and quality to meet the demands of its users and required fire protection flows.

The Village of Wheeling Utility (Water and Sewer) Division infrastructure consists of over 136 miles of 6 - 20 inch water main with over 1,450 valves and valve vaults, 1,620 fire hydrants and auxiliary valves, 2 deep water wells for emergency backup use, 8 water storage facilities providing a total capacity of 11.3 million gallons of water, 4 pump stations, and 5 control buildings. Additionally, there are over 87 miles of sanitary sewers ranging in size from 6 - 30 inches in diameter, 2,266 sanitary manholes 8 sanitary sewage lifts, 58 miles of storm sewers, and 2 storm water- pumping stations



The Utility Division employs twenty-one (21) full-time employees;
 one Utility Superintendent
 two Field Supervisors
 three Certified Water Operators
 fifteen Maintenance Operators



CITY OF GENEVA, ILLINOIS

ROBERT VAN GYSEGHEM, SUPT. OF WATER AND WASTEWATER

This history details civic efforts to bring a reliable supply of water to growing Geneva, Illinois, neighborhoods during the past Century and the formation of the City of Geneva Department of Public Works.

March 14, 1896 - Geneva solicits proposals for the construction of a water works system.

April 15, 1896 - In a Geneva Republican editorial, publisher Charles Mead writes: "It is useless for the Republican to dwell upon the fact that for three years it has ardently supported the erection of a water works system in Geneva. It has been done solely in the interest of public growth and general prosperity, believing and knowing that only progress along the lines of modern improvements is what makes a prosperous town. To attract outside people and capital to a town it must have water works, green lawns, and the general attractiveness of progress." Two days later, the Geneva City Council approves an ordinance dividing special assessments into installments and issuing bonds for the construction of water works system.

April 29, 1896 - The Editor Mead once again raises his mighty pen:

"Not only for fire protection, but as a matter of convenience are water works (an) important consideration. There are but a few really good wells in the City and a good water supply convenient to every home in town would be a matter of inestimable satisfaction. Decreased rates of insurance would follow, lawn sprinkling benefits would be easily secured, and residences, hotels, livery barns and, in fact, all buildings could easily be supplied with all the water convenience desired."

May 11, 1896 - At a special meeting, the City Council consents to the assignment of its water works construction contract with C. A. Weeks to Seckner Contracting.

August 1, 1896 - Mead's advocacy is again apparent as he provides an update on the water works project.

"Work upon the building is nearly completed, and a portion of the machinery is being placed in position. Though, at the foot of the hill, buildings look well, and the 70 foot smoke stack is quite imposing. The foundation for the stand pipe is completed, and the steel for the extension is expected the first of next week. Mr. W. D. Turner, who is a member of a rival firm bidding upon the job, says: 'I have watched the work very closely and I consider it a first class job. I think the foundation for the stand pipe is the best one I have ever seen erected.'"

September 12, 1896 - "The storm was turned on at the water works last Saturday," writes Charles Mead, "and the machinery started for the first time. The deep well pump and the ponderous water power pump worked perfectly when properly adjusted.

November 4, 1896 - The City Council approves an ordinance concerning Geneva water rates.

November 9, 1896 - Another Charles Mead editorial arrives on the scene, reprinted from the Chicago Record: "When the dynamos are started and the electric current switched onto the wires at Geneva on Saturday night the last of the Fox River towns in Kane County will have succumbed to progress and have adopted modern methods of illumination.

"With the exception of the villages of North Aurora and Clintonville all of the towns, from Carpentersville to Aurora including West Dundee, St. Charles, Geneva and Batavia, will now be lighted by electricity and all but St. Charles will have attained to the metropolitan dignity of water works..."

December 9, 1896 - Charles Mead entitles this story the "Enterprise of the Little Town."

"The novel presence of hydrants and bristling poles is due to the influence of men whose interests are centered in Geneva, rather than to those who come so far from their business in Chicago for the quiet and serenity of this semi-country town. Some of the latter had already installed their private water systems. It is considered to be an instance of remarkable enterprise that Geneva should have undertaken improvements that will cost some \$45,000 during the year of such commercial distress. The taxpayer may grumble at first, yet it is probable that the improvement will eventually be a means of increasing property values considerably. There will be added inducements also, for location of manufacturing industries and many new comforts for residents, as well as greater security against fire.

"Geneva's Water and Light Plants" are further described by Charles Mead. "Both the electric and pumping machinery are housed in a neat brick building near the west end of the wagon bridge. The water supply is hoisted to a reservoir by an expensive deep well pump, set several hundred feet in the bowels of the earth. The rest of the equipment consists of two duplex compound pumps, capable of sending 1,250 gallons of water from the reservoir to the standpipe every 24 hours; two dynamos, which can grind out nearly one million candle-power of lightning; two engines of 160 h.p., and the necessary boilers, all of which seems sufficient for Geneva's needs for many years to come..."

February 3, 1897 - "The fire at the glucose factory last Thursday evening was a splendid test for our city fire system and department," writes Charles Mead, "and both did most excellent work. It was the hottest fire Geneva has seen in years, and the entire building was well on fire when the department arrived. The big pump was soon working at a pressure of 130 lbs. and four large streams were thrown with a force and capacity that would soon have deluged an ordinary blaze. Many believe that, only for the work of the city water system, the entire glucose factory and the Howell Company's buildings would have been consumed."

1924 - 1995 Wells #2 through #10 are added to the system.

1955 - Two high service booster pumps are installed at 500 gpm each, which pump from a 50,000 gallon above-ground storage reservoir.

1957 - Construction is completed on a 500,000 gallon elevated tank at the Well #5 site.

1966 - Construction of a high-service booster station and deep well facility is completed. Located at Kaneville and Randall Road, the site also includes a 500,000 gallon underground storage reservoir.

1988 - Manganese green-sand filters are installed at the Kaneville and Randall Road pumping station for the removal of iron and manganese from the shallow well. An additional high service booster pump is installed and the original pumps replaced with a rated capacity of 1,000 gpm.

1994 - Construction is completed on a 500,000 gallon elevated water tank on Kirk Road north of Fabyan Parkway. This project allows for the division of the water system into two pressure zones to better serve the higher elevation customers east of Eastside Drive.

1997 - Construction was completed on a 750,000 gallon elevated water tank at well #3 located on Logan Ave. This tank replaced the 300,000 gallon tank that was built in 1930.

2008 - A new Water Treatment Facility is built at the corner of Peck Road and Keslinger Road. The 8 MGD facility uses Reverse Osmosis Technology to soften the water from 25 grains to 6 grains, virtually eliminates the radium in the water, and is sized to meet the future needs of the residents and businesses of the City of Geneva.

To meet the needs of the new Water Treatment Facility several projects also were completed. Well #11 is completed. Located on Bricher Road east of Peck Road, this shallow well is 168 feet in depth. Well #12 is completed at 300 south Peck Road; this deep well is 1310 feet in depth. Well #13 is completed at 500 north Peck Road; this deep well is 1300 feet in depth. Raw Water Transmission Main is completed to bring water from wells 6, 11, 12, and 13 to the new Water Treatment Facility. Booster pumps at well #5 are replaced. The new pumps are rated at 1,600 gpm each.

Finished water and RO reject sanitary sewer is completed. This project connected the Water Treatment Facility to the existing water and sanitary sewer system. Western Avenue Sanitary Sewer Lift Station improvements are completed to accept the additional flows produced by the Water Treatment Facility.

Total Cost: \$36,000,000.00

ABOUT M.E. SIMPSON CO., INC.

In 1979, M.E. Simpson Co., Inc. was formed to provide "Technical Services" to Municipal and Private Water Utilities in the Midwest in the area of Large Water Meter Evaluation, Testing, and Maintenance. Their purpose was to take advantage of a lack of expertise in this field and to fill this void with qualified people using the best equipment.

The company began operations in Rochester, Indiana and moved the corporate headquarters to Valparaiso, Indiana in 1988. Thirty years later, the company has expanded their services to include Water Distribution System Leak Surveys, Valve Assessment Programs, Fire Hydrant Flow Testing, and a number of Wastewater Services. They currently have eight offices in five states throughout the U.S., providing services to customers across the country and overseas.

M.E. Simpson Co., Inc.'s founder, Marvin E. Simpson, spent the twenty-four years prior to 1979 working within the water works industry for a few major manufacturers of piping, valves, and water meters. In 1989 the Indiana Section of the American Water Works Association honored Marvin with the "Water Wheel Award" for his outstanding service to his profession. In 1995 Marvin was honored as a lifetime Member of the American Water Works Association.

Marvin's belief in service to our Industry and our Country has established M.E. Simpson Co., Inc.'s commitment to community and organizations such as Kiwanis, Abused Women and Children, Mental Health Association, and Boys and Girls Club, as well as local Police and Fire organizations. M.E. Simpson Co., Inc. encourages all of their employees to be actively involved in organizations within their own communities.

M.E. Simpson Co., Inc. is active in Water Works Organizations such as American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation, Rural Water Associations, and American Public Works

Association, as well as local Operator Groups.

M.E. Simpson Co., Inc.'s support of these groups goes beyond membership to truly taking an active role by allowing their employees to fill elected and appointed positions as officers and committee chairpersons. M.E. Simpson Co., Inc. has always taken an active role in education by making presentations at meetings and training seminars. They have presented programs on Large Water Meter Evaluation, Testing, and Maintenance, Water Distribution System Leak Surveys, Water Distribution System Valve Assessment Programs.

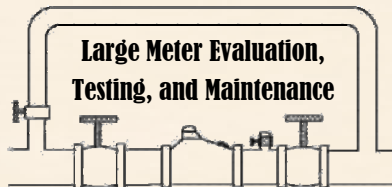
M.E. Simpson Co., Inc. is proud of the work they have performed and the maintenance programs they have developed utilizing the latest technology and meeting the needs of "our customer" the Water Works Industry. They have played an important role in educating utilities about the need for and efficiency of annual maintenance programs; including the development of Polcon Pro-Valve®, Pro-Hydrant®, Pro-Smoke™, Pro-ManHole™, and Pro-Sewer™, Web accessed databases designed to hold and organize valve, hydrant, smoke testing, manhole, and sewer maintenance records. They have moved beyond the competition in flow/pressure recording, computerization and record management.

M.E. Simpson Co., Inc. offers these water and wastewater technical services because many utilities lack the manpower, equipment, and/or expertise to perform what is required to consistently supply not only safe, pure, potable drinking water, but a system that is financially sound and operates to conserve our most precious resource-WATER.

M.E. Simpson Co., Inc.'s primary mission is to provide quality technical and professional services to the Water Works Industry. With this as their mission, M.E. Simpson Co., Inc. provides their services knowing the public has the implicit faith that "the water is always safe to drink".

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*Water Distribution
Leak Survey*

**WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
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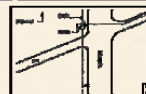
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www.iweasite.org

Some things have changed in
the past century — others endure.



Malcolm Pirnie, Sr. and staff in 1927

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ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MAGGIE CARSON, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER



The mission of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency is to foster a cleaner and healthier environment through authority granted under the state Environmental Protection Act and other state and federal laws and regulations. The Agency is charged with enforcing anti-pollution rules and regulations, inspecting and permitting facilities, including public water supply treatment plants, and promoting environmental stewardship by businesses and individuals.

The late 1960s and early 1970s was an ideal time for expanding pollution control efforts. The public became keenly aware of the pollution problems in this Country on the first Earth Day, observed on April 22, 1970. That celebration was a catalyst for focusing the Nation on environmental problems and possible long-range solutions. In response, the Illinois General Assembly adopted a comprehensive Environmental Protection Act effective July 1, 1970 - the first state legislature in the Nation to do so. The Act set up a triumvirate of State agencies: Regulations would be determined by the Illinois Pollution Control Board, research would be handled by the Institute for Environmental Quality, and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) would function as the regulatory and enforcement arm.

The Agency's core missions remain the implementation and enforcement of comprehensive permit programs, which allow the IEPA to control pollution from municipalities, industries and other sources to protect environmental quality, and enforcement against those that do not comply. This authority extends to the management of programs that ensure all persons that are served by community water supplies receive water that is consistently safe to drink. The program to protect public water supplies began in 1915 under the State Board of Health (later Department of Public Health). In 1979, the Agency received primary enforcement responsibility (primacy) to implement provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974.

The Agency also seeks to attain sustained compliance and promote pollution prevention through adequate operation and maintenance of facilities, as well as timely comprehensive planning for future facilities. Achievement and maintenance of compliance is supported by a response process providing for timely, appropriate follow-up to violations that takes into account the nature and severity of the violation and the facility's overall degree of non-compliance.

The Agency's drinking water support programs include a successful and popular low-interest revolving loan fund that makes state and federal dollars available for drinking water treatment facilities, as well as wastewater facilities. So far, more than 500 loans of more than \$2.3 billion have been made for wastewater facilities and more than 200 loans for more than \$500 million for drinking water treatment, distribution and storage facilities. IEPA also administers federal 319 Program dollars, which makes grants available to local governments and organizations for projects to prevent nonpoint source and runoff prevention projects.

Source water protection is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. IEPA's Source Water Assessment Program helps communities make important decisions about how to protect their drinking water. By working to ensure safe drinking water supplies, the health and economy of the community, as well as the preservation of natural resources, will be greatly improved. In addition, investments in drinking water treatment will be sustained for a longer time period.

The IEPA also conducts a groundwater protection program with a mission of restoring, protecting and enhancing the State's groundwater as a natural and public resource. The program focuses upon uses of the resource and

establishes statewide protection measures directed toward potable water wells. In addition, local governments and citizens are provided an opportunity to perform an important role for groundwater protection in Illinois.

Among the IEPA's recent initiatives is the sampling of several public water supplies across the State to test for a variety of pharmaceuticals. While there is currently no evidence of any imminent human health threat, this is an emerging issue and there is a growing concern about the impact on aquatic life and habitat. In response to these findings, IEPA has launched an initiative, in collaboration with partners in both the private and public sector, to promote environmentally responsible disposal of unwanted and expired medications.

Under a pilot program, IEPA has worked with communities across the State, including county health departments, other local governments and pharmacies, to provide expanded opportunities for collecting or dropping off pharmaceutical and personal care products. On October 1, 2008, IEPA sponsored a "Meds with Water, Not in Water" Summit Conference in which more than 100 representatives from organizations ranging from the pharmaceutical manufacturing and distribution industry, to healthcare providers, law enforcement agencies, drinking water and wastewater treatment agencies, educators and local and state government met to brainstorm on this issue.

A Medication Education Disposal Solutions (MEDS) Action Committee has been formed as a follow-up to the summit to work on these objectives. This ongoing effort to educate citizens about proper disposal of pharmaceuticals is just one example of how the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency is constantly working to protect public water supplies.

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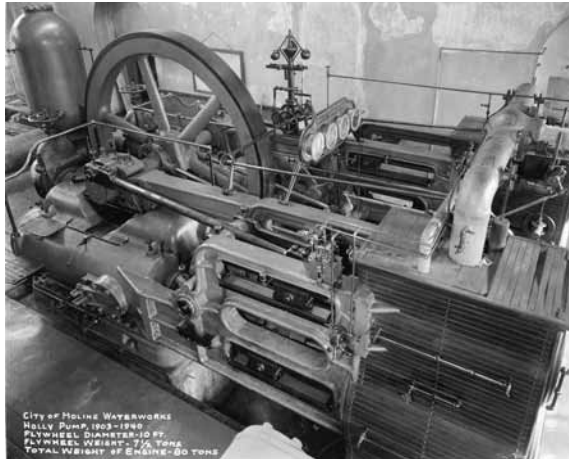
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MOLINE WATER SUPPLY HISTORY



The City of Moline has taken its water supply from the Mississippi River since 1883, when Moline contracted the Davis Brothers to construct and operate a 2 million gallon per day (MGD) capacity pumping station. This steam powered pumping station was constructed at the foot of Bass Street on Sylvan Slough and pumped raw Mississippi river water through a seven mile network of cast iron water mains that were installed by the Davis Brothers. The City took ownership of the pumping station and water system in 1886.



In 1902, the City constructed its first filtration plant (designed by Jewell of NY) immediately adjacent to the steam pumping station. Chlorine disinfection and alum coagulation were subsequently added in an effort to improve treatment operations. However, operational difficulties persisted and typhoid fever epidemics, related to water treatment deficiencies, occurred in 1917 and 1918. As a result of these typhoid epidemics, the City recognized the importance of having competent responsible personnel in control of the City's water system and Mr. A.E. Anderson assumed full-time responsibility for Moline's water supply. Mr. Anderson implemented proper operational controls and routine analytical procedures to achieve water quality goals. He also implemented city-wide metering to reduce water waste and treatment demands associated with the previous flat rate billing system.



The original filtration plant was successfully operated under Mr. Anderson's skillful direction, until the City constructed a new 4 MGD filtration plant designed by Pearse, Greeley and Hansen, at Sylvan Park in 1933. The original 1883 steam powered pump station remained in operation until 1950, at which time a new electrically powered pump station was constructed adjacent to the 1933 filtration plant. At the same time, the plant capacity was increased to 7.5 MGD to support post-WWII City growth, a new raw water intake was constructed and the practice of lime softening was adopted. The plant capacity was increased to 12 MGD in 1960, to meet additional water demand associated with continued expansion of the distribution system.



Moline's plant has operated continuously through major Mississippi River flood events in 1965, 1993, 2001, and 2008. Moline constructed additional plant improvements, such as waste handling facilities, added clearwell capacity and dual media filters, during the last quarter of the 20th century. Most recently, the City, working with Greeley and Hansen LLC, completed a \$21 million plant improvements project in 2005. Key features of the updated plant include Claricone treatment units, multiple pre-treatment modes, SCADA and CCTV systems, 1,000 KW gen-set, use of sodium hypochlorite and numerous other security and operational enhancements. Moline's adaptive reuse of its 1933 water treatment plant has been recognized with an ACEC Merit Award, an IEC Outstanding Engineering Achievement Award and a Historic Preservation Award.

Today, Moline's water supply system consists of more 230 miles of water mains, 2,450 fire hydrants, 17,850 service connections, 3 elevated storage tanks and 2 ground storage tanks, with a total storage capacity of 9.25 MG, in addition to the treatment plant and pumping station. Finished water quality is excellent (e.g. 0.04 NTU, 8.0 ug/L TTHM, 16.8 ug/L HAA and 102 mg/L hardness on an annual average basis). Moline's team of public water supply professionals, which includes 11 IEPA certified operators, remains dedicated to the tradition of providing continuous high quality, economical water and service to the homes and businesses of Moline that was established in response to the waterborne disease outbreaks of many years ago.

THE NORTH PARK PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT, MACHESNEY PARK, ILLINOIS

JOHN J. DONAHUE, GENERAL MANAGER

DENNIS R. LESLIE, GENERAL MANAGER EMERITUS

The North Park Public Water District was chartered on May 5, 1955. Originally developed to protect life and property from fire, many of the people who founded the water district were members of the area's all-volunteer fire department.

Now, some 54 years later the District is the primary water service provider to the Villages of Machesney Park and Roscoe encompassing approximately 27 square miles. It also has three emergency water interconnects with the City of Loves Park and provides wholesale water to them on demand. Today the District serves more than 12,000 customers with a population estimated at more than 30,000. The District has a capacity of more than 18.1 million with an average of 3.4 million gallons of safe drinking water per day through four wells and nine booster pumping stations. Six elevated water storage tanks also support the distribution system with a capacity of 2.7 million gallons of water.

The District operates under a seven member Board of Trustees appointed by the Winnebago County Board Chairman. The Board of Trustees elects a Chairman and Vice-Chairman each year from its members. The Board of Trustees serves as the policy-making body of the District and performs such functions as passing ordinances and resolutions, approving the annual budget for expenditures and establishing the policies for the District.

Excellent water quality and customer service along with reliability and professionalism are the hallmarks of the North Park Public Water District staff and Board of Trustees.



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Greeley and Hansen has been a leader in developing innovative engineering solutions to water and wastewater challenges since 1914. The firm has continually contributed to the growth and advancement of the water industry by helping large and small metropolitan communities develop and protect safe drinking water supplies for their residents.

From designing an innovative, landmark storage tank in the heart of the City of Highland Park, Illinois and a lakefront water filtration plant in Kenilworth, Illinois in the 1920s to upgrading a Mississippi River water treatment plant adjacent to downtown Moline, Illinois in 2004, Greeley and Hansen collaborates with its client partners in public and private utilities to create better urban environments.

The firm's commitment to the water industry is also reflected through its strong tradition of support and involvement in industry organizations, including AWWA. Greeley and Hansen professionals have served the AWWA in many leadership roles, from our founder Samuel Greeley's participation in various technical committees in the early 1900s to our current CEO, Andy Richardson, who served as AWWA President from 2005-2006.



We congratulate the ISAWWA for being a trusted resource to the water industry for a century.



Water Treatment Plant, City of Moline, IL



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