

The Florida Flow

Volume 4, Issue 2 July 2007

Florida Water Quality Association

UPCOMING EVENTS

FWQA Fall Educational Sessions

Friday November 2, 2007

Howard Johnson's Executive Center (I-4 and US 98)
3311 US Highway 98 North
Lakeland, FL 33805

WQA Aquatech USA 2008

Conference Dates: March 25-29, 2008
Mandalay Bay Convention Center
Las Vegas, NV

FWQA Annual Convention

June 12,13 and 14, 2008

Caribe Royale Resort
Orlando, Florida

FWQA Board Meeting Schedule

Friday August 17, 2007 10:30 am

Lakeland Yacht Club

Lake Hollingsworth Drive
Lakeland, Florida 33803

Minutes of any board meeting are available upon request
All FWQA members are welcome at Board Meetings.

President's Message – Cindy Gresham

As I begin my year as President of FWQA I must first thank Ted Dyer for the great job he's done over the last **two years**. Yes, two years of dedication to an organization that all of us in the water treatment industry should value as much as he has. This organization allows all of us to own/operate/represent our own companies with little regulation, so let us regulate ourselves so an outside entity doesn't have to step in.

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the 2007-2008 Board of Directors:

Cindy Gresham with Thermax - President

Dan Story with Grundfos (Manufacturer) – Vice President

Matt Dierolf with Gerry's Culligan (Dealer) – Secretary

Doug Haring with Atlantic Filter Corporation (OEM) – Treasurer

Sandy Eaton with Aqua Wholesale, Inc (OEM) – One Year Director

Chuck Fitzgerald with Ashberry Water Conditioning (OEM/Dealer) – One Year Director

Ray Gregory with Affordable Conditioners, Inc. (Dealer) – One Year Director

Denny Mahle with Water Treatment Warehouse (OEM) – One Year Director

Ted Dyer with Dyco Water Systems (Dealer) – Immediate Past President

I think we have a great mix of representatives that encompass the whole spectrum of members; 25% representation from manufacturers and 37.5% representation from both dealers and OEM's.

The next Florida Flow will have our 2008 year's convention date set, along with the location, to give you seven months to plan your trip. Without your active support, this organization will not flourish and its maximum potential will never be met, so I thank all of you in advance for your presence and support at all of our functions this year.

Let's start this new fiscal year with a reminder of **our** FWQA's mission:

“The mission of the Florida Water Quality Association is to promote increased use of industry products and services, to foster and maintain the professional competency of water treatment professionals, and work with governments, other organizations and the public on issues affecting water quality.”

Remember, if all seems quiet in our industry statewide, we are doing our job.

WQA Golf Tournament hosted by FWQA

March days, known for their winds, stayed true to form for the FWQA sponsored Golf Tournament held on March 26, 2007 at Eagle Creek Golf Club. Over 50 players teamed up for a day of fun and fellowship. A big thanks to Dan Story and Doug Haring who put together the tournament. Eighteen holes of golf with a luncheon and reception after golf where prizes were awarded. Congratulations to all of the players. FWQA was also a winner with the tournament raising almost \$5,000.

FWQA BOOTH AT WQA

Hopefully you were able to attend the WQA convention in Orlando in March. If you stopped by the FWQA booth you found warm reception and an opportunity to put around a little. Our own FWQA putting green drew attention from trade show attendees and gave us the opportunity to spread the word about our mission and invite new members aboard. Many board members and FWQA members helped to man the booth and promote our drawing for a new set of TaylorMade golf clubs. It was a lot of fun and when the drawing was held at the WQA booth and the winner announced... to our amazement it was one of our own FWQA members and a past president – Rusty Schoenthaler!!!

AND LOOKING TOWARD 2008-FWQA CONVENTION AND TRADE SHOW

Convention committee members are busy preparing for a grandiose event, be sure to watch for updates on the 2008 Convention and Trade Show to be held in Orlando, at the Caribe Royale June 13 and 14, 2008. Make it fun for the whole family by spending the weekend in Orlando. Spend a day walking the exhibit, seeing new product and making new contacts, take another day to work on earning your continuing education credits towards your WQA Certifications and Water Well License by attending seminars. Then spend the rest of your weekend relaxing with family by the pool or by visiting one of the many theme parks in the Orlando area. Hope to see you pool side on Sunday!

If you have any suggestions for educational seminars, other informative topics, or entertainment please don't hesitate to contact Sandy Eaton at awi2001@verizon.net.

Consumer Reports features water filters in their May 2007 issue

Water filters feature heavily in the May 2007 issue of Consumer Reports magazine.

The edition rates various point-of-use models, explains how to choose filters and the differences in equipment, and also includes information to help consumers understand their local Consumer Confidence Report.

According to an April 12 press release by the organization, "Taste is not the only thing water filters can improve upon — an effective water filter can remove or reduce contaminants and impurities such as lead, chlorine, and parasites' cysts."

The issue rates 27 water filters — including everything from carafes to systems for the entire house. All were tested for lead and chloroform removal, flow rate, clogging, and bad- taste removal.

Models featured in the report include products manufactured by Aqua Pure, Brita, Culligan, EcoWater, e-Spring, Everpure, GE, Lotus, Omni, Procter & Gamble, Shaklee, and Whirlpool.

The article says the challenge for consumers is to identify which contaminants are present in their water and find the right filter to remove them. "All water systems in the United States are required by the US

Environmental Protection Agency to publish a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for their customers. While deciphering CCRs can be cumbersome, these reports can provide crucial information about water quality. For help understanding how to read a CCR, the magazine directs consumers to the feature "Deciphering your water report: Can you have confidence in the water you drink at home?"

Consumer Reports notes that consumers shouldn't automatically reach for bottled water, often advertised as a "pure" and "natural" alternative to tap water. While generally safe, bottled water is subject to less government oversight than tap water.

The article also includes information on How to Choose filters, as well as a breakdown of Water Filter Types.

Visit the online article, "Water Filters: Simple, effective options."

New WHO document touts point-of-use technology

The World Health Organization (WHO) has published a new document highlighting point-of-use (POU) technology as a key weapon in the fight against waterborne disease.

"A growing body of research has confirmed the key role that point-of-use water quality interventions can play in reducing diarrheal disease in a cost-effective manner," according to the World Health Organization.

Combating Waterborne Disease at the Household Level makes the case for managing water quality in the home, describes the WHO Network advocating for international household water treatment, provides a brief overview of low-cost technologies, and outlines anticipated implementation challenges.

"WHO estimates that 94 percent of diarrheal cases are preventable through modifications to the environment, including interventions to increase the availability of clean water, and to improve sanitation and hygiene," according to the report.

It continues: "A more recent (2006) Cochrane review of randomized controlled trials confirmed the key role that point-of-use water quality interventions could play in reducing diarrhea episodes, reporting a reduction in diarrheal disease morbidity by roughly half, on average, with some studies resulting in disease reductions of 70 percent or more."

The report also includes information from a 2006 report by the US Agency for International Development, including: "Recent evidence suggests that point-of-use water quality improvements alone result in a one-third or greater reduction in diarrheal disease morbidity."

Combating Waterborne Disease at the Household Level is available for download in the Household Water section of the WHO Web site.

South Florida Water Management District adopts regional water availability rule

- *New rule to limit dependence on the Everglades system for water supply in Florida's southeastern coastal counties.*

WEST PALM BEACH, FL, Feb. 16, 2007 -- The Governing Board of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) has authorized the adoption of a rule that would limit water supply demands from the Everglades and Loxahatchee River Watershed over levels that existed prior to April 2006. The rule would affect water suppliers in urban areas along the District's lower east coast, including Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

During the dry season, Lower East Coast water suppliers currently depend on an estimated 500 million gallons of water per day from the Everglades to sustain their primary drinking water source, the Biscayne

Aquifer. In turn, low dry season water levels have disturbed the Everglades ecosystem, and the State of Florida has committed billions of dollars to reversing these impacts by restoring natural flows and levels.

Over the past six years since the state and federal governments approved the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), the SFWMD has imposed limitations on permits for Everglades water to address environmental concerns on the assumption that CERP would be implemented as scheduled.

In October 2004, acknowledging early delays, the SFWMD announced Acceler8, a far-reaching initiative to expedite the funding, design and construction of a series of critical Everglades restoration projects that will restore 100,000 acres of wetlands, expand water treatment areas, and provide 428,000 acre-feet of additional water storage a decade ahead of schedule.

Due to unprecedented growth and ongoing delays in federal funding for Everglades restoration, however, the District is now compelled to impose stricter limitations on the use of Everglades water if it is to protect this natural resource.

As a result of today's rule, cities needing additional water supplies will be required to seek sources that are not dependent upon the Everglades for recharge. These alternative water supply solutions include recycling water, using reclaimed water to recharge the Biscayne Aquifer, or drawing water from the deeper Floridan Aquifer, which also would require treatment before being deemed safe to drink.

"This is a big win for the environment and a bold action by our Governing Board amid apprehensions from several local governments and utilities," said SFWMD Governing Board Chairman Kevin McCarty. "Our water resources are not unlimited; and this rule will ensure that local governments manage growth more responsibly, promote sensible water conservation, and preserve our water resources for future generations to use and enjoy."

"Mike Collins, my colleague on the South Florida Water Management District's Governing Board, has been the leading advocate for the adoption of this rule, and he should be commended for his leadership," he added.

A key provision of the rule is that existing consumptive water use permits will not be affected. The rule only will apply when existing permits are scheduled to expire, requiring renewal by the District. The rule also provides a "grace" period during which temporary increases in dependence on Everglades water will be allowed while alternative supplies are being developed. This will prevent immediate shortfalls in water necessary to continue meeting public drinking water needs as concrete steps are taken by water suppliers to implement other sources.

"The regional water availability rule is essential for protecting the water left in the Everglades for restoration," added SFWMD Executive Director Carol Ann Wehle. "It represents a strong and very clear policy statement from our board that the South Florida Water Management District will protect water for the environment."

"This rule is an important first step to ensuring the water needed to restore the environment is reserved," said David Anderson, Executive Director of Audubon of Florida.

Several state and federal laws regarding implementation of CERP require the SFWMD to protect water necessary for the restoration of the Everglades.

In April 2006, the SFWMD governing board authorized District staff to initiate the development of a rule to limit increased reliance on the Everglades system and dependent groundwater as "sources of limited availability." The District subsequently held five rounds of workshops and issued five rule drafts in response to comments from stakeholders, prior to developing and publishing today's final draft. Rule adoption could be prevented if a legal challenge is filed against it.

The South Florida Water Management District (www.sfwmd.gov) is a regional, governmental agency that oversees the water resources in the southern half of the state -- 16 counties from Orlando to the Keys. It is the oldest and largest of the state's five water management districts. The agency mission is to manage and protect water resources of the region by balancing and improving water quality, flood control, natural systems and water supply. A key initiative is cleanup and restoration of the Everglades.

Source: Waterworld February 2007

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Water Usage Facts

1. Humans use more and more water each year.
2. Americans use five times the amount of water that Europeans use.
3. Humans daily use about 190 litres (50 gallons) of water.
4. A person pays about 25 cents for water use on a daily basis.
5. Two thirds of the water used in a home is used in the bathroom.
6. To flush a toilet we use 7.5 to 26.5 litres (2 to 7 gallons) of water.
7. In a five-minute shower we use 95 to 190 litres (25 to 50 gallons) of water.
8. To brush your teeth you use 7.5 litres (2 gallons) of water.
9. For an automatic dishwasher 35 to 45 litres (9 to 12 gallons) of water is used.
10. Saving a bottle of cold water in the fridge is better than taking it from the tap, because it saves time and water.
11. While brushing your teeth, instead of leaving the tap running, you should fill up a glass to rinse your mouth.
12. Baths use less water than a typical shower. Soaking in a partially filled tub will use less water than a short shower.
13. The average person spends less than 1 % of his or her total personal expenditure dollars for water, wastewater, and water disposal services.
14. Less than 1% of the water treated by public water systems is used for drinking and cooking.
15. Bottled water can be up to 1000 times more expensive than tap water and it may not be as safe.
16. Today, at least 400 million people live in regions with severe water shortages.

Source: LennTech Industries B.V.

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Report: Tainted drinking water at 23 military bases

WASHINGTON — In response to a push by the US House Energy and Commerce's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, the US Department of Health and Human Services' Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) recently released a list of 23 military bases with contaminated groundwater, according to a June 18 *Marine Corps Times* article.

The subcommittee is examining the extensive drinking water contamination at the Marines' Camp Lejeune, NC.

The agency, which acts as an adviser and has no regulatory power, compiled detailed reports on the history of the base contaminations and offered recommendations for dealing with the sites, such as strategies for monitoring contamination and informing the public and affected residents, the article said.

Doris Bradshaw, board chair for the Military Toxics Project, an environmental watchdog group based in Lewiston, ME, said in the article that groundwater contamination at or near military bases is more widespread still, surpassing the ATSDR list of 23.

ATSDR's list of 23 bases includes Air Force and Army installations, as well as Lejeune and Marine Corps Logistics Base at Barstow, CA, which reported trichloroethylene (TCE) groundwater contamination above the federal maximum contaminant level of 5 parts per billion (ppb) at 25 ppb, according to the article.

Source: Water Tech Online.com June 2007

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Resin Sterilization--Effective methods for cleaning biologically fouled resin

- By Frank DeSilva

Ion exchange resin beds are often an attractive growth medium for biological organisms, such as bacteria, mold and algae. In some cases, these growths can build up in the resin bed and physically foul the resin. In most cases, however, the concern is that these organisms will contaminate the effluent water leaving the ion exchange system.

Microbes feed on the traces of organic matter, nitrates and ammonia that are absorbed and concentrated by ion exchange beads. Therefore, ion exchange units that run for long periods of time between regenerations can support microbial growth. Conversely, when ion exchange resins are idle for long periods of time (months or years), they can become sources of microbial growth. Both of these situations can cause microbial counts in the effluent of an ion exchanger to be higher than the influent.

Normal regeneration of demineralizer resins with acid or caustic subjects the resin to pH extremes, which can act as a sanitization step. Regeneration with salt brine, however, does little or nothing to reduce bacteria. There are many approaches to sterilizing ion exchange resin. Steam (or hot water) sterilization remains one of the most effective methods, and the process leaves little or no residual in the resin after treatment. When using this method, make sure equipment is designed to tolerate temperatures close to that of boiling water. Resins are generally tolerant of boiling water temperatures, at least for the relatively short time they are exposed during a sterilization procedure.

Potable water supplies generally contain chlorine or chloramine, which is added as a disinfectant. If there is a chlorine residual left in the feedwater to the ion exchange system, biological fouling is seldom a problem; however, long-term exposure to strong oxidants (such as chlorine) is known to degrade ion exchange resin. Therefore, the majority of users dechlorinate the feedwater supply to the ion exchange system.

Bleach

Sterilization with bleach (or with other chemicals that release chlorine as the active oxidant) is an inexpensive method to kill most biological foulants. The degree of risk to most ion exchange resins associated with short-term exposure to chlorine is minimal. One-hour exposure to high concentrations of bleach does not severely degrade ion exchange resins; although, some damage occurs. Short exposures to concentrations of 50 to 100 ppm do not measurably harm ion exchange resins and generally do a good job sterilizing the resin.

The steps below outline the proper use of bleach to sterilize resin.

1. Backwash the resin column in a normal manner. If the resin is cation type used in the hydrogen form, brine treat the bed with 10% NaCl at 10 lb/cu ft to remove any reactive substances from the bed. Check the effluent pH prior to adding any bleach. The pH must be greater than 6.5 to prevent possible chlorine fumes

from forming. For salt regenerated exchangers, it is not necessary but may be helpful to regenerate first, in order to purge any buildup of suspended solids.

2. Next, add sufficient sodium hypochlorite (common bleach available at 5% concentration) to the brine solution to yield a 50 to 100 ppm free chlorine level in the entire solution. In cases of extreme contamination, bleach concentrations of up to 500 ppm may be used without significant risk of resin damage.

3. For a typical regeneration using 10 lb/cu ft salt dose, a 1/2 cup (4 oz) of household bleach is sufficient—or 2 oz if industrial strength (10 to 15%) bleach is used. Bleach may be added directly to the brine tank and drawn or pumped through the exchanger as part of the normal brine injection step of regeneration.

4. An alternative method is to interrupt the regeneration toward the end of the brine injection step; open the manway; add the bleach directly to the water/brine in the vessel; stir the solution and the resin (air mix or paddle) to get a uniform mixture; and then slowly draw the solution through the bed, stopping just a few inches from the top of the bed.

5. For complete sterilization, the bleach should remain in contact with the resin for at least one hour. Contact times of up to eight hours may be beneficial as well. Longer contact times probably do not improve sterilization results. Warming and recirculating the solution, and periodic agitation of the bed by air or paddle will improve results.

6. Finally, the resin should be rinsed free of the solution using minimum 75 gal of water per cubic foot of resin, to remove any disinfection byproducts that may have formed prior to return to service. If the unit is not placed in service immediately following sterilization, it should be prerinsed with minimum 15 gal per cubic foot of final rinse water just before it is placed back into service.

Hydrogen Peroxide

Hydrogen peroxide can also be used to sterilize resin. By itself, hydrogen peroxide does not damage ion exchange resins, even at concentrations approaching 10%. The presence of iron fouling (or other metals), however, causes hydrogen peroxide to decompose. The decomposition is exothermic and occurs more rapidly when temperatures are elevated. This can result in a runaway reaction where the temperature approaches boiling and/or reaches explosive composition.

I strongly urge caution when using hydrogen peroxide. Keep concentrations at or below 1%. Make sure tanks are vented. Do not leave tanks unattended when using hydrogen peroxide solutions. Do not leave peroxide in contact with resin for longer than one hour. If resin is iron fouled, treatment to remove the iron should be performed before using hydrogen peroxide.

The steps below outline the proper use of hydrogen peroxide to sterilize resin.

1. Backwash the resin column in a normal manner. If the resin is cation type used in the hydrogen form, brine treat the bed with 10% NaCl at 10 lbs/cu ft to remove any reactive substances from the bed, and verify pH is above 6.5 before proceeding. For salt regenerated exchangers, it is not necessary but may be helpful to regenerate first, to purge any buildup of suspended solids.

2. Next, add sufficient hydrogen peroxide to make up a solution volume of 0.25% H₂O₂ equal to the resin volume. In cases of extreme contamination, hydrogen peroxide concentrations up to 1% may be used without significant risk of resin damage. Be sure to completely vent the tank holding the resin. Hydrogen peroxide decomposes back into oxygen gas, which can significantly raise the pressure inside a closed tank.

3. Pass the solution slowly through the resin so that it takes at least 30 minutes to introduce all the solution. When all of the solution has been introduced but is still covering the resin bed, stop the drain and allow the resin to soak in the solution for a minimum of one hour.

4. For complete sterilization, the hydrogen peroxide should remain in contact with the resin for at least one hour. Contact times of up to eight hours may be beneficial. Longer contact times probably do not improve sterilization results. Recirculating the solution during this time will improve results. Periodic agitation of the bed by air or paddle will also help.

5. Finally, the resin should be rinsed free of the solution using minimum 75 gal of water per cubic foot of resin, to remove any disinfection byproducts that may have formed prior to return to service. If the unit is not placed in service immediately following sterilization, it should be prerinsed with minimum 15 gal per cubic foot of final rinse water just before it is placed back into service.

Other Oxidants

Other oxidants that are sometimes used to sterilize resin beds include ozone, potassium permanganate, iodine and a host of chlorine-like oxidants (such as 1, 3-dichloro-5 and 5-dimethylhydantion). By and large, these are all effective and relatively safe; however, the plastic and rubber materials that are commonly used in ion exchange systems may not be impervious to oxidation. Ozone in particular will rapidly degrade some plastic materials. Another consideration is the possibility that there may be other foulants on the resin that act as catalysts, increasing the rate of oxidation.

There are a number of commercially available organic biocides that are that are very effective. Some of these can organically foul the resin. It is generally better not to add an unknown chemical to an ion exchange resin without verifying its effectiveness and harmlessness.

After cleaning for biological fouling, it is usually necessary to physically clean with a vigorous backwash, possibly assisted by air agitation, and then to regenerate the resin. This ensures that any residual cleaner is removed from the resin, and that any dead organisms are flushed out of the resin bed.

Source: *Water Quality Products* March 2006 Volume: 11 Number: 3
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Industry enjoys another successful WQA Aquatech USA show

Lisle, Illinois USA —The Water Quality Association (WQA) and Amsterdam RAI welcomed the industry's growing support of WQA Aquatech USA, following a successful show March 27-31, 2007, in Orlando, Florida.

The annual conference and trade show garnered positive reactions from attendees and exhibitors alike, indicating WQA Aquatech USA continues to gain momentum. 2007 marks the third year of the WQA and Amsterdam RAI partnership, and both organizations said they were encouraged to see the event continue to flourish.

In addition to increased exhibitor participation, added booth spaces, and multiple networking and business opportunities, attendees enjoyed varied educational options. Sessions ranged from expert-led discussions on the trade show floor, to hands-on equipment training, and detailed courses covering all aspects of water treatment.

For the first time, the show expanded educational opportunities through Saturday, with a full program geared toward dealer education. Attendees could attend "WQA Business Training: Tools to Run and Grow a Water Treatment Business," or "Hands-On Product Training." Both options were well-received by participants. Business training addressed topics from tax tips and cash flow strategies to structuring interviews, business planning, marketing, and developing customer loyalty. Hands-on training allowed attendees to work with varied product lines, and learn how to operate, service, maintain, and install different equipment.

"The Saturday education was fantastic," said Larry Cuning, CWS-VI, CI, of Missouri-based CVB Inc., dba Water Doctor. "If I had realized how beneficial this all would have been, I would have brought my entire team from Kansas City. I think that those manufacturers and dealers who were not in Orlando, truly missed out on an opportunity," he added.

“Along with the trade show, the expanded educational sessions definitely drove the opportunity for many dealers to strengthen their technical and marketing skills,” said Sam Karge, WQA Convention Task Force Chair and Global Director of Marketing & Sales for GE Water & Process Technologies.

Education is a major component of WQA Aquatech USA. In addition to sessions presented by WQA experts, 2007 educational contributors included the International Bottled Water Association, International Ultraviolet Association, and the International Water Conference. In addition, three groups co-located their own training sessions in conjunction with WQA Aquatech USA this year: the American Filtration & Separations Society, Association of Water Technologies, and the International Ozone Association.

Attendance was high at the five-day conference and exhibition. This year, close to 5,000 attendees were on-hand. In addition, the 2007 trade show was up 18 percent over last year’s participation, with 345 businesses exhibiting, including 83 new companies. Total booth space also increased by 14 percent for the year.

“We saw another trade show record this year, bringing together large numbers of high-quality dealers, manufacturers, and consultants,” said Karge.

“We are on track with our strategies to expand the show,” said WQA Executive Director Peter J. Censky. “Our attendance target is the water expert who’s involved with residential, commercial, and industrial treatment and service,” he said.

Don't miss upcoming shows in Las Vegas and Amsterdam

Next year’s WQA Aquatech USA is March 25-29, 2008, at the Mandalay Bay Convention Center in Las Vegas, Nevada. See www.wqa-aquatech.com or www.wqa.org for more information. Aquatech Amsterdam 2008 and the WQA Pavilion is September 30 - October 3, 2008, in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

WATER.....

"Water is the only substance on earth that is naturally present in three different forms - as a liquid, a solid (ice) and as a gas (water vapor)."

Author unknown

"Water is life's matter and matrix, mother and medium. There is no life without water."

Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Hungarian biochemist and Nobel Prize Winner for Medicine.

"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."

W.H. Auden

"The noblest of the elements is water"

Pindar, 476 B.C.

<http://www.gmd4.org/quotes.html>

A physicist, biologist and a chemist were going to the ocean for the first time.

The physicist saw the ocean and was fascinated by the waves. He said he wanted to do some research on the fluid dynamics of the waves and walked into the ocean. Obviously he was drowned and never returned.

The biologist said he wanted to do research on the flora and fauna inside the ocean and walked inside the ocean. He too, never returned.

The chemist waited for a long time and afterwards, wrote the observation, "The physicist and the biologist are soluble in ocean water".

2007 WQA Hall of Fame- One of FWQA's members!

Congratulations to **James W. Wakem** CWS VI CI CSR of Atlantic Filter Corporation for being the 2007 WQA Hall of Fame Award recipient, the highest honor bestowed upon a WQA member. The recipient is recognized for his or her lifetime dedication and service to the water quality improvement industry and association.

Way to go Jamie!

Welcome to our new FWQA Members

All Florida Water

2329 NW 30th Place
Pompano Beach, FL 33069
954-974-2125
Fax 954-974-5038
www.allforidawater.com

Andy' Pump Service & Well Drilling

450 S. E. 138th Ave.
Old Town, FL 34680
James "Andy" Lee
352-498-3038

Clear Water Treatment

P O Box 151223
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GE Money

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Pure Water Treatment

1260 Hand Ave.
Ormond Beach, FL 32174-3104
William E. Dooley, Jr.
386/677-5717
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Redland Supply

24852 S. W. 177 Ave.
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Water Vendors by Us

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770/642-7023
Fax 770/642-7023
www.watervendorsbyus.com

Williams Water Conditioning Inc.

7724 Calabash Lane
New Port Richey, FL 34653
David Williams
727-784-2727
www.williamswater.com

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FWQA Committees

It's that time of year again when FWQA committees are set up for the year. There is always an opportunity for your participation. Please consider a committee membership it's a great way to network and to learn more about the industry. If you are interested in serving contact Suzanne Trueblood at 863-644-6622 or 863-698-0611 or FLWQA@aol.com, or any Board member and let them know the committee you want to join.

Convention- Chairman, Sandy Eaton & Ray Gregory
Golf Tournament – Chairman, Rusty Schoenthaler
Public Relations – Chairman, Denny Mahle
Government Affairs – Chairman, Donn Davis

Membership- Chairman, Todd Mosteller
Education – Chairman, Doug Haring & John Bazel
Florida Committee on Water Quality – Chairman, Alan Sayler