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**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERING
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SANITATION NEWSLETTER**

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Illinois Rulemaking Process

Law basically exists in 4 forms: constitutional law, statutory law, administrative law and case law.

Constitutional law creates broad guidelines.

Legislation creates specific restrictions, authorities and programs.

Administrative law adds the detail often necessary to implement statutory law. If these 3 categories of law do not sufficiently address all the variables, case law evolves. In 1975, the Illinois General Assembly enacted the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA) [5 ILCS 100] to create a procedure through which administrative agencies would exercise the authority delegated to them by the legislature to create administrative law through the adoption of agency regulations. In 1977, the IAPA was amended to add a process by which the General Assembly would oversee the exercise of this delegated authority through the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR), a service agency of the General Assembly. Rules of an administrative agency are valid and enforceable only after they have been through the rulemaking process prescribed in the IAPA. Rules are for the purpose of interpreting or implementing provisions of a statute and should not actually expand or limit the scope of the statute. Types of Rulemakings Proposed Rules. These can be new rules or amendatory rulemakings. Frequently this is referred to as "regular rulemaking" or "permanent rulemaking". A 2-step (First Notice and Second Notice) process is followed, requiring from 90-365 days. Aside from the basic 90 days, the agency controls the timing. Both the general public and the General Assembly, through JCAR, can have input prior to adoption. Emergency Rules. Rules are effective immediately upon the agency filing them with the SOS or within 10 days after filing. These rules can be developed unilaterally by the agency; JCAR reviews after the rules are adopted. An emergency rulemaking lasts 150 days unless an earlier date is specified or the emergency rule is replaced by a permanent rulemaking. Emergency rulemaking can be used only if the agency finds a threat to the public interest, safety or welfare exists that the rulemaking will address. Peremptory Rules. The IAPA provides for the immediate adoption of a rule required as a result of a federal law, federal rule, collective bargaining agreement, or a court order under conditions that preclude discretion by the agency concerning the rule's content. Peremptory rules are effective upon filing with the SOS or on the date required by the federal law, federal rule or court order. JCAR reviews these rules after their adoption. Exempt or Identical in Substance Rules. The IAPA, the Environmental Protection Act and the Illinois Emergency Management Act create a special process through which PCB and IEMA can adopt regulations that are identical in substance to federal regulations that the State is required to adopt and enforce. These rulemakings are reviewed by JCAR after adoption. Required Rulemaking. These are rules of an agency that can be adopted unilaterally by the agency by filing with the SOS. Examples are organization charts, principal address, Freedom of Information Act information, hearing officer qualifications, etc. JCAR reviews required rules after their adoption.

WORKING TOGETHER TO MAKE A SAFER ENVIRONMENT



Sanitation is taken very seriously in and around the Chicago Metropolitan area. From the very start our Sanitary Engineers sought out future projects because they noticed there would be a high demand for sewage treatment because of the rapid growth rate around the area. Providing businesses, and residential with proper sanitary and storm sewers was always going to be in demand. The Sanitary Engineers knew they had to have skilled tradesmen to install and maintain these systems so they educated others and worked with skilled trade unions throughout the area. Illinois ASSE Members always step up when asked.



Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

Government Organization

Established in 1889, the MWRD is an award-winning, special purpose government agency responsible for wastewater treatment and storm water management in Cook County, Illinois.

For immediate release

July 14, 2021

Revitalized water quality sparks osprey sightings at Stickney Water Reclamation Plant, local waterways

New residents to the area are sparking a triumphant comeback story. Perhaps it is a sign of a thriving waterway full of aquatic prey, but a resurgence for a species of birds is making its presence known. Once considered endangered in Illinois, ospreys are returning to Illinois and making a visit to local waterways and even made a visit to the Stickney Water Reclamation Plant.

Senior Environmental Research Technician Paula Brinkman-Lowe from the MWRD Aquatic Ecology section said she has observed a growing number of ospreys nesting since 2017.

“I am lucky enough to be able to spend a fair amount of time on the rivers on our boats. Over the last four years, I have noticed a growing number of osprey nests - from one at our SEPA (Sidestream Elevated Pool Aeration) Station to four last summer, two on the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal and two on the Cal-Sag Channel,” said Brinkman-Lowe. “Ospreys have been endangered in Illinois, so this is wonderful news!”

Decades ago, an osprey would be a rare sight. Experts say the osprey population began dwindling in the early 1950s due to the rampant use of DDT in pesticides. The U.S. banned certain pesticides in 1972, during the same year as the federal Clean Water Act, and ospreys have been making a comeback ever since. In 2020, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources listed the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) as threatened.

Described by the Audubon Society as a “fish-hawk,” the ospreys are formerly classified as a hawk. The osprey lives near rivers, lakes, reservoirs and coasts and migrate south during the winter in the southern United States and as far as South America. With a majestic six-foot wingspan, they fly over the water, hover, and then plunge feet-first to catch fish in its talons. They also share a resemblance to eagles without the eagle’s full white head or tail. Ospreys have a broad brown band through the eye, a brown back and white belly, according to the Chicago Botanical Garden, which helped install an osprey nesting site in 2016 near the Skokie Lagoons in Glencoe with the Cook County Forest Preserve District and Friends of the Chicago River.

It also benefits the ospreys to have access to fish thriving in a clean water supply protected by the MWRD.

“We have known for some time that the Chicago-area waterways provide better-quality habitat for fish and aquatic life than they did a half-century ago,” said MWRD Commissioner Debra Shore. “All the components of an ecosystem are interlinked, so that when you improve conditions in one part, you will see effects up and down the ecological chain. The reemergence of ospreys is a sign that we are doing something right.”

From 10 known species in 1974, that number has ballooned to 77 by 2019, including 60 that have been found in the CAWS since 2000. A study unveiled in 2020 by the MWRD and Shedd Aquarium

demonstrated that there has been a gradual increase in both the total number of fish and fish species in the CAWS. The number of invasive species also declined.

In 2020, the MWRD also documented how dam removals have increased fish migration. A largemouth bass caught by a fisherman in the Skokie River had been caught and tagged by MWRD aquatic biologists seven months earlier for research in the North Branch Canal by Goose Island.

“This rare find would never have been possible if not for a partnership effort to remove a century-old dam on the North Branch of the Chicago River as part of a restoration effort by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Chicago District, Chicago Park District and MWRD,” said Commissioner Mariyana Spyropoulos. [Debra Shore Mariyana Spyropoulos](#)



**Above are some of the first Sanitary Engineers of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, Illinois, now called?
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago**

MWRD Community Outreach Program

Cook County residents, business owners, municipalities, non-profit organizations, schools, colleges and universities located within the MWRD service area may request a speaker for their classroom, meeting, or special event to learn how and why the MWRD protects and manages the waterways while recovering valuable resources. We also staff educational booths and have drawings for free rain barrels and oak saplings. In addition, we can provide valuable educational materials at community events. Free tours are also available at our facilities.



**The Water Tower Building is still standing because it
was built to a strong code**

Built in 1869 by William W Boyington in a castellated gothic style, the Historic Water Tower is one of the most beloved City of Chicago landmarks. It was built to hide a 138 foot stand pipe that equalized pressure from across the street at the pumping station. The Historic Water is one of the only buildings to survive the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. It came to symbolize Chicago's "I Will" spirit as Chicagoans began to rebuild the city. Inside the Historic Water Tower today is the City Gallery, an art gallery ran by the City of Chicago.

Being a citizen in America, during today's political turmoil

America's struggle for equal voting rights dates to the earliest days of U.S. History. Recently every day in the news we have seen challenges to voting rights. Different groups through History have tried to tamper with the right to vote of some of the American citizens, mainly out of the hands of the less powerful. In the early 1700's only White Male Landowners were given the privilege of voting. Later some southern states installed barriers such as poll taxes, and literacy tests aimed at keeping the right to vote out of the hands of "Black Americans" as they were sometimes called back then. Later in the 1700 the Founders of the United States accepted and endorsed several limits on voting. The United States Constitution originally left it to the states to determine who is qualified to vote in elections. For decades, state legislatures generally restricted voting to white males who owned property. Some states went even further and employed religious tests to ensure that only Christian men could vote. Soon after the Civil War Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which ensured that people could not be denied the right to vote because of their race. The amendment was ratified by the states in 1870. However, in the decades that followed, many states, particularly in the South, used a range of barriers, such as poll taxes and literacy tests, to deliberately reduce the voting among African American Men.

The 1824 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION marked the final collapse of the Republican-Federalist political framework. For the first time no candidate ran as a Federalist, while five significant candidates competed as Democratic-Republicans. Clearly, no party system functioned in 1824. The official candidate of the Democratic-Republicans to replace Monroe was WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, the secretary of the treasury. A caucus of Republicans in Congress had selected him, but this backing by party insiders turned out to be a liability as other candidates called for a more open process for selecting candidates. The outcome of the very close election surprised political leaders. The winner in the all-important Electoral College was Andrew Jackson, the hero of the War of 1812, with ninety-nine votes. He was followed by John Quincy Adams, the son of the second president and Monroe's secretary of state, who secured eighty-four votes. Meanwhile Crawford trailed well behind with just forty-one votes. Although Jackson seemed to have won a narrow victory, receiving 43 percent of the popular vote versus just 30 percent for Adams, he would not be seated as the country's sixth president. Because nobody had received a majority of votes in the Electoral College, the House of Representatives had to choose between the top two candidates.

After losing the Presidency to Andrew Jackson in 1828, John Quincy Adams was elected to the House of Representatives where he served until his death in 1848.

Henry Clay, the speaker of the House of Representatives, now held a decisive position. As a presidential candidate himself in 1824 (he finished fourth in the Electoral College), Clay had led some of the strongest attacks against Jackson. Rather than see the nation's top office go to a man he detested, the Kentuckian Clay forged an Ohio Valley-New England coalition that secured the White House for John Quincy Adams. In return Adams named Clay as his secretary of state, a position that had been the stepping-stone to the presidency for the previous four executives.

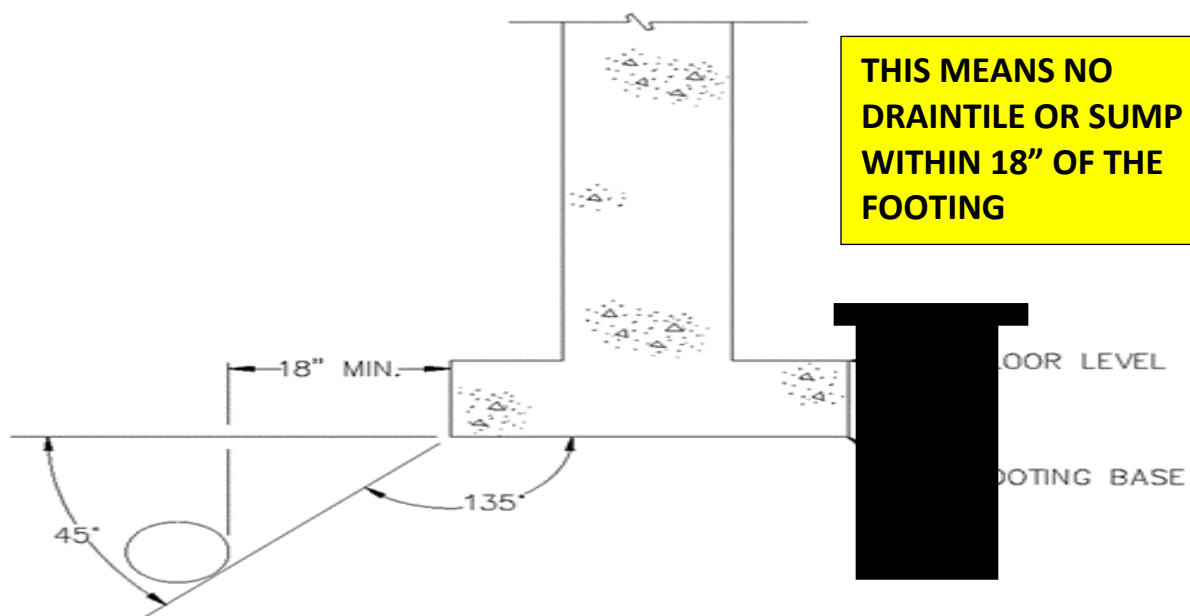
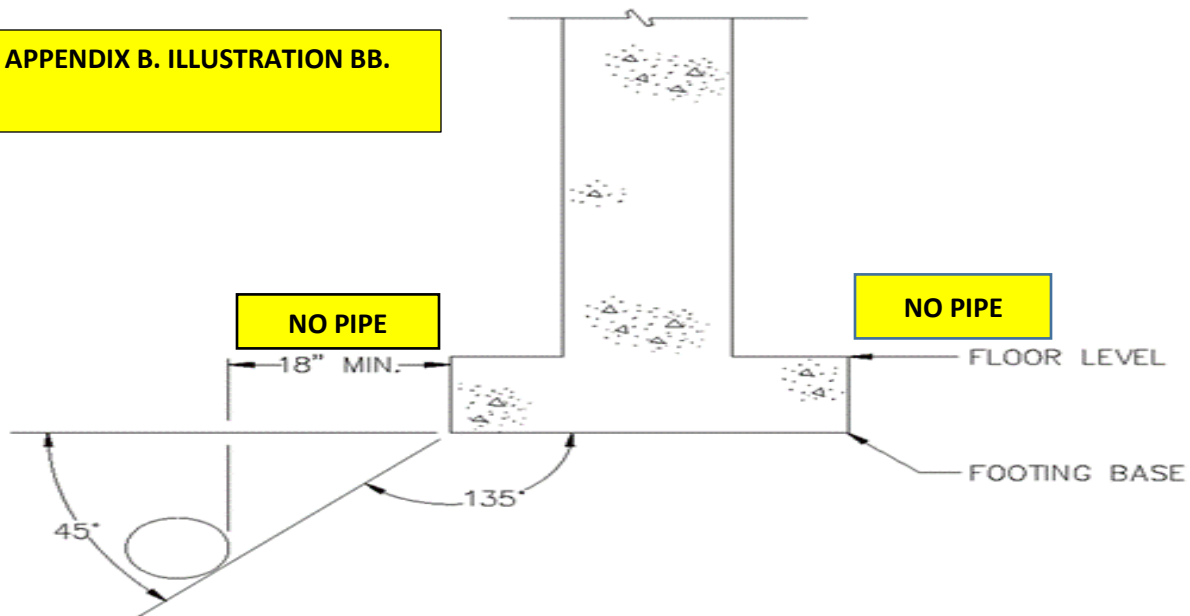
This arrangement, however, hardly proved beneficial for either Adams or Clay. Denounced immediately as a "corrupt bargain" by supporters of Jackson, the antagonistic presidential race of 1828 began practically before Adams even took office. To Jacksonians the Adams-Clay alliance symbolized a corrupt system where elite insiders pursued their own interests without heeding the will of the people.

The Jacksonians, of course, overstated their case; after all, Jackson fell far short of a majority in the general vote in 1824. Nevertheless, when the Adams administration continued to favor a strong federal role in economic development, Jacksonians denounced their political enemies as using government favors to reward their friends and economic elites. By contrast, Jackson presented himself as a champion of the common man and by doing so furthered the democratization of American politics.

890.180 Sewer and Water Installation (State of Illinois Plumbing Code)

e) Buried Piping Parallel to Footings. No buried piping shall be laid parallel to inside or outside footings, closer than 18 inches to the footing. (See Appendix B.Illustration BB.)

APPENDIX B. ILLUSTRATION BB.



THIS MEANS NO
DRAINTILE OR SUMP PIT
WITHIN 18" OF THE
FOOTING

Chicago Tracking July Increase in Legionnaires' disease

Chicago public health officials say cases of Legionnaires' disease have increased this month.

By [Associated Press](#) July 25, 2021

CHICAGO (AP) — Chicago public health officials say cases of Legionnaires' disease have increased this month.

The Chicago Department of Public Health is tracking the cases and also advised local healthcare providers to consider it for patients with symptoms of respiratory disease.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (HEALTH BEAT)

What is legionellosis?

Legionellosis is a bacterial disease caused by *Legionella pneumophila*. The disease, which may occur in outbreaks or as single cases, can cause mild respiratory illness or pneumonia. The most common form of the disease is known as "Legionnaires' disease."

How common is legionellosis?

It is estimated that about 8,000 to 18,000 people develop legionellosis in the United States each year. An additional unknown number are infected with the *Legionella* bacterium but have mild symptoms or no illness at all. Last year in Illinois, approximately 200 individuals developed the disease.

Why is it called legionellosis?

An outbreak of this disease occurred in Philadelphia in 1976, largely among people attending an American Legion convention; this led to the name "Legionnaires' disease." Subsequently, the bacterium causing the illness was named *Legionella* and the name of the illness was changed to legionellosis.

Is this a new disease?

No. While the bacterium was only identified following the 1976 convention, earlier cases have been confirmed as far back as 1947 and cases probably occurred before that date.

Where are *Legionella* found?

Legionella are widely distributed in our environment. They have been found in creeks and ponds, hot and cold water taps (primarily hot water taps), hot water tanks, water in cooling towers and evaporative condensers, and whirlpool spas. Most people contract the disease by inhaling mist from a water source contaminated with the bacteria. In some cases, the disease may be transmitted by other ways, such as aspirating contaminated water. All studies to date have shown that person-to-person spread does not occur. Outbreaks occur following the exposure of many individuals to a common source of the bacteria.

in the environment. When a single case occurs, it is extremely difficult to pinpoint a source. Environmental testing is recommended only when multiple cases have the same potential exposure.

How severe is the illness?

Legionellosis can be a mild respiratory illness or it can be severe enough to cause death. Studies have shown that about 5 percent to 30 percent of known cases have been fatal. From 1 percent to 20 percent of healthy adults have antibodies showing previous exposure to the organism, but only a small percentage have a history of previous pneumonia. This suggests that many cases of Legionnaires' disease go undiagnosed.

Who gets legionellosis?

People of any age may get Legionnaires' disease, but the disease most often affects middle-aged and older persons, particularly those who smoke heavily. People with underlying illness, such as cancer, kidney disease, diabetes, AIDS, chronic lung disease or heart failure, or who have had an organ transplant also are at higher risk. Individuals who take corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone, azathioprine or cyclosporine) are also at higher risk.

What are the usual symptoms of legionellosis?

The most common symptoms of legionellosis are fever (102 degrees F - 105 degrees F), chills, and a cough (which may be dry or productive). Some patients also have muscle aches, headaches, tiredness, loss of appetite and, occasionally, diarrhea. Chest X-rays usually confirm pneumonia. Legionnaires' disease cannot be distinguished from other causes of pneumonia based on symptoms alone. Special testing is required to establish this diagnosis. How soon do symptoms occur? The period between exposure and onset of illness for Legionnaires' disease is two to 10 days, but most often five to six days.

How is legionellosis diagnosed?

Legionellosis usually is diagnosed by one of four methods. The organism can be seen under a microscope in sputum or tissue using special stains. The bacteria also may be cultured from sputum or tissue; this usually takes two to five days. Passing a small, lighted tube into the lungs (a procedure called bronchoscopy) or sometimes even an operation may be required to obtain a specimen for staining or culturing. The bacteria also can be detected in the urine. Comparison of blood tests obtained during the illness and several weeks later may be needed to make the diagnosis when other methods are inconclusive or are negative.

What is the treatment for legionellosis?

Antibiotics appear to be effective in treating the disease; erythromycin is currently recommended as the drug of choice. Other drugs are available for patients unable to tolerate erythromycin.

ASSE 12080 and Building Water Systems Legionella Certification Training

ASSE/IAPMO/ANSI 12080 for Legionella Water Safety and Management Personnel Now Available

TITLE 68: PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
CHAPTER IV: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PART 750 PLUMBERS LICENSING CODE (ILLINOIS)

TEACH YOUR APPRENTICE(S) THE THINGS THEY NEED TO KNOW

Section 750.550 Programs of Instruction and Practical Training in Plumbing Approved as Equivalent to Illinois Licensed Apprenticeship

A program of instruction and practical training in plumbing that is approved as equivalent to four years of an Illinois licensed apprenticeship shall cover the following subject areas and provide the number of hours of instruction and practical training specified in this Section. An approved course of instruction shall total 2,800 hours of credit.

Subject	Hours of Instruction
Public health and its relationship to plumbing	140
State of Illinois Plumbing License Law	24
Administration and enforcement	40
Licensing of apprentice plumbers and plumbers	16
Illinois Plumbing Code requirements	20
Plumbing inspection	30
Basic principles of plumbing	40
Job safety	52
Sciences of pneumatics and hydraulics as they apply to plumbing	60
Use and care of tools and equipment	16
Plumbing materials, fixtures and equipment	100
Joints and connections	81
Water supply and distribution system	120
Indirect waste piping and special wastes	90
Hangers and separators	20
Interceptors and separators	40

Traps and cleanouts	42
Drainage system	110
Vents and venting systems	134
Soldering, welding, caulking and wiping	128
Cast iron plumbing system, including Durham system	155
Copper material plumbing system	150
Glass material plumbing system	40
Plastics and thermoplastics material plumbing system	60
Alternate plumbing system	55
Solar plumbing systems	40
Hot water systems and water heaters	90
Safety devices allied with a plumbing system	50
Pumping of waste	63
Handling and disposition of wastes that would damage a plumbing system and waste disposal facilities	120
Inspection and testing of a plumbing system	120
Private sewage disposal systems, municipal or public sewage disposal systems or sanitary districts	120
Public and private water supply systems	134
Planning and designing a plumbing system including estimating, installation, repair, maintenance, alteration, extension and dismantling	

Joke for the month

According to my calculations the problem doesn't exist.
The best part about computers is they make fast, accurate mistakes.
If you ate pasta and antipasto, would you still be hungry.





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Local Union 130 U.A. and American Society of Sanitary Engineering will hold two Product Shows this year. One at the new Campus in Joliet on Sept. 14, 2021. 2114 180, Joliet, IL 60435. And Nov.9, 2021 at the Chicago Campus 1400 W Washington Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60607 Lower Hall both shows from 3:00 PM to 6:30 PM



Choreographed by ASSE very own Board Member Brian Mazzocchi.
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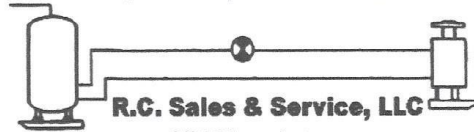


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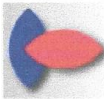
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ASSE International is committed to providing the highest level of customer service possible during these unprecedented times.

A top priority is to continually assist our customers with efficiency, while following all required safety measures for our dedicated staff. ASSE has implemented telework solutions enabling many of our staff to assist our clients and members remotely. ASSE services, including product certification, personnel certification, and standards development, remain available via phone or email to assist with your various needs. Click for a list of all [ASSE staff and contact details](#)

The 2020 ASSE International Business Meeting will be held online October 26-29. For our ASSE Certified Personnel, we want to reassure you that you will be able to recertify, even after the expiration date of the certification. We recognize that some adjustments will need to be made to accommodate certified individuals who are at, or nearing, the expiration dates on their certifications. Many are currently unable to attend classes and take exams. During this difficult time, we are extending the expiration date for all certifications expiring between 1/1/2020 and 8/31/2020. The new expiration date is 9/30/2020. ASSE is also giving a 6-month grace period for you to complete a recertification class and exam. Learn more about the steps we're taking for our Certified Personnel [HERE](#).

Additional dedicated department web links are:

- [ASSE Product Certification](#)
- [ASSE Personnel Certification](#)
- [ASSE Standards Development](#)
- [ASSE Membership](#)
- **Free download** <https://asse-plumbing.org/media/23442/12000-2018.pdf>

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