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WL water to Glencoe May 15?

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES units from London and Sarnia stopped for lunch in West Lorne Community Centre Saturday noon, after spending the night at Port Glasgow, and testing their mobile communications on Silver, Middle and Hog Sts. Saturday morning. The young soldiers were fed from their mobile field kitchen. Their night at Beattie Access proved interesting, because seeing campfires on the beach they checked and found smelt fishermen at the mouth of Creek 16, which for some was the first time they had seen such fishing.

With water pressure in Glencoe said to have been down to four pounds one recent day, and up to nine pounds at night, the village's water and pressure shortage problems may be ended for all times within two weeks. That is, if everything goes well and water reaches there with only the pressure of West Lorne's system.

Glencoe wasn't to receive water until July, but its water problem is so critical it can't wait that long and Ministry of Environment approval has been received to temporarily circumvent the resevoir and pumping station being built north of West Lorne.

With West Lorne 700 feet above sea level, and Glencoe at least 25 feet higher, engineers Nisbet-Lethan figure with pressure in West Lorne at 50 pounds water should wind up at 27 pounds in Glencoe, taking the extra elevation and line friction into consideration.

QUANTITY, QUALITY

But that is considerably more pressure than Glencoe has been accustomed to, the supply will be unlimited and the quality will exceed the government's maximum standard.

Of late, and this is not the peak consumption period, Glencoe's wells were yielding too little at night to build reserves

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for the following day's use. In addition, quality was poor.

Because of this, Glencoe's new reeve — Doug Reycraft — recently phoned West Lorne PUC to ask if it coud supply his village with water as quickly as it could be arranged.

He was assured this would be the case, because the pumping station can produce up to 750,000 gallons a day, as it is, but only is required to pump 300,000 gallons a day to Rodney, West Lorne, Dutton and 401 service centres.

So Glencoe can buy up to 450,000 gallons a day right now. However, the water it will receive from West Lorne originally will only supplement what Glencoe's wells can produce.

Once Glencoe starts buying water, West Lorne PUC will start receiving 35 cents per 1,000 gallons with which to help pay for pumping station expansion and improvements, as Rodney, West Lorne, Dutton and 401 service centres have been paying for five years. And this in addition to the 95 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The water line which has been forced under the Thames has to be hooked up. But the river flooded its banks the first of the week, flooding the excavation on the north side.

An effort is to be made to build a dam around the excavation, pump it, hopefully that the connection can be made immediately.

Another connection has yet to be made at Strathburn, but no problem is expected there.

So far the line has been filled to the Thames. Gallonage required to fill the rest has not been determined.

Before water can be put into Glencoe's system a chlorine solution of 50 parts per million has to be left in the line 48 hours to kill bacteria.

So Glencoe's first expense for water will be filling the line, and flushing it.

West Lorne PUC Manager Perry Willits assures the pumping station can handle Glencoe's requirements without the additional quarter million dollar expansion the government is demanding, but will have to be completed anyway.

Rodney, West Lorne Kiwanians visit Eagle filter-pump plant

Rodney and West Lorne Kiwanians got an "inside" look at the Eagle filtration and pumping station Thursday night, where they were told of improvements made under Phase 1 of the expansion and improvement program which has been accomplished at an expense of over a quarter million dollars.

Phase II, another quarter million dollar expense for a large settling tank, is next on the program, which West Lorne PUC members hope will be the finale in the Provincial government's demands for improvements and expansion.

Reeve Harley Lahsbrook reviewed the first phase, telling Kiwanians what all has been involved the past five years.

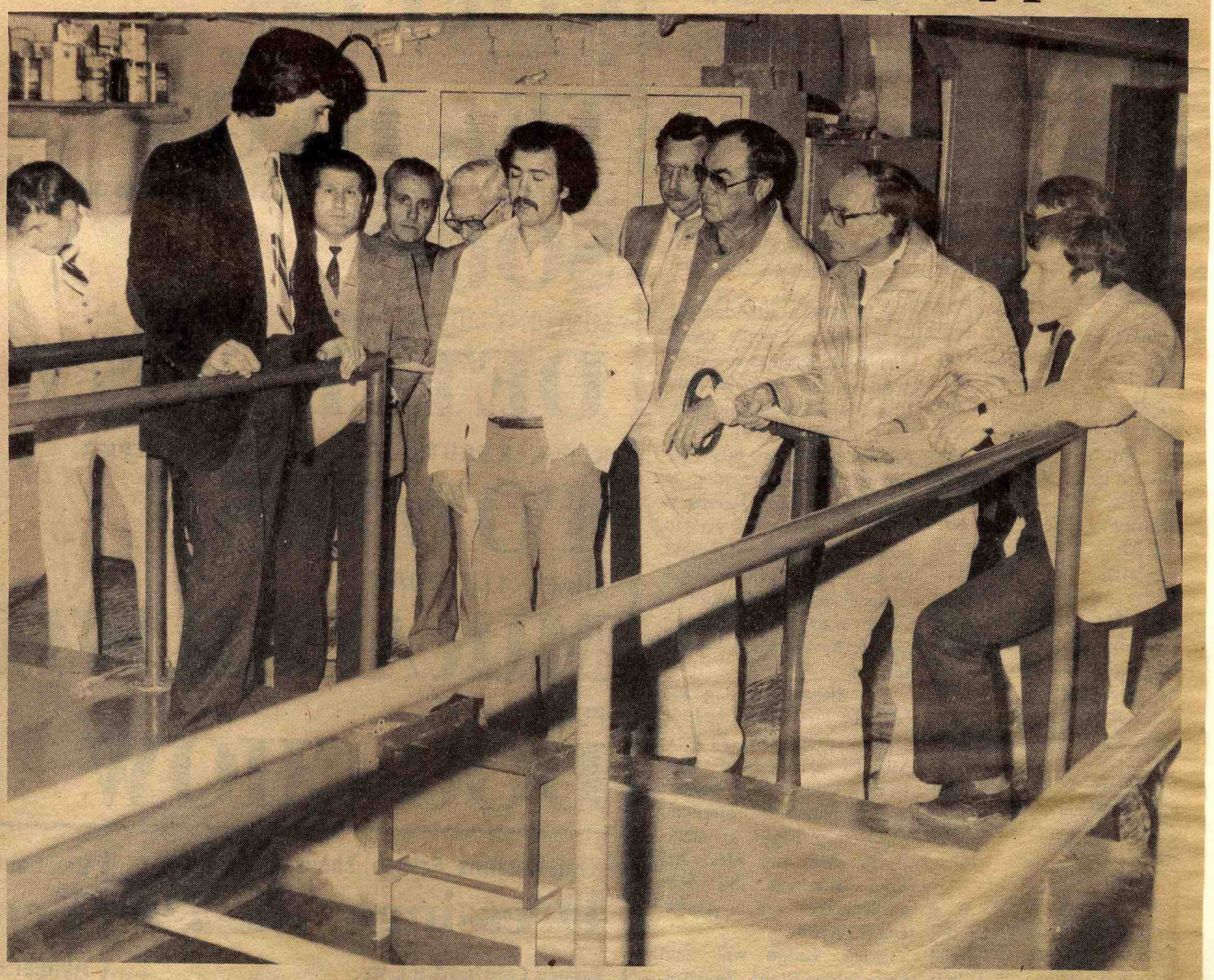
PUC Manager Perry Willits took visitors on a tour of the low lift pumping station at the beach, followed by a tour of the filter plant and pumping station at the top of the bank.

FILTRATION

With new filter materials Manager Willits told how quickly water can be cleansed, and proved it by letting water filter through the materials, the level going down quickly.

The backwash operation — removing dirt from the filters and flushing it back to the lake — was demonstrated, which requires tens of thousands of gallons of water each time.

When the lake is dirty filters being used have to be backwashed twice a day. But with new filter material over a million and a half gallons a day can be filtered, which is one-third more than Rodney, West Lorne, Dutton, the 401 service centres, and Glencoe are expected to use even during the peak consumption period in summer.



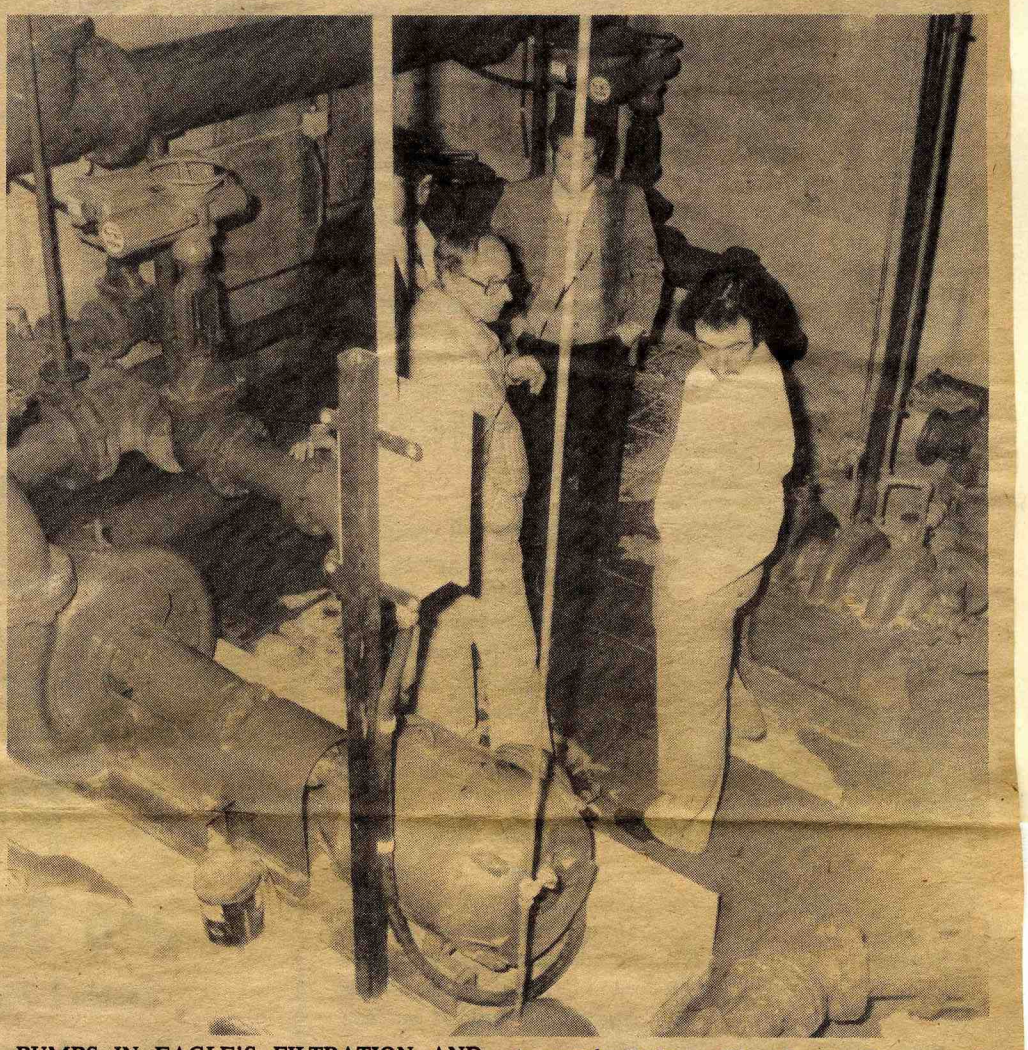
RODNEY AND WEST LORNE KIWANIans toured the Eagle filtration and pumping station Thursday evening following the club's weekly dinner. Looking into one of the filters while PUC Manager Perry Willits explains the operation, filter materials and backwash methods are: Rodney Kiwanian Bev. Lashbrook, Mgr. Willits, West Lorne Kiwanians Jack Lopes, John Oliveira, Wolfgang Liepmann, Louie Leonardis, Ray Reckham and Winfrid Liepmann, and Rodney Kiwanis Pres. Bruce Swain.

PUMPING

Mr. Willits explained the plant's pumping, one of two of the smallest pumps being all that is required for current consumption, and likely will be sufficient for summer. But it has a back-up pump the same size, plus two much larger pumps.

To cover every eventuality, the plant has its own diesel generator, which has far great capacity than will ever be required, Manager Willits assured.

Considerable other information, such as alum used to settle water, chlorine gas used to kill bacteria, etc., were explained as well as all other operations much to Kiwanians' amazement.



PUMPS IN EAGLE'S FILTRATION AND pumping station were explained by PUC Manager Perry Willits at left to West Lorne Kiwanians Winn Liepmann, Jack Lopes and Louie Leonardis. Fewer than alf the pumps are pictured with one of the inal small pumps more than adequate to supply Rodney, West Lorne, Dutton and 401 service centres. The large one in the foreground is one of two large pumps, each of which is far larger than is necessary to supply them, plus Glencoe when it comes on steam, even during the peak summer consumption.

Zebra mussel sampling stations set up at Port Stanley

This summer the Elgin County Fishermen's Association in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources Aylmer District office set up two sampling stations off Port Stanley to collect information on the biological impacts of the zebra mussel in Lake Erie.

The project which is running from July to November of 1990 is part of the ministry's overall monitoring strategy and is being assisted by the commercial fishermen of Lake Erie. In all there are 17 sampling stations with overall direction being provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources Lake Erie Fisheries Station located at Wheatley.

Participants are collecting information to determine dispersal and settling of the microscopic free floating zebra mussel larvae and the growth rates of the young mussels. At the same time water samples are taken to see what impact the mussels are having on water clarity and native microscopic plant populations.

The ministry constructed the zebra mussel sampling boxes to be set throughout Lake Erie three metres below the surface. These 50 x 25 x 20 centimetre aluminum boxes contain eight removal plates to which the larvae can attach onto and grow. The rest of the sampler is made up of a marking buoy, float and anchor.

In August, Port Stanley commercial fishermen Sam Vary and son Steve set two of the sampling boxes nicknamed 'zebra mussel condos' at two monitoring sites south of Port Stanley. Once every two weeks since then, the Varys visit each sample station to do a test to determine water clarity as well as collect one compartment of the condo and 1,000 millilitre of water. The 'condo apartment' or sample plate, water sample and water clarity reading are sent onto the ministry's fisheries station laboratory in Wheatley. The sample plate is checked for mussel development while the water sample undergoes analysis to monitor the microscopic plant life.