

## Request for Proposals to Host HRWM 2011

This is the Request for Proposals (RFP) to host the next Health Related Water Microbiology HRWM symposium in your country.

Since its founding in 1977, the HRWM group has provided a unique, successful, educational and networking opportunity for scientists to learn from their peers and other leaders in the HRWM area from around the world. It provides the forum to meet.

The key benefit in attending HRWM symposia is to synchronize international and national activities occurring world wide, mentor young developing scientists, form collaborations with scientists around the globe allowing projects to be formed which utilise a range of skills and produce outputs of a much broader basis and hopefully usefulness to their end-users.

Countries that have hosted (or will host) HRWM have been:

Year	Host City
1982	Pretoria
1984	Bilthoven
1986	Rio de Janeiro
1988	Brighton
1990	Tübingen
1992	Washington DC
1994	Budapest
1996	Mallorca
1998	Vancouver
2000	Paris
2002	Melbourne
2003	Capetown
2005	Swansea
2007	Tokyo
2009	City of Naxos, Greece

Please submit the following to Marion: Marion.Savill@esr.cri.nz:

1. Power Point Presentation (4-5 slides) for publication on the web covering:

- Summary
- Date: 2011 (Dates to fit into IWA plan or others so as not to conflict with other meetings)
- Venue: University, Centre for Education, or Convention Centre which can accommodate the rooming requirements, 2 slides.

## Highlights

Call for Abstracts HRWM WaterMicro07 Japan!

Quantitative Microbiological Risk Assessment Workshop Japan

Updates on HWRM and IWA

Waterborne Disease Update

Celebrating 100 Years of Disinfection

## Call for Abstracts HRWM WaterMicro07 Japan!

Abstracts are now being called for the Micro 07 poster sessions. The deadline is July 31, 2007.

Abstracts (not exceeding 1000 words, excluding the title and author information) should explicitly mention the objectives, methods, new results, conclusions, and significance of the work. Final papers for both oral and poster presentations must be handed in by August 31, 2007 for review and consideration for publication in a special issue of Water Science and Technology.

Please visit <http://watermicro2007.jp/> for more details.





## Updates on IWA

### Event Deadlines

The following section displays details of deadlines for the submission of papers and abstracts for forthcoming IWA conferences and events.

- \* 15 June 2007 - Submission of full papers Reclamation & Reuse 2007 - Antwerp, Belgium 09-Oct-07 - 12-Oct-07
- \* 30 April 2007 - Submission of abstracts Small Decentralised Systems 2008 Coimbatore, India 06-Feb-08 - 09-Feb-08
- \* 30 June 2007 - Submission of revised full papers AutMoNet2007 - Gent, Belgium 05-Sept-07 - 07-Sept-07
- \* 30 June 2007 - Submission of full papers Leading Edge Strategic Asset Management - Lisbon, Portugal 17-Oct-07 - 19-Oct-07
- \* 9 July 2007 - Submission of full papers

**IWA DipCon 2007- Belo Horizonte, Brazil**  
**26 Aug 07 to 31 Aug 07**

### Forthcoming events

The next five upcoming IWA events include:

- \* Micropol & Ecohazard - Frankfurt Main, Germany 17-Jun-07 - 20-Jun-07
- \* Moving Forward Wastewater Biosolids Sustainability - Moncton, Canada 24-Jun-07 - 27-Jun-07
- \* Novatech 2007 - Lyon, France 25-Jun-07 - 28-Jun-07
- \* Particle Separation 2007 - Toulouse, France 09-Jul-07 - 12-Jul-07
- \* World Water Week - Stockholm, Sweden 12-Aug-07 - 18-Aug-07

More details can be found on the IWA website:  
[www.iwa-microbiology.org](http://www.iwa-microbiology.org)

## Updates on HRWM

### Call for Norminations for Chair

Nominations are being asked now for the position of Chair of the Health Related Water Microbiological subgroup of IWA. This position is for a period of four years from 2009 - 2013.

Please send your nominations to Marion Savill at [marion.savill@esr.cri.nz](mailto:marion.savill@esr.cri.nz) by July 30 2007.

Voting will take place at Greece WaterMicro 2009.

## Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment Workshop Japan

Center for Advancing Microbial Risk Assessment (CAMRA), a research center co-directed by Prof. Joan B. Rose (Michigan State University) and Prof. Charles N. Haas (Drexel University), is pleased to announce that a one-day workshop entitled "Introduction to Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA)" is going to be held on September 9th, one day before the HRWM symposium, at University of Tokyo.

The goal of this workshop is to introduce researchers involved in infectious disease and environmental transmission of pathogens to Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA) framework. Lectures on QMRA frameworks, dose-response analysis, exposure analysis and risk characterization, as well as simple computation exercises using Excel will be given.

Pre-registration is required due to the limited space.

Link to the details will be posted in the symposium website  
<http://watermicro2007.jp/> soon.



## Celebrating 100 Years of Disinfection

A special session to be proposed by Dr. Charles Haas and Dr. Joan Rose at the Vienna IWA in honor of Dr. Harriet Chick.

Harriette Chick was instrumental in examining disinfection in the public health and water field. Chick's paper was published in 1908. Therefore, this would be 100 years - A century of disinfection.

In 1905 Harriette Chick was the first woman appointed to the staff of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in London. In 1906 she began to study disinfectants - Establishing the Chick-Martin Test in 1908. Her work on the death rates of bacteria had philosophic as well as scientific implications. Her fame was made as a nutritionist. At the Lister Institute she began to study vitamins and became Secretary to the Accessory Food Factors (Vitamines) Committee in 1919. She was sent to Vienna after World War One to lead a team investigating rickets in children. Harriette Chick demonstrated that both cod liver oil and sunlight protected against, or cured, the disease; she was made a Dame of the British Empire in 1944.

## Waterborne Disease Update

Congress finds the following::

- (1) The Centers for Disease Control estimates that there are 7,100,000 cases of mild to moderate, and 560,000 cases of moderate to severe, infectious waterborne disease in the United States each year.
- (2) Inadequately treated sewage is filled with bacteria, viruses, parasites, and worms that make people sick.
- (3) People who ingest or inhale inadequately treated sewage can contract gastroenteritis, hepatitis, giardiasis, cryptosporidiosis, dysentery, and other gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases.
- (4) Between 1,800,000 and 3,500,000 Americans become sick every year just from swimming in waters contaminated by sewer overflows.
- (5) The loss of swimming opportunities (beach closings) due to pathogen contamination is valued at \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 annually in the United States.
- (6) Economic losses due to swimming-related illnesses are estimated at \$28,000,000,000 annually.
- (7) Many sewer systems do not routinely monitor to detect sewer overflows or report those that do occur to environmental or public health agencies.
- (8) Better monitoring, reporting, and public notification of sewer overflows would save millions of Americans from getting sick every year.
- (9) Public health authorities are not routinely notified of sewer overflows that threaten public health.

## Harriette Chick 1875 - 1977



Reference taken from:

<http://www.mdx.ac.uk/WWW/STUDY/ymew.htm>

## A Biography...

Harriette Chick was born on 1 May, 1875 at 5 Newman Street. Harriette probably went to the Gower Street School, with Charlotte and then, in 1886, to Notting Hill High School. She is shown as a daughter, "scholar" aged 16 in 1891, when Charlotte Mew was staying. Before starting at University College, London, Harriette passed the Junior Oxford Exam and the Senior Cambridge Exam. In June 1892 she passed the London Matriculation Exam. She was at Bedford College from 1893. Her association with Bedford College continued until 1896. In Intermediate Science in 1894, she achieved Honours, coming first in First Class in Botany. She started paying fees for University College courses in 1894-1895. Her primary subjects, being: 1894-1895: Botany (awarded Advanced Class Prize) - 1895-1896: Chemistry and Botany (awarded Gold Medal in botany and obtained marks qualifying for a prize in organic chemistry) - B.Sc 1896 "B.Sc. 1896: III., IV., V.: Hons. alone in Second Class, Botany" - 1896-1897: Advanced Chemistry. She then "turned her attention to bacteriology". 1897-1898: No studies at University College shown. 1898-1899: Bacteriology. 1899-1900: Science Research Scholarsip.