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中國城鎮供水

紀念中國城鎮供水協會成立10周年

1985——1995

中國城鎮供水協會
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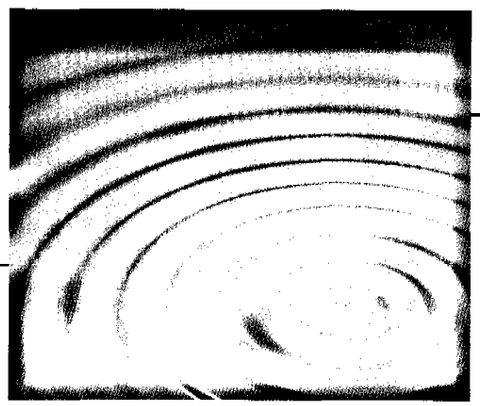
前言

1995年是中國城鎮供水協會成立10周年，值此喜慶之時，謹向關心中國水協工作的各級政府主管部門、供水企業、其他組織、國內各界人士表示衷心的感謝。

過去10年，是我們偉大祖國經濟飛速發展的黃金時期，也是供水事業發展的黃金時期。設市城市的日供水能力由1.1億立方米，增長到1994年底的1.8億立方米，縣城日供水能力達到2016.5萬立方米。另有27萬個村鎮用上了自來水，受益人口達2.9億人。中國城鎮供水協會在事業的發展中不斷壯大，組織機構不斷健全，活動範圍日益廣泛。10年來，國家的政治生活、經濟生活都發生了顯著的變化，經濟體制改革和機構改革不斷深化。中國水協就是不斷適應變化的形勢，牢記自己的宗旨，堅持爲會員、爲行業服務，眞正成爲企業和政府之間聯系的“橋梁”。10多年來，協助政府主管部門出台的有關供水政策無不凝聚着協會工作機構和會員們的辛勤勞動和集體智慧。《城市供水條例》的出台，供水產業政策實施辦法的制訂、轉換經營機制實施辦法的面世等等不勝枚舉，奠定了我們行業的政策法規基礎。《城市節約用水管理規定》的制訂與貫徹、三次節約用水工作會議的召開、節水宣傳周活動的安排，都銘記着協會的奉獻。《城市供水行業2000年技術進步發展規劃》的編制，完成了主管部門多年來想完成的大事。供水水質監

WATER SUPPLY IN CITIES AND TOWNS OF CHINA



測網的建立和監測站的計量認證，使我國的水質工作向前邁出一大步。在會員之間大量信息資料的傳播、經驗的交流、技術服務諮詢，對會員單位產生了顯著的經濟效益和良好社會效益。

10年來，我們本着“改革開放”的方針，積極開展了國際交往。成功地加入了國際供水協會，努力學習研究了國際供水的先進技術和經驗，擴大了中國供水界在國際上的地位和作用。10年來，與國際上幾十個國家和地區建立了良好的合作關係。

展望未來，我們充滿信心。中國城鎮供水協會將以嶄新的面貌迎接21世紀的來臨，在國家第二步戰略目標，人民生活達小康的偉大工程實踐中發揮更加積極的作用。我們應該也必須發揮我們的優勢，做好政府主管部門的參謀，爲會員提供更多的技術、信息和諮詢服務。把供水企業、團體和其他有關組織緊緊地團結起來，發揮集體的智慧和力量，群策群力，爲全面提高我國城鎮供水的生產能力、服務水平、水質，趕上發達國家的水平繼續努力。

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1995年8月

By 1995, China Water Supply Assocation (CWSA) has been set up for 10 years, on the occasion of rejoicings, I would extend my heartfelt thanks to governments at different levels、water supply enterprises、other organizations、internal and external friends.

The past 10 years, the golden period for rapid developing economy in China, is also the golden period for developing water supply industry. The daily capacity of water supply of city has gone from 110 minion m^3 to 180 minion m^3 in 1994, and the daily capacity of county has reached 20,165 minion m^3. Running water has been supplied to 270,450 villages and small towns, the benefited population is 290,000,000. CWSA has expanded industry、perfected organization、enlarged scope constantly. In recent 10 years, great changes have been taken place in state politics and economy, the reforms of economic system and organization have been deepened constantly. So CWSA has adapted the changing situation, subjected to the rule, insisted on serving for member units and water supply trade constantly. It has been the "bridge" between enterprises and government. In recent 10 years, all these policies concerned such as: 《city water supply regulations》、Conduct methods of water supply industry policy、Conduct methods of system conversion、《City water saving managment regulations》 have been carried out, laid out the legal foundation of water supply trade. 3 time's water saving meetings、water saving propaganda week have been held、extended all CWSA'S energies. 《The technological progress plan of water supply industry in 2000》 have been worked out, achieved a great event which competent authorities want to achieve. Water quality testing network and testing stations have been established and attestated, took it a step further in work of water quality. CWSA also transmits informations、exchanges experiences、provides consultancy service, makes great economic and social benefits for member units.

In recent 10 years, subjecting to the rule of reform and opening, CWSA has developed international exchange positively, succeeded in joining International Water Supply Association (IWSA), studied and researched international advanced technologies and experiences, increased international standing、strengthened affection. It has set up good cooperative relations with several decades countries and areas in recent 10 years.

Looking forword to the future, we are full of confidence, CWSA will face to the coming 21th century with complete new appearance, act more positively in great engineering of people's comparatively well-off、state second-step strategic aim. We should and must bring our priority into play, give good advice for goverament, provide more technologies and informations and consultancy for member units, unite water supply enterprises、groups and organizations concerned tightly, bring collective wisdom into play, do our best for increasing capacity of water supply、service level、improving water quality in China, and catching up with the level of advanced countries.

Chu Chuanhen

[illegible]

城乡建设环境保护部文件

85城公字第8号

关于成立中国城镇供水协会的通知

中国城镇供水协会筹备组：

中国城镇供水协会已于一九八四年九月一日批准成立。请按有关规定办理备案和其他手续。开展协会各项业务，搞好供水行业的工作。

中华人民共和国城乡建设环境保护部

一九八五年一月七日

抄报：国家经委。

国家经济委员会文件

经体〔1985〕324号

关于确认“中国城镇供水协会”成立的复函

城乡建设环境保护部：

你部报来的(85)城公字第255号文收悉。

“中国城镇供水协会”自去年九月你部批准成立以来，在全国城镇供水企业间广泛开展了多种形式的技术和管理经验等方面的交流活动，对提高供水企业的管理和技术水平起了一定的作用。同意该协会继续开展这些活动，并确认其合法权益。

特此函复。

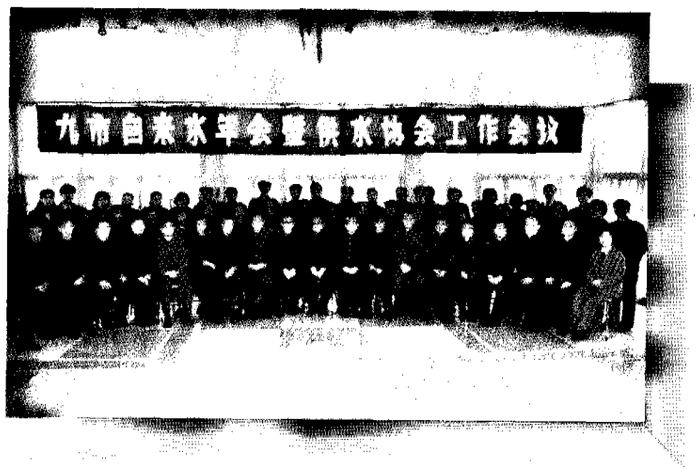
一九八五年五月七日

国家经委办公厅　　一九八五年五月九日印

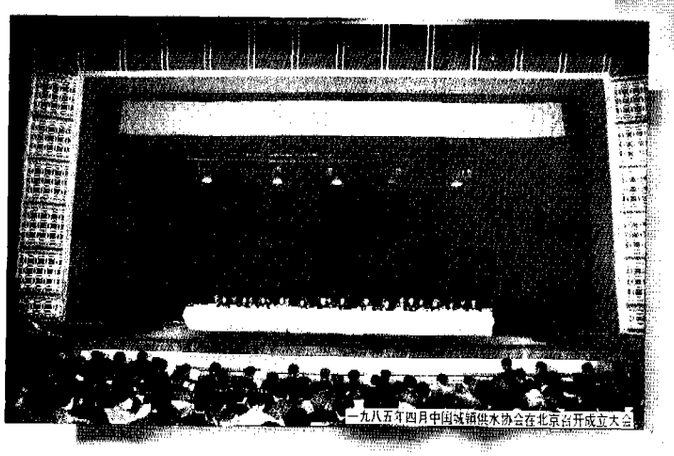
國家經濟委員會文件（85）324號

Decuments of the National Economics Committee (85) No.324

中國城鎮供水協會籌備組成員

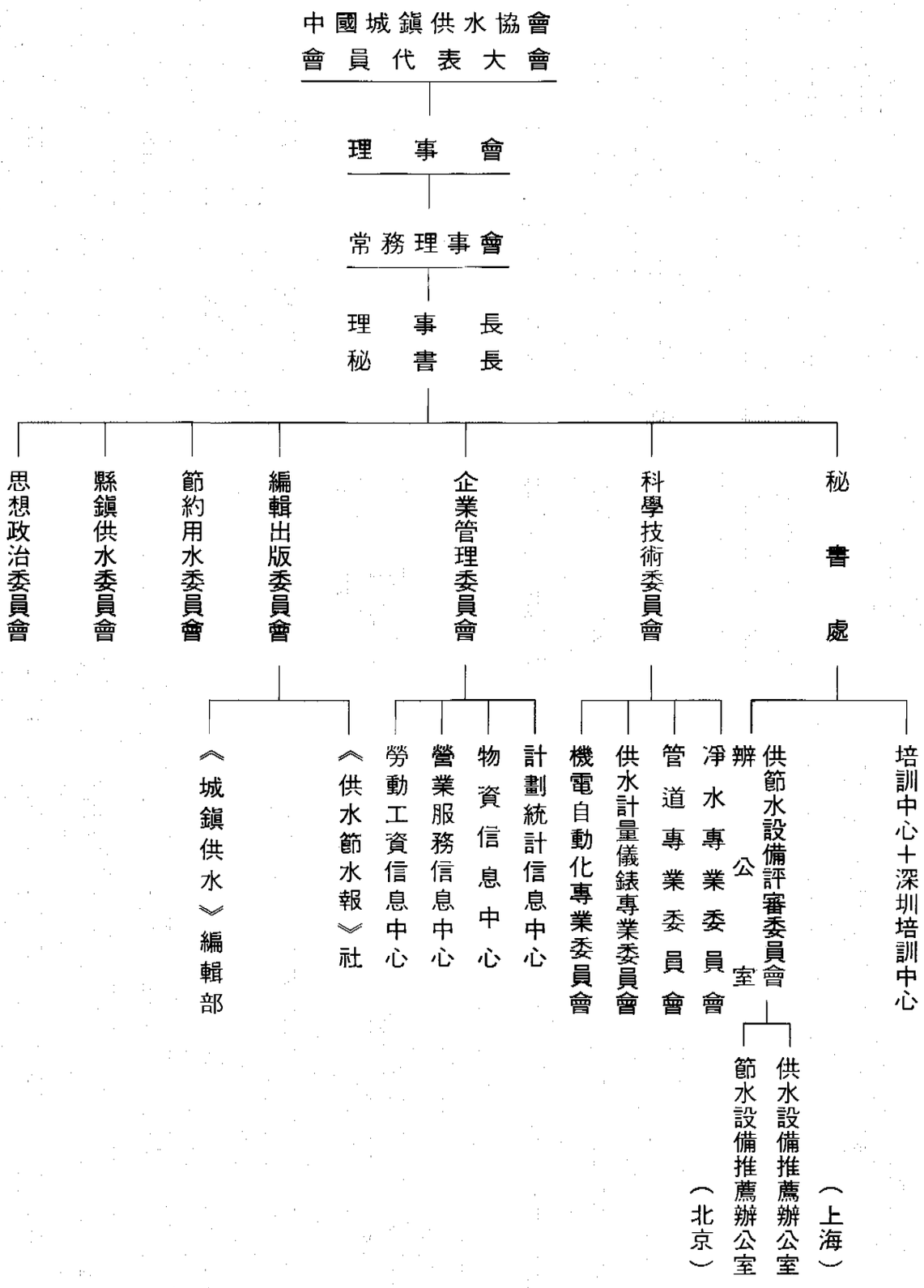


九市自來水公司年會暨供水協會工作會議



1985年4月中國城鎮供水協會在北京召開成立大會

中國水協組織機構圖

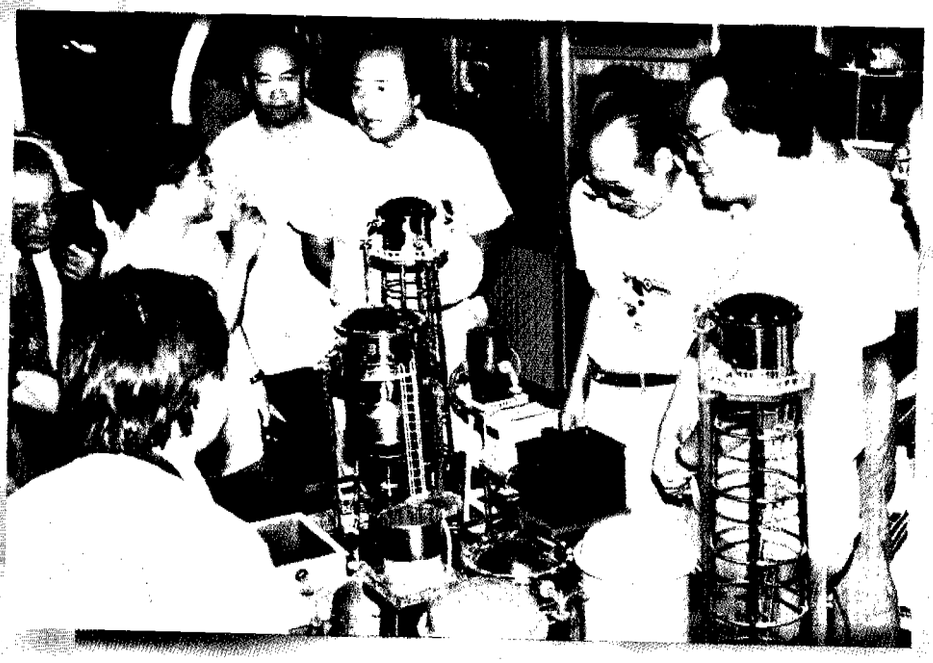

中國城鎮供水協會
會員代表大會
理事會
常務理事會
理事長
秘書長
秘書處
科學技術委員會
企業管理委員會
編輯出版委員會
節約用水委員會
縣鎮供水委員會
思想政治委員會
培訓中心+深圳培訓中心
供節水設備評審委員會
辦公室
供水設備推薦辦公室（上海）
節水設備推薦辦公室（北京）
淨水專業委員會
管道專業委員會
供水計量儀錶專業委員會
機電自動化專業委員會
計劃統計信息中心
物資信息中心
營業服務信息中心
勞動工資信息中心
《供水節水報》社
《城鎮供水》編輯部

中國城鎮供水協會第二次會員代表大會

中國城鎮供水協會第二屆理事會第三次會議

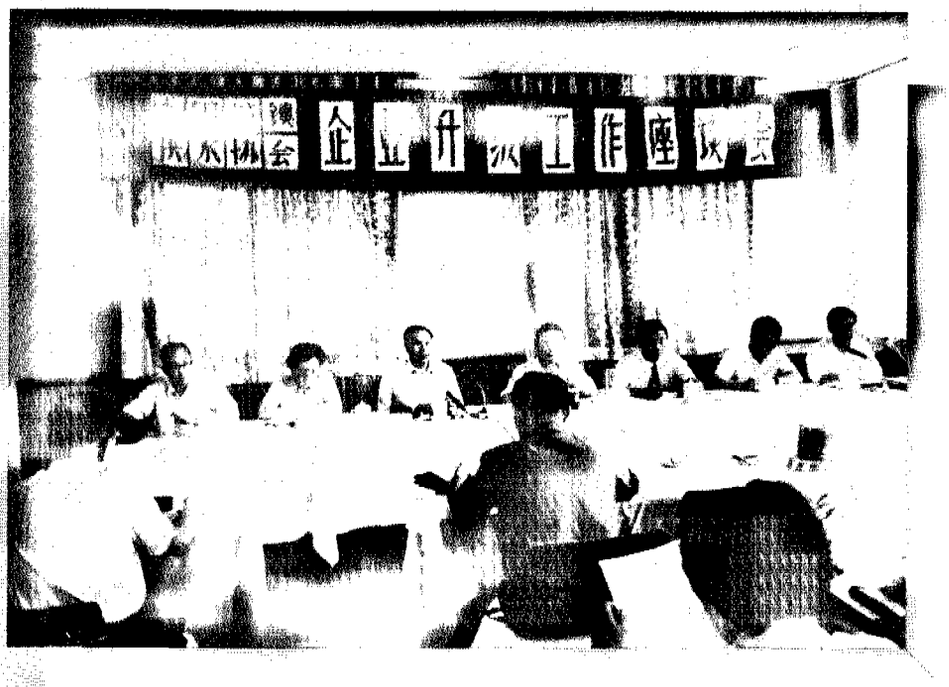
中國城鎮供水協會第三次會員代表大會

中國水協第三屆理事會第二次會議與會代表合影



建設部副部長譚慶墉、北京市市長助理黃匯誠、鄭一軍參觀全國節約用水展覽

中國水協節水工作部領導合影



中國城鎮供水協會企業升級工作座談會

城市供水行業2000年技術進步規劃評審會議

中國供水協會開展水質監測網建站及計量認證工作情況

CWSA

為了適應改革開放的需要，逐步改善城市供水質量，不斷提高檢測水平，進一步與國際檢測技術接軌。自1992年以來，建設部為了加強對城市供水水質的管理與監督，開始組建了國家城市供水水質監測網，並會同國家技術監督局對監測網的各監測站開展了國家級計量認證工作，以便取得監測的合法資格。

一、建立了國家城市供水水質監測網，培訓了國家級計量認證評審員

1. 於1993年在建設部領導下，組建了國家城市供水水質監測網，並制定了水質監測網章程，國家網由各地區水質監測站組成，受建設部委托行使行政監督職能，其基本任務是在國家的統一規劃指導下，按照統一的監測技術規範和監測網章程，開展各項監測工作，保證城市供水的水質符合國家標準。

2. 為了開展城市供水水質檢測機構計量認證工作，中國城鎮供水協會受建設部城建司的委托舉辦了兩期常任評審員培訓班。第一期於1993年1月份，培訓評審員27名，第二期於1994年2月份，培訓評審員19名，現共有國家級常任評審員46名，均經國家技術監督局培訓考試合格發給了證書。

3. 為了貫徹《中華人民共和國計量法》，更好地開展城市供水水質檢測機構的計量認證工作，建設部與國家技術監督局決定成立了“國家計量認證城市供水水質檢測機構評審組”，評審組行使安排評審各監測站的計量認證工作。

4. 根據國家《產品質量檢驗機構計量認證技術考核規範》（JJG1021-90）中國水協組織京、津、滬專家制定了本系統的《城市供水水質檢測機構計量認證評審考核細則》，經國家技術監督局批准為城市供水水質檢測機構計量認證評審考核工作的依據。

二、開展了國家級的計量認證工作

1. 為了指導各監測站的計量認證工作，舉辦了3期培訓班：第一期於1993年初在北京舉辦，第二期於1994年3月在濟南舉辦；第三期於1995年6月在廈門舉辦。每期學習班參加人員為當年申請認證單位的主管經理，建設廳有關人員及各監測站負責人等。3期共培訓人員117人。培訓班由國家技術監督局有關領導，國家級常任評審員等講解計量認證的目的意義，考核細則50條及認證程序等。通過學習使被認證單位領導及有關人員明確了工作方向，為進一步搞好計量認證堅定了信心。

2. 從1993年以來，先後由建設部提出申請認證的監測站，上報國家技術監督局，由國家技術監督局下達計量認證年度計劃，建設部委托中國城鎮供水協會組織實施。經過年審組組織有關常任評審員對各監測站進行預評審、正式評審上報國家技術監督局審批。到目前為止已批准的國家計量認證合格單位共有24個，並均已發了合格證書。

三、監測站的管理工作

1. 為了加強監測站的管理工作，舉辦了站長培訓班，對各站工作進行了交流。

2. 編制了《城市供水水質檢測機構計量認證文件資料選編》，發給各監測站學習。

3. 於1995年5月在北京舉辦了各監測站參加的技術交流研討會，收到有關水質分析、質量管理、監測站管理工作、淨水藥劑及水處理等方面的論文41篇，會上進行了交流。

4. 對凡已認證兩年的監測站按20%的比例進行監督檢查，以鞏固監測站的成績。

5. 每兩年組織各監測站對部分水質檢測項目進行質量控制，以提高檢測水平。

6. 監測站每5年進行一次復驗，復驗合格可發證書，不合格即警告進行整改，仍不合格，撤銷其計量認證合格證書，停止其使用計量認證標誌。

1993年批准了12個監測站，即：北京、天津、上海、哈爾濱、廣州、成都、武漢、長春、瀋陽、南京、內安監測站。

1994年批准了12個監測站，即：太原、濟南、大連、深圳、南昌、株州、合肥、鄭州、南寧、杭州、福州、昆明監測站。

1995年以後將對以下監測站陸續進行評審，即：海口、廈門、銀川、烏魯木齊、石家莊、長沙、西寧、呼和浩特、青島、貴陽、重慶等11個監測站。

In order to meet the requirement for reform and opening, improve water quality of city, increase the level of testing. Since 1992, the Construction Ministry has begun setting up state network for testing water quality. In order to gain legal qualification, cooperating with State Technological Supervision Bureau, it has carried out the measure attestation work to every testing station of network.

一、Setting up state network for testing water quality of city, training state-class measure attestation adjuster.

1. Under the leadership of Construction Ministry, in 1993, it set up state network for testing water quality of city, worked out the rules and regulations. The network formed by every regional water quality testing stations is capable of exercising administrative supervision authority. Its fundamental task is: under the unitary plan and leadership of country, according to unitary technological norm and rules, it carries out every testing work, ensures the state standard water quality of city.

2. In order to carry out the measure attestation work for city water quality testing organizations, entrusted by Construction Ministry, China Water Supply Asocation conducted 2 times training courses for standing adjusters. The first time was held in Jan. 1993, 27 adjusters was trained. The second time was held in Feb. 1994, 19 adjusters was trained. Now, it has 46 state-class standing adjusters, all of them own certificates issued by State Technological Supervision Bureau.

3. In order to carry out China Measure Code, develop further the measure attestation work for city water quality testing organizations, the Constrnction Ministry、State Technological Supervision Bureau Set up "state measare attestation appraise group for city water quality testing organizations" to exercise authority for appraising every testing station.

4. According to JJG1021 90, CWSA organized experts of Peking、Tianjing、Shanghai to work out "appraise detail rules and regulations for city water quality testing orgaizations", approved by state Technological Supervision, the detail rules provides the basis for measure attestation work of city water quality testing organizations.

二、Developing state-class measure attestation work.

1. In order to guide the attestation work of every station, it held 3 times training courses. The first time was held in Peking at the begining of 1993, the second time was held in Jinan in Mar. 1994, the third was in Xiamen June. 1995. The attendants were executive manager、persons of Construction Committee、directors of every station, it totalled to 177. The leaders concerned of State Technological Supervision Bureau、State-class standing adjusters explained the purpose and meaning of attestation for measure、50 detail rules and regulations for evaluation、attestation programme. The attendants definited aim in work, strenthened the confidence for further making a good job of measure attestation.

2. Since 1993, the Ministry of Construction has reported the qualified testing stations to State Technological Supervision Bureau, the bureau made the annual plan of attestation for measure, then, C.W.S.A. entrusted by Ministry of Construction Carried out it. To now, there are 24 stations approved.

In 1993, 12 testing stations were approved as follows: Peking、Tianjing、Shanghai、Harrbin、Guangzhou、Chendu、Wuhan、Changchan、Shengang、Nanjin、Xian.

In 1994, 12 testing station were approved as follows: Taiguan、Dahian、Shenzhen、Nanchang、Zhuzhou、Hefei、Zhengahou、Nanlin、Hangzhou、Fuzhou、Kumin.

In 1995, 11 testing stations as follows: Haikou、Xiamen、Yinchuan、Urumchi、Shijiazhuang、Changsha、Xilin、Hunehaote、Qindao、Guiyang、Chongqing will be craluated.

三、The administrative work of testing station.

1. In order to strengthen the administrative work of testing stations, it held the directors' training course, exchanged the experiences.

2. Worked out the Selected Edit of Files Dnd data for Attestation for Measure Work of Testing Stations of Water Quality of City, and sent it to every station.

3. The technological exchange meeting was held in Peking in May. 1995, 41 articles were exchanged in the meeting.

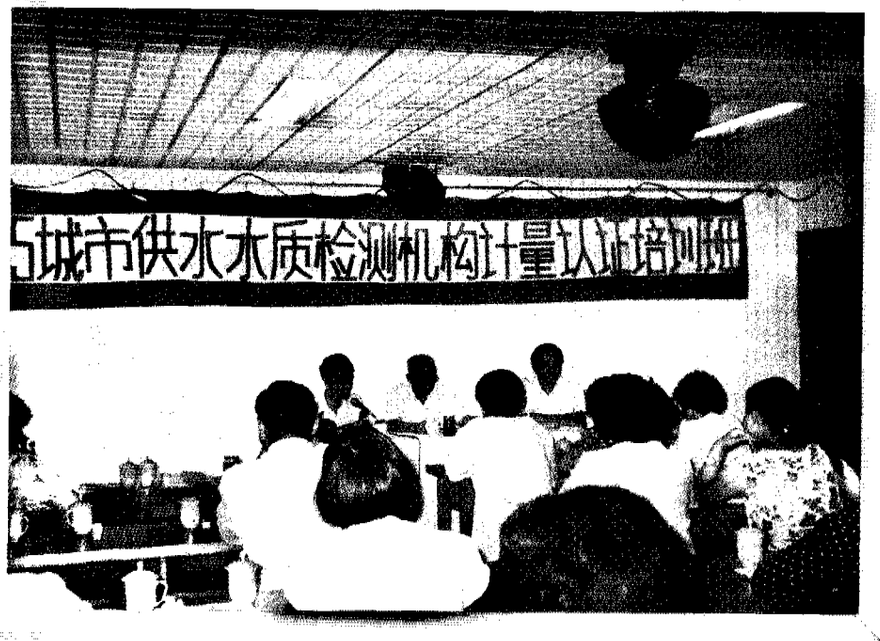
4. examined testing stations which have been attested for 2 years at the proportion of 20%.

5. makes Q.C. work to parts of testing projects of water quality for every testing station every 2 year.

6. rechecks to testing station every 5 year. issue certificate to qualified stations. warns and recetifies the unqualified stations. If it is still unqualified, cancels the certificate.

C W S A

水質評審員在北京監測站評審時對操作人員進行現場考核

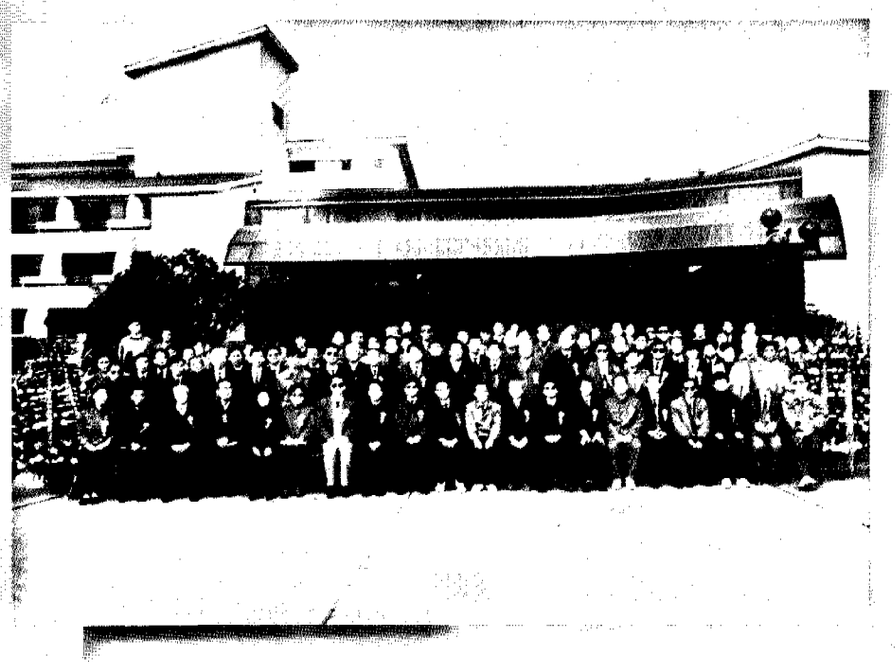


在廈門舉辦'95國家城市供水水質檢測機構培訓班

城鎮供水年鑒編纂統計工作會議

城市供水企業資質審查培訓班開學典禮

城市供水摩托羅拉無線遙控遙測系統研討會



中國供水協會華水新技術開發公司（上海）剪彩典禮後合影

10年耕耘　茁壯成長

悠悠歲月，中國城鎮供水協會已經成立10周年了。10年來，在建設部的指導和幫助下，在廣大會員的支持、愛護下，她已經茁壯成長和健康地發展起來，成爲一個有着光輝成就的行業組織，在國際供水組織中具有廣泛影響的大國成員。

黨的十一屆三中全會以來，在改革開放政策的推動下，打破了同行業信息閉塞，互不通氣的保守自負的局面，渴望創造一個交流溝通，取長補短，共同提高，發展城鎮供水事業的環境。1979年隨着供水企業間自發的交流活動興起，北京、天津、上海、廣州、沈陽5城市從開展交流競賽活動開始，打開了供水界沉寂閉塞的局面。不久逐步擴大到9大城市。與此同時，省內地區間也開展多種多樣的交流活動。我國幅員遼闊，城鎮供水在建國後發展很快，少數城市和個別地區的交流活動，難於滿足廣大城鎮供水企業的愿望，成立一個全國性的行業組織的呼聲開始提到日程上來。1983年7月由8大城市供水企業交流協作工作組，正式提出建議書，在建設部的扶植下，組建了中國城鎮供水協會籌備組，於1984年9月1日批准成立，並報國家經委備案。

1984年10月召開了第一次籌備會議，確定了城鎮供水協會的指導方針，組織機構，經費來源以及開展籌備工作的步驟。籌備組辦公室設在北京，並負責進行具體籌備事宜。經過籌備組積極工作，籌備組於1985年1月召開第二次會議。鑒於召開成立大會的條件已趨成熟，決定1985年4月中旬在北京召開成立大會。

中國城鎮供水協會成立大會在1985年4月19日正式召開。建設部儲傳亨副部長、建設部市政公用事業局葉維鈞局長、國家經委體改局王樂梅副局長、建設部老專家顧康樂同志、北京市政管理委員會鄭一軍副主任以及145個城鎮供水企業，第一批會員單位代表共計300多人參加了大會。國際供水協會、日本水道協會、日本水交會、日本水工業聯會以及四川省城市建設環保廳、西藏自治區建設廳、甘肅省城市建設局、重慶市節水辦公室、中國金屬學會鑄管委員會、遼寧省鐵嶺閥門廠等國內外相關組織發來了賀電。

大會討論了中國城鎮供水協會的社會功能、地位和作用，明確了爲廣大會員服務和發揮供水企業與政府主管部門的橋梁紐帶作用的雙向服務的方針，確定了發展方向和基本任務；通過了中國城鎮供水協會章程；選舉了第一屆理事會成員，隨之召開了第一屆理事會會議，選舉產生了常務理事會。組建了一處（秘書處）五部（技術諮詢、企業管理、編輯出版、節水工作、縣鎮供水），確立了各處、部的職責範圍，各司其職開展工作。此後根據會員的要求，增建了思想政治工作委員會。隨着業務發展，1994各工作部擴大爲專業委員會，並下設了專業組。各專業委員會聘用了專兼職工作人員，其中既有造詣較深的工程技術專家，又有豐富實踐經驗的經濟管理專業人員，爲深化企業改革，推進行業管理，創造了十分有利地條件。

中國城鎮供水協會誕生後，在全國範圍內產生了廣泛的影響，各省、自治區、直轄市立即出現組建地方分會的熱潮，中國水協的組織系統迅速得到完善。到1986年全國除西藏自治區大部分省、市成立了分會。現有全國29個省、自治區、直轄市有了地區性的城鎮供水協會，會員發展到近3000個。1990年按照國家民政部頒發的社團管理規定，開展全國性的社團重新登記工作，地方水協成爲具有法人資格的地區性社團組織，並明確全國性協會不得以行政系統設立分會。因此，中國水協第三屆理事會第二次會議對中國水協章程做了修改，地方水協與中國水協不再是隸屬關係。爲了保持城鎮供水行業的整體性，並保持緊密的行業關係，地方水協以團體會員形式加入中國水協，成爲中國水協基本團體會員，仍然團結在中國供水行業大家庭中。隨着組織形式的改變，會員關係也發生了變化，由過去兩級水協統一的會員關係，變爲中國水協與地方水協分別接納會員，從而形成了雙重的會員關係，這一重大改變，既適應了國家規定，也有利於維護和推動全行業的整體事業的發展。

中國水協經過三屆換屆選舉，理事會根據事業的發展，理事會成員逐步得到充實和完善。從第一屆理事會44名成員到第三屆理事會，其成員已擴大到101名。其中包括政府主管部門、地方水協、主要城市骨幹供水企業、縣鎮供水企業、城市節水工作部門以及全國供水界的工程技術、企業管理等專家與知名人士，因而增強了中國水協權力執行部門的威望，有利於調動各方面的積極性和充分發揮多層次的智慧與能量。

隨着我國改革開放的深入發展，在突出行業特點，積極推進行業管理進行了富有成效的工作。歷屆理事會堅持“雙向服務”的指導方針，有重點、有計劃地確定工作方向、工作目標，積極主動地開拓工作領域。10年來，在探索供水企業改革途徑，組織了各種專題調研，開展交流與諮詢，組織各種類型的職工培訓，推進城市供水深入發展，推動全行業精神文明建設以及辦好會刊、會報，擴大信息交流等方面，積極爲會員提供服務，深得廣大會員稱贊。

中國水協從創建以來，一直在建設部直接指導下開展工作，同時認眞發揮橋梁紐帶作用，逐步成爲政府主管部門得力參謀助手。10年來，協助政府健全與完善城市供水行業政策、法規作出了富有成效的工作，先後完成了多項法規和政策的研討與起草，編制了2000年技術進步規劃，協助與承辦了第二次全國城市節水會議和節水成果展覽、水質檢測計量認證以及建立國家水質監測網等多種重要工作，充分發揮了參謀助手作用。

中國水協從誕生開始，就受到國際同行業的廣泛關注，與日本水道協會等國外組織迅速建立聯係並開展交往活動。瑞士、美國以及世界衛生組織等專家應邀來我國講學。特別是協會成立不久，與國際水協也迅速建立了聯系，並邀請國際水協主席、秘書長等人來我國訪問，磋商中國水協加入國際水協組織事宜。1988年國際水協在巴西里約熱內盧召開第十七次會員大會，參加會議的各國供水組織的代表熱烈歡迎並一致通過中國水協加入該組織，因此，中國水協成爲該組織的最大成員國。

10年來，堅持爲會員辦實事，講實效和豐富活躍協會工作，並以工作成果受到政府主管部門對協會的信任與支持。因此，中國水協健康地成長起來，已成爲一個具有生命力和凝聚力的行業組織，隨着我國改革開放政策進一步深入發展，作爲行業組織的供水協會，還將發揮越來越重要的作用。

TEN YEARS PLOUGHING AND WEEDING REACHING MATURITY

The Chinese City Water Supply Association has been established for 10 years. In these 10 years, she has grown up to be a great professional organizaton with the direction and help of the Construction Department and the support and care of all the members. She is an important member of the International Water Supply Association and has wide effect in it.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Congress of the CCP, under the motivation of the reform and openning policy, the aspect of ill-informed and conservativeness was broken and it need to creat a fine environment for developing the city water supply undertaking. In 1979, with the rise of the exchange activeites among the water supply enterprises, the exchange competitions were started to be practised in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai Guangznou and Shengyang, the various exchange actions between the areas also were held in the every provinces. The city water supply undertaking developed in a high-speed after liberation in our vast country. The exchange activities of few cities and areas can't satisfy the demand. It's need to establish a national professional organization. In July, 1983, the water supply enterprises exchange and cooperation working group of 8 large cities suggested and set up the Preparatory Group of the Chinese City Water Supply with the fosterage of the Construction Department. It was approved to be set up in Sept. 1st, 1984 and reported to the State Economic Committee for the record.

The first preparatory meeting was held in Dec. 1984 and the directing principles, organization constructure, the source of funds and the working steps were decided on the meeting. The office of the preparatory group stood in Beijing and responsed to carry out the concert matters. Through the hard work of the preparatory group, the second meeting was held in Jan. 1985. They decided to hold the establishing conference in the middle of the April, 1985 in Beijing. In the April, 19th, 1985, the establishing conference of the Chinese City Water Supply Association was held. The vice minister of the Construction Department, Mr. Chu Chuanghen, the head of the municipal administration public utilities bureau Mr. Ye Weijun, the head of the system reform bureau of the State Economic Committee, Mr. Wang Lemei, the old expert of the Construction Department, Mr. Gu Kangle, the deputy director of the Beijing Public Utilities Administration Committee, Mr. Zheng Yijun and more than 300 delegates come from 145 water supply enterprises attended the conferecce. The International Water Supply Association, the Water Supply Association of Japan, the Water Committee of Japan, the water industry union, the City Construction Enviornmental Protection Department of Sichuan, the Construction Department of the Tibet Autonomous Regions, the Construction Bureau of Gansu, the Water-saving office of Chongqing, the Cast Tube Committee of the Chinese Metal Associaton, Tieling Valve Factory of Liaonoing sent the congratulaing telegram to the conference.

On the conference, the delegates discussed the social function, position and the effect of the Chinese City Water Supply Associaton, expressed the two-way service principle of as the bridge and ties between the water supply enterprises and the government competent authorities, serving for the members, and detemined the developing direction and the basic task; passed the constitution of the Chinese City Water Supply Association; elected the members of the first council and convened the meeting of the first council, elected to set up the managing council. A section (the secretariat) and five departments (technical consultancy, enterprise management, editorial and publish, water-saving work, water supply for country and town) were set up, and expressed their responsibility. After then, according to the repuirement of the members, a ideological and political work committee was set up. Following the development of the business, in 1991, all work sections were expanded to be the professional committee and some professional groups were established in it. Some full-time and spare-time workers were engaged, including some engeneering and technical experts and some ecnomic managements with rich experience. It creats favoutable conditions for deepening the reform and carrying out the professional administration.

After it's birth, the CWSA exerts a great influence upon the country, the local branch were set up in different provinces, autonomous regions and the municipalities directly under the central government. The organized system of the water supply association is perfected quickly. By 1986, the branches were set up in most of the provinces and cities, except Tibet. Now, the local branches cover 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government with 3000 members. In 1990, according to the association management stipulations of the state civil administration department, they pra-

ctised association register work again in all over thw country, the local water association became the local association which qualified as a corporation and announced that the national association can's set up branches as the administration system. So, on the second meeting of he 3rd council, the constitution was modified, the local water supply association didn't belong to the Chinese Water Supply Association any more. To keep the completeness of the city water supply profession and the closely profession al relationship, the local associations joined the CWSA as the group members, became the basic group members of it, still staying in the large family. Following the change of the organized form, the relationship also changed, it changed from the unify of the two-levels the form of that they admit members separately the double member relationship come into being. This large change not only meet the regulation of the state, but also favourate to defend and move the undertaking' s development.

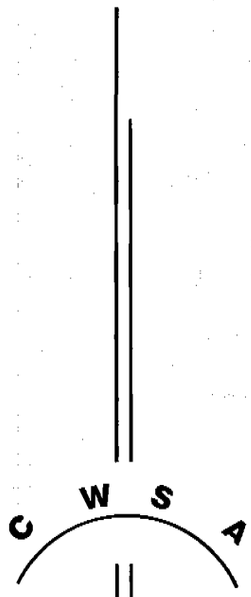
The association's council members were strengthened and perfected gradually, according to the development, through 3 times electn, ion the members raised from 44 to 101. Include the petenment authorities, local water associations, main water supply enterprise, water supply enterprise of the countries and towns, the water saving department of cities and the experts and famous person of the technology, and management. It strengthens the Chinese Water Supply Association's prestige, favourate to encourage alside initative and make full use of the wisdom and energy of whole people.

Following the deepening of the reform and openning, they stress the professional character and carry out all kinds of effect work on the professional administration The council insists on the principle of "the two-way service" decides the important work direction, work purpose plannedly, exploits work fields. In the 10 years, they explored the reform approach, organized all kinds of monographic study and workers' training activites, held some exchange and consultancy activities, went further to develop the city water saving and the spiritural civilization construction and publish magazine and newspaper and expanded the information exchange, served for the members, and gained high praise.

Since it was established, it always works under the Construction Department, and brings the bridge fuction into play, and became the good assistance of the higher department. In 10 years, they assist the government to perfect the policies and laws and regulation of the city water supply has early and late finished the research and drawing of many items laws and regulations and policies. They drew up the technical progress plan of 2000, and assist to stage the national second city water-saving conference and the water-saving achievement exhibition, the measurment of the water quality testing and set up nation water quality supervise network.

It was paid close attention by the international water supply profession since it was founded. They set up relationship and practise exchange activites with the Japanese Water Association. Some experts of the Swiss, the U.S.A and the hygienic organization of the world are invited to give lectures to here. Especialy in short time when it was set up, the IWSA established relationship with them, and the chairman, the general secretary were invited to visit our country, and discuss the problem about the Chinese Water Supply Association join the IWSA. In 1988, the 17th conference of the IWSA was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, all of the member warmly welcome and unanimously adopted the CWSA join the organization. So, the CWSA become the largest member of it.

In 10 years, they insist on doing good deed for the members, pay attention to the actual effect, and gain the trust and support of the government with its work achievement. So, it grows healthly and became a vitality and the force of condensing professional organization. Following the deepening of the reform and openning, the Chinese Water Supply Association will play more and more important role on the social development.



中國城鎮供水協會10年大事記

1984 — 1995

1984年：

10.23　中國城鎮供水協會籌備組第一次會議（北京）。

北京、天津、上海、廣州、瀋陽、武漢、成都、重慶、西安、南京、蘭州、長春、石家庄13市自來水公司代表參加。

1985年：

1.7　城鄉建設環境保護部(85)城公字第8號文通知，中國城鎮供水協會籌備組：“中國城鎮供水協會已於1984年9月1日批准成立，請按有關規定辦理其它手續，開展協會各項業務，搞好供水行業工作。”

4.19-22　中國城鎮供水協會成立大會（北京）。

參加大會的有182個單位，共241名代表。第一批團體會員133個單位代表，12個城市節水辦代表，27個省、市、自治區城鄉建設部門負責人，協會籌備組成員和3個水協分會籌備組代表。

4.21　中國城鎮供水協會第一屆理事會第一次會議（北京）。

5.7　國家經濟委員會1985年經體(324)號文復函中國城鎮供水協會：“確認中國城鎮供水協會成立”。

7.　原《城市供水》刊物，從1985年第3期開始，更名爲《城鎮供水》，作爲中國城鎮供水協會會刊。著名書法家啓功爲雜志題名。

9.15　中國供水節水報（原名城鎮供水報）創刊。爲中國水協會報。

1986年：

4.15-18　召開全國城市節約用水會議（武漢）。

8.　國家經委遵照國務院關於整頓社會經濟團體指示，對國務院32個部門的162個全國性經濟團體進行了清理復查，審批同意69個繼續存在。8月20日經濟日報刊登　69個全國性經濟團體名單（中國城鎮供水協會在其中）。

9.20　中國城鎮供水協會與北京電影學院青年電影製片廠，正式簽訂了“關於代爲攝製彩色遮幅故事片《點點滴滴》的合同”。合同規定，青影廠於10月15日開機，1987年1月31日完成標准拷貝（北京）。

11.29　國家經委在寧波召開了全國第一次行業協會座談會，中國城鎮供水協會副秘書長孫文章代表協會參加了會議。

1987年：

1.5-7　召開全國供水企業管理改革研討會（廣州）。

10.26　建設部87城字第569號批復：同意中國城鎮供水協會加入國際供水協會。外交部、經委、財政部同意，中國城鎮供水協會對外稱：“中國供水協會”。

12.15　華水大廈召開集資入股單位暨第一屆董事會（北京）。26個單位，23名代表參加了會議。

1988年：

3.29-4.9　經國務院批准，由中國城鎮供水協會理事長率團對日本東京、長崎、福岡、大阪進行考察。

4.21-24　中國城鎮供水協會第二次會員代表大會召開（長沙）。全國供水界255名代表參加了會議。

5.24　在莫斯科召開的“國際水協執行局會議上”，一致決定接收中國供水協會作爲國際供水協會團體會員　（6月14日儲傳亨理事長收到了迪列克斯的來信，信中迪列克斯正式宣佈的）。

7.26　供水節水器材推荐產品評審委員會在北京召開了第一次會議。

8.16　在京召開了第一批產品推薦證書頒發會議，儲傳亨理事長等向13個廠家頒發了推薦證書。

9.10-15　儲傳亨理事長率中國城鎮供水協會代表團出席了在巴西里約熱內盧舉行的國際水協第17屆代表大會，會上，中國供水協會被接納爲正式會員。

10.15-20　召開全國首次供水節水器材展評訂貨會（太原）。

11.15　報國際水協：

選派中國城鎮供水協會副理事長，建設部城建司司長葉維鈞爲中國水協參加國際供水協會的代表。技術諮詢部主任朱仁元，作爲中國水協參加國際供水協會科學技術委員會的代表，天津市自來水公司姚雨田經理作爲參加國際供水協會開發合作委員會的代表，北京市自來水公司經理寧瑞珠，作爲參加國際供水協會亞太地區執委會代表。

1989年：

2. 建設部(89)城鎮水字第90號文，委托中國城鎮供水協會起草《城市供水條例》（研究稿）。

9.29 報國際供水協會：

中國城鎮供水協會推薦孫文章副秘書長爲國際供水協會基金顧問委員會中國代表。

10.28 11.3 由寧瑞珠副理事長率中國水協代表團出席了國際供水協會亞太地區分會(IWSA-ASPAG)理事會會議及名古屋水技術討論會（日本）。

1990年：

2.6 1990年建設部城建司(90)城水發03號文，委托中國城鎮供水協會開展上等級諮詢“委托水協組織專家有計劃地對申請國家二級企業的單位進行諮詢”。

10.25-28 召開中國城鎮供水協會第二屆理事會第二次會議，華水大廈董事會第四次會議（北京）。

12.17-19 與建設部聯合召開《城市供水管理條例》討論會（成都）。

1991年：

5. 由建設部組團參加在丹麥哥本哈根舉行的國際供水協會第十八屆代表大會。

6.3 水協秘書處008號文，報民政部申請辦理社團登記。

8.19 民政部同意中國城鎮供水協會“社團登記”並發“中華人民共和國社會團體登記證”，登記證號爲：社證字第0497號、社團代碼50000427-8。

10.13 16 召開中國城鎮供水協會第三次會員代表大會（鄭州）。

10.25 29 中國城鎮供水協會代表團（6人）出席在馬來西亞召開的第八屆國際水協亞太地區分會會議。

11.4-8 召開全國第二次供水節水器材展示訂貨會（西安）。172個廠家參展，1000人參加評展會，成交額1500余萬元。

1992年：

1.13 15 應澳門自來水公司及法國利安杜美思集團的邀請，中國水協代表團參加了在澳門舉行的第二屆水處理會議。

1.15 召開中國城鎮供水協會第三屆理事會第一屆常務理事會（北京）。

3.12 水協秘書處發文006號更改中國水協工作機構名稱。

1992年4月1日起用新印章

技術諮詢部改爲科學技術委員會。

企業管理諮詢部改爲企業管理委員會。

節水工作部改爲節約用水委員會。

縣鎮供水工作部改爲縣鎮供水委員會。

編輯出版部改爲編輯出版委員會。

9.7 水協秘書處021號文報建設部：與上海聯營組建“華水新技術開發公司”。

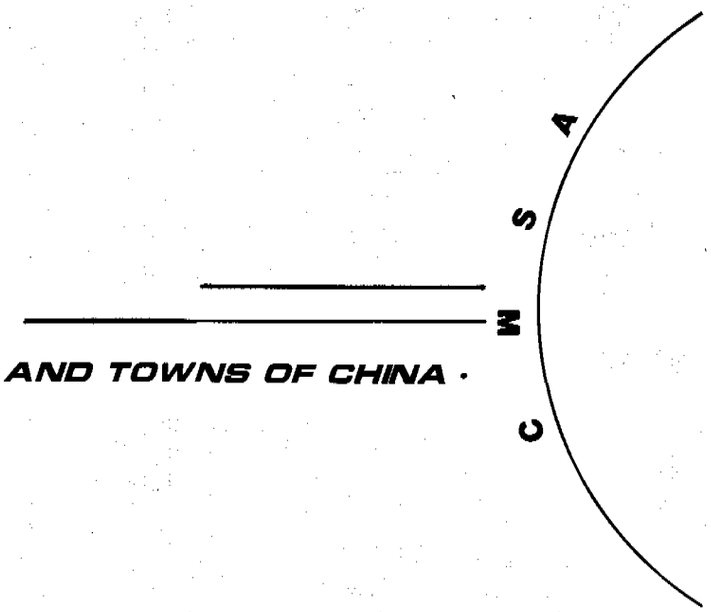
9.7 水協秘書處022號文報建設部：中國城鎮供水協會會刊《城鎮供水》申請改爲雙月刊。

9. 建設部1992年城建672號文復函同意：申辦1995年國際供水協會專題技術討論會和1996年國際水協亞太地區分會年會。

10.31-11.3 召開《城市供水行業2000年技術進步發展規劃》審查會議（武漢）。

11.27-12.4 中國城鎮供水協會代表團（3人）出席在哥倫比亞舉行的“92年世界生態文化大會”。

12.1 上海華水新技術開發公司成立暨開業典禮（上海）。



1993年：

2.1　建設部城建分管第07號批復：同意成立上海華水新技術開發公司。

2.22　建設部(93)城建水函字第4號文，委托中國城鎮供水協會舉辦“城市供水行業2000年技術進步發展規劃培訓班”。

5.11　建設部建成(93)363號文：“組建國家城市供水水質監測網”。

(93)城建水字第45號批准設立國家城市供水水質監測網第一批監測站：（7個）北京、天津、哈爾濱、上海、廣州、成都、蘭州（以上均掛靠市自來水公司）。

8.27　建設部、國家體改委、國家經委、建發(1993)631號文發布《全民所有制城市供水、供氣、供熱企業轉換經營機制實施辦法》。

9.26　召開中國城鎮供水協會地方水協評優評審會議（南京）。

10.2-8　中國城鎮供水協會代表團（3人），出席在匈牙利布達佩斯舉行的國際供水協會第十九屆代表大會。

1994年：

2.16-19　受建設部委托舉辦國家城市供水水質監測網第二期常任評審員培訓班（北京）。

2.21　水協秘書處005號文，爲貫徹中國城鎮供水協會第三屆理事會第二次會議通過的《中國城鎮供水協會章程（修訂）》，開展會員重新登記工作。

5.12-22　協會秘書長肖紹雍等應蘇黎士水務局和國際供水協會邀請，參加了國際供水協會科技委員會和水技術討論會。

6.18 7.2　應美國水協(AWWA)邀請，中國城鎮供水協會代表團（9人）赴美參加美國水協1994年年會，並對聯邦政府，紐約市和洛杉磯市的水務機構及有關工業企業進行考察。

9.2　參加建設部組織召開的《城市供水條例》宣傳工作會議（西安）。

9.30　水協秘書處033號文報建設部：申報科技成果獎城市供水2000年技術進步發展規劃。

12.13 16　召開中國城鎮供水協會第三屆理事會常務理事會第三次會議（南昌）。

1995年：

5.15-17　中國城鎮供水協會代表團（5人）出席在日本召開的國際水協21世紀水處理技術專題討論會。

5.23-27　召開1995年全國城市供水水質監測技術研究討會暨監測站站長會議（北京）。

瑞士蘇黎士供水局局長克萊恩等3位專家在會上講授了“水分析、水處理技術”等。

5.31 6.19　中國城鎮供水協會與中國華陰技術貿易公司組團赴美進行“城市供水技術貿易”考察。

9.9 14　中國水協代表團（7人）出席在南非德班召開的國際水協第20屆代表大會。

1984:

10.23 The first conference (Peking) of preparatory group of CWSA.

13 cities' water supply companies as following: Peking、Tianjing、Shanghai、Guangzhou、Shengyang、Wuhan、Chengdu、Chongqing、Xi'an、Nanjing、Nanzhou、Changchun、Shi Jiazhuang attended the conference.

1985:

1.7 (85) No.8 file of the Ministry of Construction announced the preparatory group of CWSA: "CWSA has been approved for foundation on Sep.1st.1984, please develop every work according to stipulations concerned, make a good job of water supply trade".

4.19-4.22 The foundation conference of CWSA (Peking). 182 units、241 respresentatives attended the conference such as: 133 group members of the first batch、12 city water saving offices、27 directors of province、municipality, autonomous region's construction departments, the members of preparatory group、the representatives of 3 prepartory groups of branches.

4.21 The first conference of first council committee of CWSA (Peking)

5.7 the 1985 (324) file of State Economic Committee replied to CWSA: "confirm the foundation of CWSA".

7. The original magazine City Water Supply has been renamed as Water Supply in Cities and Towns, since the 3rd issue of 1985, it is the journal of CWSA. The famous calligrapher Qigong inscribed the name for magazine.

1986:

4.15-4.18 Held the conference of state water saving work in cities (Wuhan).

8. According to the indication of the state Council concerning traightening things up in social economic groups, the State Economic Committee checked 32 departments' 162 state economic groups, agreed 69 groups among them to exist continuously, On Aug.20th, Economic Daily issued the name list of 69 state economic groups (CWSA is in the list).

9.20 CWSA signed the contract concerning shooting color feature film Drops with Peking Film College Junior Film Factory, the contract stipulated: the factory must camera on Oct.15th and complete on Jan.31th.1987 (Peking).

11.29 The State Economic Committee held the first conference of state trade association in Linbo, the deputy general secretary Shun Wenzhang representing for association attended the meeting

1987:

1.5-1.7 Held state management reform conference for water supply enterprises (Guangzhou).

10.26 (87) No.569 file reply: agree CWSA to joining in IWSA (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs、the external name of CWSA is China Water Supply Association.

12.15 The first board of directors of Huashui Building held a meeting (Peking), 26 units、23 representatives attended the meeting.

1988:

3.29 4.9 Approved by the State Council, the president of CWSA led a delegation to inspect Japanese Tokyo、Nagaski、Fukuoka、Osaka.

4.21-4.24 The second members conference of CWSA (Changsha). 255 representatives attended the meeting.

5.24 On the meeting of IWSA executive committee in Moscow, the representatives decided to accept the application for CWSA'S joining in IWSA as a group member.

7.26 The evaluation committee for recommend cwaiable products in water supply and water saving held the first conference in peking.

8.16 The conference for issuing first batch certificares of recommendable products was held in Peking, the president Chu Chuhen issued certificates to 13 facrories.

9.10 9.15 The president Chu huanben led the delegation of CWSA to attend the 17th IWSA general assembly in Rio de Janeiro, on the meeting, CWSA was accepted as formal member.

10.15 10.20 Held the first facilities of water supply and water saving celebration & booking meeting (Taiyuan)

11.15 reported to IWSA:

sent Yie Weijun, the deputy president of CWSA, the director of city construction department of the Ministry of Construction as the representative of IWSA, sent Shong Renyuan, the head of technological consultancy service as the representative of scientific & technological committee of IWSA、Yao Yutiao , the manager of Tianjing Warer Supply Company as the representative of development committee、Lin Ruizhu, the manager of Peking Water Supply Company as the representative of executive committee of Asian and the pacific area of IWSA.

1989:

2. the (89) No.90 file of CWSA of the Ministry of Construction, entrusted CWSA to draw up 《the rules and regulations of water supply in cities》.

9.29 reported to IWSA.

CWSA recommended Shun Wenzhang, the general secretary as the chinese representative of funds committee of IWSA.

10.28-11.3 Lin Ruizhu, the deputy president of CWSA led a delegation to attend the council board's meeting of IWSA ASPAG and water technologies discussion in Nagoya (Japan).

1990:

2.6 The (1990) No.03 file of construction department of the Ministry of Construction, entrusted CWSA to develop the consultancy work of reaching standard.

10.25-10.28 Held the second meeting of the second council board of CWSA and the 4th meeting of board of directors of Huashui Building (peking).

12.17 12.19 Held the discussion of 《the rules and requlations of management of water supply in cities》 with the Ministry of Construction (Chengdu)

1991:

5. A delegation was sent to Copenhagen to attend the 18th IWSA general assembly by the Ministry of Construction.

6.3 According to No.008 file of CWSA, applied for the register of social group.

8.19 The Ministry of Civil Affairs agreed to the register of social group of CWSA and issued the certifi cate of social group of the people's republic of China, the number is: No.0497 code 50000 427-8

10.13-10.16 Held the 3rd members meeting of CWSA (Zhengzhou)

10.25-10.29 The CWSA delegation (6 members) attended the 8th IWSA-ASPAG meeting in Malaysia.

11.4-11.8 Held the second celebration and booking meeting of facilities of water supply and water saving (Xi' an) 172 factories、1000 people attended the meeting, the turnover was 15,000,000 yuans.

1992.

1.13-1.15 CWSA delegation was invited to attend the second water process meeting by Macao Water. Supply Company and French Lian Group.

1.15 Held the first meeting of standing council board of the 3rd council board of CWSA (Peking)

3.12 The No.006 file of CWSA was issued to rename the organizarions of CWSA.

The new seal was used on Apirl lst.1992.

The technological consultancy section was renamed as scientific and technological committee.

The enterprise management section was renamed as enterprise management committee.

The water saving section was renamed as water saving committee.

The editor section was renamed as editor committee.

9.7 The No.022 file of CWSA reported to the Ministry of Construction: set up "Huashui New Technology Company" with Shanghai.

9.7 The No.022 file of CWSA reported to the Ministry of Construction: The journal of CWSA Water Supply In Cities and Towns applied for bi-monthly.

9. The No.672 file of construction department of the Ministry of Construction replied: agree to apply for holding 1995 special technological discussion of IWSA and 1996 annual meeting of IWSA-ASPAG.

10.31-11.3 Held the meeting of 2000 Developmental Plan of Technological Progress of Water Supply Trade in Cities (Wuhan)

11.27-12.4 The delegation of CWSA (3 members) attended the "'92 world ecological culture meeting" in Colombia.

12.1 The opening ceremony of Shanghai Huashui New Technology Company (Shang hai)

1993:

2.1 The No.07 file of construction department of the Ministry of Construction replied: agreed to set up Shanghai Huashai New Technology Development Company.

2.22 The No.4 file of construction department of the Ministry of Construction , entrusted CWSA to held the training course of 2000 developmental plan of technological progress of water supply trade in cities.

5.11 The (93) No.363 file of construction department of the Ministry of Construction: "set up state network for testing water quality in cities".

The (93) No.45 file of construction department of the Ministry of Construction approved to set up the first batch testing stations of state network: (7) Peking、Tianjing、Harebing、Shanghai、Guangzhou、Chendu、Nanzhou (all of these attached to local water supply compani).

8.27 The Ministry of Construction、State System Reform Committee、State Economit Committee jointly issued the (1993) No.631 file of The Conduct Method of Exchanging Manage System of State-owned Water Supply, Heating Supply、Gas Supply Enterprises.

9.26 Held the evaluarion meeting for evaluating the excellent local water supply associations of CWSA (Nanjin).

10.2-10.8 The delegation of CWSA (3 members) attended the 19th general assembly of IWSA in Budapest.

1994:

2.16-2:19 Held the second training course of standing appraisers of state network for testing water quality in cities.

2.21 The No.005 file of CWSA, in order to carry out The Rules and Regulations of CWSA, it developed the work for re-registers.

5.12-5.22 The general secretary Xiao Shaoyong was invited to attend the annual meeting of scientific and technological committee of IWSA and water technologies discussion.

6.18 7.2 The delegation of CWSA (9 members) was invited to attend annual meeting of 1994 of AWSA, inspected the water supply organizations and industrial enterprises concerned of government、New York City、Los Angles City.

9.2 Attended the working meeting of Rules of Water Supply in Cities held by the Ministry of Construction (Xian).

9.30 The No.033 file of CWSA reported to the Ministry of Construction: apply for scientific achievement prize of 2000 developmental plan of water supply in cities.

12.13-12.16 Held the 3rd meeting of the 3rd standing council board of council committee of CWSA (Nanchang).

1995:

5.15-5.17 The delegation of CWSA (5 members) attended the special discussion for 21 century water process technologies of IWSA in Japan.

5.23-5.27 Held the 1995 testing technologies discussion for water quality and the directors of testing stations meeting (Peking).

3 experts such as kelin, the director of Zurich Water Supply Bureau and so on explained the analysis of water、the technologies of water process at the meeting.

5.31-6.19 The delegation jointly set up by CWSA and Chinese Huayin Technologies Trade Company went to the U.S.A. to inspect " technologies trade of water supply"

9.9-9.14 The delegation of CWSA (7 members) attended the 20th general assembly of IWSA in Durban.

中國供水協會加入國際供水協會的前前後後

在改革開放的大好形勢鼓舞下，中國供水界組織起來，促進國內外供水界間交往的潮流不斷高漲。1980年5月國家城建總局接待了美國華氏計量錶公司負責人——E.沙考爾(E.SHANCOLE)先生來華訪問，他爲我們介紹了國際供水協會(Internotional WoterSupply Association 簡稱IWSA)的宗旨、目的和組織情況，以及成爲其成員的優越性，並邀請中國供水界參加。

1982年12月12日，國際供水協會秘書長H.R.納夫(H.R Noef)先生致函我駐瑞士使館商務參贊康海(Herr Kong)先生，介紹第十五屆國際供水協會主席馬·丁·夏列卡姆(Maarten Schxlekamp)要求訪華，希望同我上管供水部門接觸，應意陳述國際供水協會(IWSA)的目標和意圖，特別是關於水的《聯合國飲水衛生十年(1981-1990年)》目標。經請示城鄉建設環境保護部廉仲副部長批准，以中國市政工程學術委員會（因當時中國水協尚未成立）的名義邀請。

對接待馬·丁·夏列卡姆先生，建設部非常重視，事先作了充分的準備，擬定了計劃及談話口徑。對可能涉及的幾個問題作了研究。

1. 關於台灣問題。根據1979年該協會提供的會員資料中查到台灣以“中華民國供水協會”的名義參加了該組織，我們認爲：必須重中中華人民共和國供水組織是唯一代表中國的國家級組織，成爲正式會員。台灣是中國的一個省，它只能代表一個地區資格參加成爲一個準會員。

2. 進一步地了解國際供水協會的組織章程、機構及財政開支、會費交納等等問題。

3. 向皇先生介紹中國供水界的情況，並表示適當時候願意加入國際供水協會。

1982年3月28日至4月2日，馬·丁·夏列卡姆先生訪問北京、上海等城市。在京期間，建設部廉仲副部長會見並宴請夏先生。建設部市政公用局丁林副局長與其交談，水處肖紹雍副處長、外事局呼忠平全程陪同。在北京與北京市自來水公司交流，並參觀北京市第三水廠及北京郊區農村居民供水情況。在上海舉行一次學術講座及與上海著名供水專家進行討論，並參觀了上海市長橋水廠，都給夏留下很好印象。在交談中涉及台灣問題，進行了廣泛的討論。中方講明了對台灣問題的立場，認爲“台灣是中國不可分割的一部分，只有中華人民共和國的供水組織是唯一代表中國的國家級組織參加國際供水協會，並享有正式會員的權力。台灣是中國的一個省，它只能代表中國的一個地方的資格來參加，成爲準會員。當前台灣用“中華民國供水協會”的名義，應改爲中國台灣(Chinese Taiwan)。我們明確表示：反對有人搞“兩個中國”或“一中一台”。夏列卡姆對台灣問題的處理意見，表示理解並同意把這個問題帶回去，向國際供水協會執委會匯報。並表示如果中國要加入國際供水協會的話，請中國供水上管部門寄出意見書，他們據此可作專門研究。

夏在參觀北京、上海的供水情況後，在上海對上海自來水公司宋仁元總工程師表示：中國是世界上很重要的國家，他本人很希望中國能盡早參加國際供水協會，他準備將此事提請當年4月份召開的國際供水協會執委會上討論，並在1984年即將召開的國際供水協會全體會員大會上求得解決。

夏在北京、上海訪問期間，組織了兩次學術講座，向中國同行們介紹了國際有關水處理的發展動向，介紹了歐洲等國家進行九級淨水處理工藝的技術和臭氧、活性炭的使用技術和經驗，對我國供水同行提高淨水技術水平很有啓發。

夏列卡姆第一次訪華回國後，於1983年4月18日給廉仲副部長和丁林副局長來信表示：“這次中國之行獲得極大成功，尤其是與你們進行討論，對我收益很大。我很高興地看到了您也相信，在國際供水協會的大傘下，國家的供水協會之間進行自限的國際合作是十分重要的。我也很清楚地了解到唯有你們的國家的協會，才能是中國的正式代表而不是任何一個省或城市，正如聯合國那樣，將在我們執委會上討論此事，一旦我得知更多一些情況，我將告知丁林先生”

馬·丁·夏列卡姆先生第一次訪華後，寫了一篇中國之行的報道文章，發表在“AQUA”刊物上，詳細介紹了中國城鎮供水的概況，高度評價了中國的供水技術，尤其是我國推廣使用的錳砂濾池和北京郊區農村供水。其文章最後結論：“中國將會成爲一個全體人民都生活很好，盡管是簡單生活的一個民族，最近34年來已證實了這點。由於中國人民的勤勞、愛好，以及最重要的一個是十分謙遜和齊心，這一未來是不會不被人們嫉妒的”。夏列卡姆如此大力宣揚新中國的成就，就是爲喚起國際供水界的同行們，充分了解中國，只有中華人民共和國，才是代表中國的唯一代表國家的代表參加國際供水協會，爲中國參加國際供水協會作好輿論準備。

馬·丁·夏列卡姆訪華後，積極活動，說服國際供水協會執行委員會的領導，統一思想認識，修改章程，前去台灣，與台灣供水界討論，要求他們修改名稱；另一方面促進瑞士蘇黎世供水局與中國供水界之間友好合作。蘇黎世市批准，邀請中國派出一名專家訪問瑞士（瑞士爲這位專家提供往返機票和一個月食宿），學習蘇黎世實驗室和供水測試系統。中國派出上海市自來水公司岳舜琳高級工程師去瑞士學習。1985年對方又派出蘇黎世水務局水質實驗室謝莫曼博士(Dr. Zimmermann)來華講學。主講現代水廠水質分析技術、有關水質標

CWSA

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準和湖藻學防治方面的學術問題。

1984年12月19日，國際供水協會秘書長L.R貝斯先生給干林同志來函："《國際水協章程》已於突尼斯蒙納斯提爾協會理事會上通過（與會者43票贊成，一票反對）。其章程修改結果，將掃除中華人民共和國申請入會的障礙，我們希望適當的時候收到你的回信"。

修改內容如下：

(1) 正式會員

a. 某一代表全國性供水業的非營利與集團的組織，可成爲該協會的成員。

b. 在該協會理事會通過的章程下簽字的組織適當的機構，應是該協會的正式成員，應向秘書長提出書面申請，經執行委員會批准，可成爲正式會員。被該委員會批准後再提交理事會會議討論通過。

c. 理事會不應拒絕接受聯合國組織成員國中的適當組織成爲該協會的正式成員。除非理事會對會員資格審定決議是決定性的。

1985年4月19日中國供水協會在北京成立。葉維鈞和于林同志兩告夏列卡姆先生，請將這一信息轉告給第十六屆國際供水協會IWSA主席(Mr. A.Frih)，並感謝他爲促進中國供水協會加入國際供水協會方面所做的努力。

1985年9月11日，馬·丁·夏列卡姆先生協同第十六屆國際供水協會副主席丁·迪列克斯先生，IWSA秘書長L.R.貝斯先生，國際臭氧協會(IOA)執行主席H.R.那夫等訪華就中國成爲IWSA國家成員問題進行商討。在此前，夏列卡姆先生、貝斯先生曾幾度與台灣代表商討，請他們更名，國際供水協會將作出決議。

1987年4月30日國際供水協會主席J.迪列克斯先生(J. Dirickx Presiclent)各國際供水協會秘書長(L.R.Bays Secretary General)聯合來函通知中國供水協會常務副理事長葉維鈞，國際供水協會1987年4月23日維也納國際供水協會執行委員會作出決議："再次重申決心在IWSA章程及章程細則允許的範圍內創造條件使中國成爲唯一的在供水領域內的國家級代表，中國供水協會能夠參加IWSA成爲其正式會員"。執委會認爲，只要現有情況繼續存在，台灣供水協會作爲中國一個地區供水事業的代表將繼續以該地區正式會員的資格留在IWSA裏。

執委會建議，從收到中國供水協會加入本協會的申請之日起，在所有IWSA文件中的使用下面的兩個名稱：

1. 中國供水協會(China Water Supply Associotion)。

2. 中國台灣供水協會(Chinese Taiwan Association)。

經過1982年至1987年4月共5年的國際聯絡，中國供水協會爲參加國際供水協會創造了一個良好的內部和外部條件。於1987年8月1日中國水協正式向建設部、外交部、國家經委、財政部等國家機關提出：《關於申請加入國際供水協會的報告》，經過有關部批准於1988年正式向國際供水協會提出了申請加入國際供水協會。1988年9月國際水協正式邀請中國派代表團參加，出席第十七屆國際供水協會全體會員大會。

中國供水協會經建設部批准派出了理事長儲傳亨、常務副理事長葉維鈞、科技部主任宋仁元、常務理事沐序彤及外來項目主管呼忠華等人，途徑瑞士蘇黎世市去巴西里約熱內盧出席會議。IWSA全體大會通過了中國供水協會加入國際供水協會，成爲國際供水協會的一員，第一次參加國際供水協會全體會員大會。

夏列卡姆是1982年至1984年期間任國際水協主席，在此任職期間，他爲供水事業和國際水協的工作建立了傑出的功勳。爲表示對他的敬意，國際水協決定設立"M.J.夏列卡姆獎"。授獎對象是供水領域（研究或實際工作）青年工程師和科學家。獎金數額爲兩名1000英鎊（供水研究與實際工作者各1名）。上次獲獎者獎金於1988年在巴西第十七屆國際水協大會上頒發。中國供水協會，由於認眞選擇組織論文，向國際供水協會推薦，在十九屆、二十屆代表大會上已有兩次得到此殊榮。第十九屆例牙利布達佩斯會議上，中國市政工程華北設計院徐國勛同志獲得夏列卡姆青年論文獎。我們中國供水協會在第十八屆到二十屆代表會上共推薦論文28篇，獲得批准在會上發表有27篇，其中獲獎1篇，受到國際供水界的重視。

1987年昆明市自來水公司與蘇黎世市供水局建立友好合作關系。夏列卡姆先生於1988年爲促進中瑞供水界的友好合作，曾協同瑞士蘇黎世市政委員成格·考夫曼先生訪問中國昆明、北京、上海，爲兩國供水界的友好合作打下了良好基礎。十多年來，瑞士蘇黎世市水務局共接待中國學習訪問團組共9批，55人次。其中爲昆明市培訓技術骨干5批10人次，並派出專家學者來華無償幫助工作，爲中國供水界學習瑞士供水的先進技術創造了良好條件。並在水質檢測、儀表、淨水技術設備、管網維修、設備維修等方面給予了人量的無償援助。

The process for C.W.S.A'S joining in I.W.S.A.

Under the great condition of reform and opening, chinese water supply circle unites together to promote internal and external exchange. In May. 1980, State Urban Construction Bureau received a letter from Mr. E. Shancole, the director of Waters Meter Company, which introduced the purpose、objective、organization of I.W.S.A and the superiority of member for us, invited chinese water supply circle to join in.

On 12th Dec. 1982, the general secretary Mr.H.R.Noef worte a letter to Mr. Herr. Kong, the commercial council or of China Embassy in Switzerland, which introduced Maarten Schxlekamp,the chairman of 15th I.W.S.A to visit china to state the purpose and objective of I.W.S.A, especially the aim of "United Nation 10 years sanity of drinking water (1981-1990). Approved by Lianzhong deputy minister of Ministitry of Construction, we decided to invite him by the name of Chinese Municipal Works Academic Commission (for C.W.S.A wasn't founded at that time).

The Ministry of Construction payed more attention to Maarten. Schxlekamp, worked out the plan, researched several problems available.

1.Concerning Taiwan, According to the member data in 1979, Taiwan has joined in IWSA by the name of "water supply assocation the people's democratic of china". We stated: water supply assocation of the people's republic of china is the only state-class organization of china. Taiwan is a province of china, it only be able to become a member represented a region.

2. Further understand the rules、organization、finance、charge of I.W.S.A.

3. Introduced chinese water supply circle to Mr. Schxlekamp, and express our willingness to joining in IWSA at the suitable time.

From 28th. March. 1982 to 2nd Apirl. 1982, Mr. Schxiekamp visited Peking. Shanghai etc. During the period in china, Deputy Minister Lianzhong met with him. Yulin, the deputy chief of the Bureau of Municipal Works and Utllities of MURCEB talked with him, vice-director Xiaoshaoyong of Water Supply divison. Huquanzhou of foreign affair Bureau accompanied him all the time. They exchanged with Peking water supply company and visited the No. 3 waterwork. They held an academic lecture in Shanghai, visited Changqiao Waterwork. We discussed Taiwan problem widely. We made clear our position on the question, We believed: "Taiwan is a part of China the water supply assocation, the people's republic of china is the only state-class organization joined in IWSA. Taiwan is a province of china it is only able to join in IWSA as a regional-member, its name should be "Chinese Taiwan". We expressed: "two china". "one china. one Taiwan" are not permmited. Schxlekamp accepted our opinion and opproved at bring the question to executive board. He expressed, if China want to join in IWSA, just send the opinion letter and they would research it specially.

After visiting Peking、Shanghai. Mr. Schxlekamp talked to Shongreyuan, the general engineer of Shanghai Water Supply Company: China is an important country in the world, he hopes china'can join in IWSA as soon as possible, he would put this question to executive board of IWSA and make it resolve a IWSA general assembly held in 1984.

During the period of Peking、Shanghai, Mr. Schxlekamp held 2 times academic lectures, introduced develop trend of international water processing for Chinese craft brother, introduced European nine-level water processing and technologies of Ozone、absorbent carbon.

Returning home, Mr, Schxlekamp wrote a letter to Lianzhou,the deputy minister and Yulin deputy chief: "I am so happy that you also think an international cooperation between the national supply associations under the umbrella of the IWSA, it is very important for our countries and for mankind. It is clear that only your national assocation is the official representative of china just like United Nation. I will let you know immediately when there are any results".

After Mr. Schxlekamp's first visit to china, he wrote an article on "AQUA" for chinese travel The article introduced the situation of chinese water supply, gave technology of water supply the high appraisal, at the end it reached conclusion: "Chian will become a nation which all the people lives good, although it is a simple life, the past 34 years have confirmed it". His aim for propagating new china's achievement was to let the craft brother of international water supply circle unuerstand China Only the People's Republic of China is the state class representative in IWSA.

After Maarten Schxlekamp's to visit china, he persuaded the leaders of executive board of IWSA to unite ideology, modify rules, he went to Taiwan, discussed with Taiwan water supply assocation, demanded them to rename, at the other hand, he promoted the good cooperation between zurich Water Supply and china water supply circle, Approved by Zurich Municipal Government, a chinese expert was invited to visit Switzerland (The to and fro passenger tickets and one month's board and lodging were provided) and learn Zurich labortary and testing system of water supply. Yueshunlin Senior engineer of Shanghai Water Supply Company was sent. In 1985, Dr, Zimmermann was sent to China to give lectures.

On Dec. 19th. 1984m L.R.Base, the general secretary of IWSA wrote a letter to Yulin: "《IWSA rules and regulation》 has been passed on Board meeting in Tunisia (43 votes for and 1 against), obstacle has been removed, we hope to recieve your letter at the right moment".

The content modified as follows:

1 official member. a. one organization representing a state water supply enterprisewith no profit can be able to become the member of IWSA.

b. The organization which signed on the rules approved by board meeting, is the official member.

c. The board meeting shouldn't refuse a suitable organization of United Nations to become the official member, only if it is decided by board meeting.

On Apirl. 19th. 1985, China Water Supply Assocation was founded in Peking, Yeweijun and Yulin wrote a letter to E.R.Schxlekamp asking him to take this information to Mr. A. Erich, the president of 16th IWSA. and thank him for help.

On Sept. 11th. 1985, Mr. E.R.Cchxlekamp and Mr. J.Dirickx, the vice president of 16th IWSA, L.R.Bays, the general secretary of IWSA, H.R.Noef, the executive president of IOA visited china.

On Apirl. 30th. 1987, Mr. J.Dirickx, the president of IWSA and L.R.Bays the general secretary of IWSA jointly wrote a letter to inform weijun, the standing deputy president of CWSA: Vienna meeting Apirl. 23rd. 1987, decided: "state again IWSA would creat environment to make china as the only state representative, CWSA could join in IWSA as an official member." The executive board believed: if the situation exist, Taiwan would stay in IWSA continuously as a regional repe-

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sentative of china.

The executive board suggested: Since receiving CWSA'S application form, all the files of IWSA would use two names as follows:

1. China Water Supply Assocation
2. Chinese Taiwan Assocation.

On Augast. 1st. 1987, CWSA officially submitted the 《The reports concerning joining in IWSA》to Ministry of Construction、Ministry of Foreign Affairs、State Economic Committee、Ministry of Foreign Affairs、State Economic Committee、Ministry of Finance. Approved by departments concerned china submitted the application to IWSA in 1988. In sept. 1988, IWSA invited china to attend the 17 th IWSA general assembly.

Approved by Ministry of Construction, CWSA sent president Chu chuanhen、standing deputy president Ye Weijun、director of science and technology department Shongrenguan、standing director Shongxutong、director of foreign affairs Huzhongquan to Rio de Janeiro via Zurich. IWSA general assembly passed CWSA'S joining in IWSA. Mr. J. Schxlekamp shouldered to be president of IWSA from 1982 to 1984. He made great contribution for water supply industry. In order to express people's respects, IWSA decided to set up "M.J.Schxlekamp Prize" for junior engineers and scientists in water supply industry, The sum of money was 1000 pounds per person. The bonus of winners has been issued in 17th IWSA general assembly in 1988.

CWSA, because of its excellent articles, has won the prize. On the 19th Budapest meeting, Xuguoxun of Chinese municipal works north china design institute won the Schxlekamp, junior article prize. CWSA has recommended 28 articles from 18th to 20th, 27 among them were issued on the meeting, and 1 was won.

In 1987, Kunmin Water Supply Company set up good relationship with zurich Water Supply Bureau. In 1988, Mr. Schxlekamp and Mr. W.Koefman, the committee member of zurich visited kunmin、Peking、Shanghai, made great progress for China and Switzerland. In recent 10 years, Zurich Water Supply Bureau has received 9 batches 55 person chinese study delegations, 5 batches、10 person time among them were technicians of kunmin Water Supply Company.

中國供水協會出席第十八屆國際供水協會代表大會情況

1991年5月25至30日，中國供水協會派出了以汪光燾爲團長，肖紹雍、寧瑞珠、黃仲傑、李喆等爲團員的代表團，出席了國際供水協會第十八屆代表大會，同與會　的供水界代表一起討論通過了國際水協的修改章程和工作報告，選舉了下屆國際水協的正副主席。會議期間廣泛接觸了國際供水界的朋友，積極參加科技交流，收集帶回大量技術資料，達到了預期目的。

(1) 出席會議的有300多位正式代表，聽取和通過了國際水協秘書長貝斯先生代表上屆執行局提出的工作報告，審查通過了正式會員資格，選舉了法國德森道博士爲本屆協會主席，挪威Mr. Aif Qustal爲第一副主席。通過了第十九屆大會在匈牙利的布達佩斯和第二十屆大會在南非召開。

(2) 大會期間，同時召開了國際水協科技委員會和知識轉讓基金會顧問委員會。中國均派員參加會議。

科技委員會從1988年以來，共開展了20次國際水協的政策和技術交流活動，大家肯定了這些活動的成績。通過了關於開展國際水技術交流的十三項科技活動計劃。

國際水協知識轉讓基金顧問委員會（約20位代表），在1991年5月30日召開第一次會議，初步醞釀了繼續充實和籌集活動基金問題。擬請各國水協買獎券的形式來籌集資金，在1991年需籌集50萬英磅。

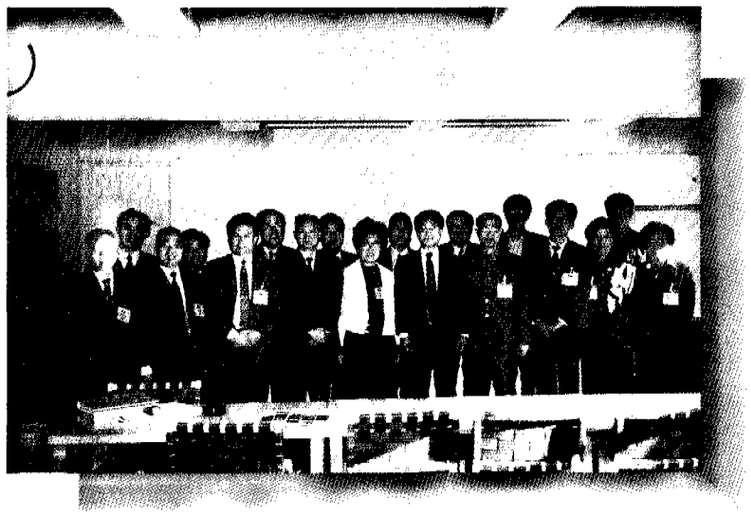
(3) 大會開展了科技交流活動。圍繞着水的法規、政策，管網防漏、防腐、飲用水水質以及處理工藝、信息情報等方面共有9個國家報告和14個專題報告。中國水協有4個報告被取川參加大會交流。其中上海市自來水公司本仁元顧問總工程師和成都市自來水公司何維章副總工程師所寫的兩篇論文，在大會宣講受到好評。通過科技交流活動共收集了30多種約100萬字技術資料。對促進我國城市供水事業的科技進步是有益的。

參加這次大會的中國供水界的代表還有廣州、成都、昆明、合肥、蚌埠等城市自來水公司代表，他們都已申請加入國際水協，並以國際水協贊助會員的資格參加，作爲一個地區或團體參加。另外還有中國市政工程華北設計院、北京市政工程設計院、上海市政工程設計院派出專家，他們是受國際上某家公司的邀請去參加國際水協大會的。參加這次代表大會的中國供水界代表總共有18人，中國水界人數是參加國際活動最多的一次。

中國水協代表團出席第十八屆國際水協大全體成員合影。

前排左起：李志材、丁振武、肖紹雍、汪光燾、徐士彬、張忠、劉希錚、寧瑞珠

後排左起：何維章、董樊、錢崇堪、黃仲傑、李喆



The situation concerning CWSA's attending 18th IWSA general assembly.

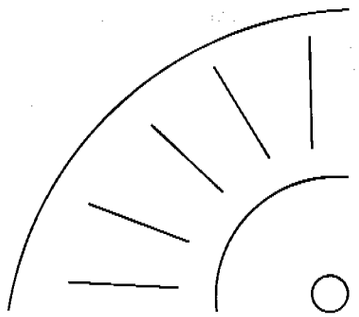
From May. 25th to 30th. 1991, CWSA sent a delegation with Wang Guangtao as head and Xiao Shaoyong、Lin Ruizhu、Huang Zhongjie、Liji as members to 18th IWSA general assembly. They discussed modificatory rules and work reports with other representatives, elected the next president and vice presedat of IWSA.

(1) More than 300 official representatives attended the meeting and passed through the work reports of Bays, the general secretary of IWSA. The representatives elected French Dr. Dlsde as current president and Norway Mr. Aif Qustal as first deputy president as well as 19th's holding in Budapest and 20 th's holding in south Africa.

(2) During the period of meeting, the meetings of Science Committee and Consultative Committee have been held, China has sent members to attend the meetings.

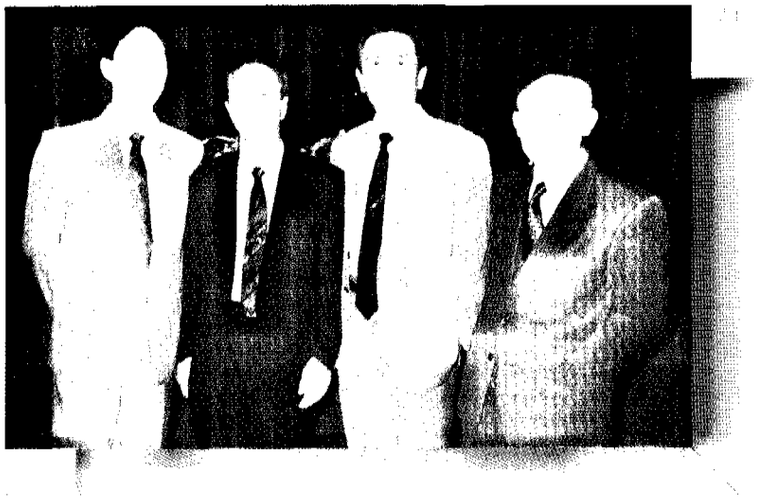
Since 1988, Science Committee has developed exchange activities of policies and technologies of IWSA 20 times. Their achievements won high praise, total 13 scientific projects has been passed.

IWSA Consultative Committee of knowledge transfer foundation (about 20 representatives) held the first meeting on May. 30th. 1991, they discussed the question conceerning raising funds and strengthening it continuously, planed to invite every country's water assocation to buy the lotter tickets total 500,000 pounds must be raised in 1991.



(3) Scientific exchange activities were developed. 9 state reports and 14 special reports concerning policies、leak-proof、anti-corrosion water quality and processing information were exchanged on meeting, 4 reports among them belonged to CWSA. Two articles of Shong Renyuan the chief engineer of Shanghai Water Supply Company and He Weihua the deputy chief engineer of Chengdu Water Supply Company won high praise.

Other Chinese representatives such as Guangzhou、Chengdu、Kunmin Hefei、Bebu's water supply companies also attended the meeting, they all applied for joining in IWSA and attended the meeting as support members. Chinese Municipal Works Engineering North China Design Institute、Peking Design Institute、Shanghai Design Institute also sent experts, they were invited by a international company. There were 18 Chinese representatives attend the meeting, it was the maximum for China to attend the meeting.



參加國際供水協會第十九屆大會情況

1993年10月2日至8日在匈牙利布達佩斯召開第十九屆國際水協代表大會。來自世界各地68個國家和地區的2000多名供水界代表參加這次盛會。

中國水協派出團長刁敘錚（天津市自來水公司副經理），團員吳今明（上海市自來水公司副經理），徐樹禮（北京市自來水公司高級工程師）等3人組成的代表團出席這次會議。大會通過第十八屆國際水協執行委員會工作報告，財務審查報告，批准新會員。大會決定1997年第21屆大會在西班牙召開。會議由十九屆執委會主席由A.魯斯塔德（Mr. A.Rustaol挪威）先生擔任，第一副主席由P.賈卡索（Mr. A. Giacusso瑞士）先生擔任，第二副主席由N.霍德（Mr. N. Hooel英國）先生擔任。下一屆即第20屆主席由R.拉布恩（Dr.R. Laburn南非）先生擔任。

大會上，馬·丁·夏列卡姆先生親自向中國市政工程華北設計院徐國勛同志頒發了國際水協論文獎，馬·丁·夏列卡姆獎的證書和獎金。

大會進行了學術交流，圍繞着如何管理好全球水環境，合理用水，水務管理公共關係方面的問題，水價政策，供配水管網設計中的環境和技術因素，飲水消毒及消毒的副產品，在公共配水管網中的管道的腐蝕問題，淨水處理和水質監測中自控系統的應用，水廠污泥的處理和處置，點狀用水設施的技術處理，膜技術，水廠的更新改造，配水系統管理等內容，開展 廣泛的學術交流活動。中國水協共推薦7篇國際報告論文，全被選入論文集。還有5個專題的5篇論文也被選入論文集。另有宋序彤同志作了《中國缺水地區的用水問題及對策》學術報告和徐國勛同志撰寫的《飲用水除氟》論文，獲夏列卡姆獎。這次會議，中國水界發表的論文，是自我國加入國際水協以來，供水專家發表文章最多的一次，也是被選入論文集中最多一次，這體現了我國改革開放以來供水科技進步的成果，擴大了我國供水界在國際上的影響。

中國供水協會參加國際供水協會第19屆大會代表團成員合影

左一　吳今明（團員，上海市自來水公司副經理）

左　　刁敘錚（團長，天津市自來水公司副經理）

右二　宋序彤（國際水協知識傳播基金會特邀代表、建設部城建司供排水處處長）

右一　許樹禮（團員，北京市自來水公司高級工程師）

The situation of attending 19th IWSA general assembly.

From Oct. 2nd, 1993, to Oct. 8th. 1993, the 19th IWSA general assembly were held in Budapest, 2000 representatives from all over the world attended the meeting.

CWSA sent a delegation with Diao Zhizheng the vice manager of Tiaojin Water Supply Company as head and Wu Jinmin, the vice manager of Shanghai Water Supply Company as members to the meeting. The work report of 18th executive board of IWSA and finance report、some new members were passed through on the meeting. The meeting decided that the 21th general assembly of IWSA will be held in spain in 1997 and it still decided Mr. A.Rustaol of Norway as president of the 19th executive board、Mr. A.Giacusso of Switzerl and as the first vice president、Mr. N.Hooel of England as the second vice president, Dr. R.Laurn of South Africa as the 20th president.

On the meeting, Mr. Maarten Schexlekamp issued the IWSA Prize、Maarten schxlekamp Prize and bonus to Xu Guoxun of North China Municipal Works Design Institate for his article.

The representatives took academic exchange centre on managing global water environment、using water reasonable、public relations、water price、environmental corrode in network、the application of auto control system in water proces and water-quality test, the process of mud in waterwork、the technological process of spot water using facilities、membrane technology、the rebuilding of waterwork、the management of water distribution. CWSA recommended international reports for the meeting, all of them were elected in the collection of articles. The academic report 《de fluorine for drinking water》 written by Xu Guoxun won Maarten Schxlekamp Prize.

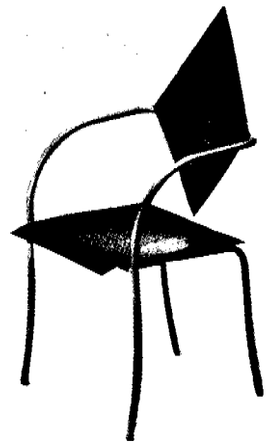
中國水協舉辦了“城市供水漏損控制講習班”

建設部城建局和中國城鎮供水協會與世界衛生組織西太平洋區域環境規劃和應用研究促進中心（WHO PEPAS）合作，於1986年4月12日至27日在武漢市舉辦了“城市供水漏損控制講習班”。來自全國30餘個大、中城市自來水公司負責漏損控制的技術人員49人參加該講習班。世界衛生組織聘請了英國水研究中心（WRC）兩名專家M.R.法利（FARLEY）和T.墨力菲爾德（MERRIFIELD）先生來華講學並攜帶了檢漏儀錶做了示範。世界衛生組織PEPAS派出代表B.W.M費西爾（FISHER）先生參加並把有關控制漏損儀設備留贈中國（武漢市自來水公司）。經過講座和交流，學員們認爲，英國水研究中心利用不同方式裝表計量，分區測定漏耗的成功經驗，應結合中國管網和用戶分布的不同特點，要加強分區漏損測定減少漏點巡查盲目性，提高檢漏工作效率。通過這次培訓，展示各種測流、測壓、巡管、檢漏儀器設備，更多地了解了目前國外檢漏儀錶水平。英國專家同時介紹有關多種管材的選擇，不同管材應用現狀，管道接口清洗、檢查、塗襯，管道的更新修復和水錶的標定等，都與減少漏損很有幫助。

通過培訓，一致認爲加強城市供水管網漏損控制工作，爲提高我國的漏損控制水平，必須進一步促進橫向交流，建議中國水協科技部成立漏損控制交流組織。

CWSA Conducted "training course for city water leak".

On April. 12th. 1986, the Bureau of city construction of the Ministry of Construction、CWSA, who jointly held the "training course for water leak in city" in Wuhan, 49 technicians from chinese 30 large、medium cities attended the course. Two experts as follows: M.R. Farley、T. Merrifield came to china to take lecture and put on a demonstration of testing leak, B.W.M. Fisher sent by PEPAS attended the course and let leak testing facilities to china (Wuhan Water Supply Company). The trainees believe: the WRC'S experience of installing metre by different ways and testing leak in divided area was very good, but China must combine it with the characteristies of different distribution of network and users in China, strengthen divided area testing, lessen blind testing、increase efficiency.



C W S A

舉辦“水處理和水質控制現代技術”講習班

1987年根據建設部與世界衛生組織1987年合作協議，部城建局爲世界衛生組織西太平洋區域環境規劃與應用研究中心（PEPAS）合作，於1987年8月23日至9月5日在上海舉辦了“水處理和水質控制現代技術”講習班。受建設部委托上海市自來水公司承辦，中國城鎮供水協會技術咨詢部協助組織了這次講習班。世界衛生組織聘請了（英國兩位咨詢公司專家D.H.紐薩姆（NEWSOME）和N.S.M貝利（BERRY），在講習班上作了十三項專題講授，並贈送了一些技術資料。英國專家的講座，以英國和其他一些國家的實踐爲背景，介紹了有關水源監測的技術手段，氣象雷達系統的建立，數據信息處理模式化，水處理廠的技術改造受污染水源的處理以及農村供水特點等，並發表了他們對一些傳統技術的看法。使聽講者更多地了解水源監測方面的新技術和發展趨勢，收獲較大，有助於加強與國外供水界同行的交流與合作。

In 1987, according to the cooperating agreement between the State Construction Department and the WHO. (World Healthy Organization), the city Construction Bureau of the Department cooperated with the PEPAS on the envir on ment programms for the West-Pacific region of the WHO, and during Aug. 31th and Sep. 5 in 1987, conducted a study course for "Modern Technology of Water disposal and Water quality control" in Shanghai. Entrusted by the Department, the China City Water Supply Techological Consulting office of the Shanghai Water Company, organized this study Course. The WHO invited two British experts, Mr, D.H. NEWSOME and Mr, N.S.M.BERRY, to give the speeches on 13 specialized topics, and present some technological materials as a gift. The Speeches, of the British experts, which against the background of the practice of the Britain and some other couutries, introduced some technological methods of the water source supervise, the estauishment of the meteorology radar system, modelized data information processing, the technological renovation of the water disposal factory, the processing of the contaminated water and the characters of the countryside water supply, also, they expressed their ideas about some traditional technologies. From the speeches, the audiences understood the new technology and the developing trend of the water soures supervise, it'll help us strenghten the exchange and the cooperation with the water supply companies of the world.

C W S A

中國城鎮供水協會代表團訪問日本

經國務院批准，由中國城鎮供水協會理事長儲傳亨同志率領的中國城鎮供水協會代表團，1991年9月3日至11日，在日本東京、仙台、橫濱、橫須賀等市進行了友好訪問和考察。訪日期間得到了日本"日中水道友好協會"的熱情接待和周到安排。先後會見了外務省經濟協力局，外務參事官富中第，厚生省生活衛生局水道環境部長小林康顯，海外經濟協力基金(OECF)副主席、坪井池田迪顯等有關官員。訪問了東京、仙台、橫濱、橫須賀市水道局和日本水道友好協力會、日本水道協會、日本水道工業團體聯合會、日本水道新聞社。參觀考察了兩個市的自來水廠和水源地，久保田公司船橋球墨鑄鐵管生產廠。另外還會見了日本全國市長會事務總長小林悅夫和日本動物園協會會長田代和治、副會長池山隆政等人士。

我們就利用日元貸款建設我國城市供水工程今後的合作問題；雙方合作利用日本贈款建設南京供水培訓中心問題；爭取利用第四批日元貸款建設供水工程的合作意向問題等與日方交換了意見，並互作情況介紹。同時對日本的供水管埋及成埋技術進行了考察。

利用日本贈、貸款建設供水工程是日方友好人士中島長次和建設部共同積極努力的成果。1984年，日本水道株式會社社長中島長次先生訪問長春，了解到長春的缺水情況，經與建設部及吉林省、長春市政府協商提出利用日本政府贈款在長春建設一座自來水廠的想法。回國後積極活動，外務省和厚生省同意利用贈款建設該項目。同時建設部和吉林省、長春市等方面積極努力，萬里副總理同意利用日本贈款建設長春水廠的建議，並批准命名爲"長春中日友好水廠"，經貿部也大力支持，工程進展順利。1988年11月水廠竣工投產，接着又進步利用贈款改造原有水廠的二期工程。兩期共利用贈款39億日元。建設部以此工程爲契機，經多次向國家計委反映最後確定有南京、徐州、鄭州、成都、天津、合肥、蚌山、廈門、昆明、重慶、西安、北京等12市的供水工程作爲第三批日元貸款項目，其中前面4個市已利用二批日元貸款的餘額建設水廠，其餘的也都已經開工或即將開工，貸款總額爲504億日元。各地對日元貸款興趣很高，主要是貸款利率低（約4.5%），還貸年限長，國際招標限制條件少，手續簡便。希望能更多利用貸款。

此次訪問以中國城鎮供水協會的名義，通過民間方式來表示我們希望利用第四批日元貸款繼續建設城市供水工程的意向，了解日本官方的反應，以及利用無償贈款建設南京供水培訓中心的基本態度。同時也對促進日元貸款用於中國城市供水工程的日本朋友表示感謝，增進友誼。外務省、厚生省和海外協力基金的官員均向我明確表示：日元貸款建設供水工程符合日本的援外計劃，今後希望仍能繼續下去。對於南京供水培訓中心的建設，日方表示，爲了熟悉掌握和操作大量引進技術及裝備，迫切需要對干部進行培訓，因此建設培訓中心是必要的，日方表示支持，希望中國在落實計劃的基礎上能正式提出就好辦了。

在考察中發現：日本在全國供水普及率極高的條件下，十分注意供水水質和供水安全。對原水和處理過程的各土要項節的濁度等重要指標都實行連續檢測和報警，如採取原水通過一個水廂養魚，用以指示水質變化。仙台市水道局爲確保水質防止藻類滋生，在水庫中設置了6只很大的曝氣頭來充氧，使原水中藻類滋生降低90%以上，比滋生藻類後的處理的費用大爲降低，並確保水質。橫濱市在不同季節根據需要往原水中投加粉末活性碳去除水中藻類。同時他們都十分注意確保在緊急情況下不間斷供水；設有爲數衆多緊急蓄水池，並實行三天一換保證水質。橫須賀市水道局，爲防御地震災害，專門配置了許多緊急供水設備如供水車，袋裝水自動包裝機，備用煤氣發電機及山地摩托車隊等緊急措施。袋裝水自動包裝機，我們以後還可以引進來進行仿制，在災害情況下可向居民供應飲水，尤其是在內澇災害和震災供水管網破壞的情況下更爲適用。

日本產品的全面質量管理經驗值得借鑒。日本久保田公司的球墨鑄鐵管質量在全世界足首屈一指的，但是他們仍十分注意產品質量。從鍛鐵、成球、澆鑄、喑塗、運輸等一系列過程都有嚴格的檢測程序，決不讓不合格產品進入下一道工序。除此之外，日本水道協會還派有10名專職人員長期監督其產品質量。

關於利用第四批日元貸款建設供水項目，雙方初步交換了意見。日中水道友好協力會認爲第二批供水項目的合作方式不錯，可繼續延用。待中國政府正式提出第四批日元貸款供水項目清單之後，日本方面組織水道界來中國進行具體的考察後提出具體的諮詢建議。

A visit to Japan by the delegates of the China City Water Supply Association

Approved by the state council, directed by Mr, Chuanheng Chu, the director of the China City Water Supply Association, the delegation of the Association made a visit to Japan during Sep.3rd—Sept.llst In 1991, including Toloogo、Sendi、YOKOSUKA、YOKOSUKA. During the visit, they got warmly treatment and good agreement of the "Sino-Japan Water Supply Friendship Association". They met with Mr. Fkami Heo, who is the staff officer of the Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Department; Mr. Komastu Ow, who is the environmental director of the Life and Health Bureau of the Japanese Logistics Department; Mr. Ideka Aok, who is the vice chairman of the OECF and some other officers. They visited the Water Bureau of Tokogo、Sendi、Yokohama、Yokosuka, and the Sino Japanese Water Supply Friendship Association、the Japanese Water Supply Association、the Japanese Water Supply Industries Group Union、the Japanese Water Supply News Agency. They visited and inspected two runing water factories and water sources. And, they met with Mr. Komastu fu, who is the general directer of the Japanese City Mayors Association, Mr, Dekito mus, who is the chairmen of the Japanese Animal Park Association and Mr. Ideka Nkio, the vice-chairman of the same Association.

We exchanged some ideas and introduced some information with the Japanese friends on the following questions: the cooperation about the China city water supply project which make use of the Japanese loan, the problem about two sides make use of the Japanese donation to establish a water supply, trainning centre in Najing and the cooperation about making us of the fourth Japanese loan to construct the water supply project: At the same time, inspected the Japanese water supply management and water disposal technology.

Constructing the water supply project with the Japanese loan or donation, is the achievement of Japanese friends Mr, Nakano, and the state construction Department. In 1984, the director of the Japanese Water Supply Association, Mr, Nakano visited Chuang chun: get some informations about the scale of water in Chuang chun, consulted with the State Construction Department and the Chuang chun government the Jiling government, he put forward an idea about establish a running water factory in Chuangchun wit the Japanese agovernmet donation. After back to Japan, he did some jobs hardly and make the Japanese Foreign Affairs Department and the Japanese Logistics Department to agree. with this programme. At the same time, after the hard work of the JiLing and Chuangchun government, the vice premier, Mr, WanLi agreed with this programme, and named the factory as "Chuangchun Sino-Japan Friendship water fatory", with the great help of the Trade Department, the project is making good progress. In Nov.1988, the water factory completed successfully and put into practice, and then, made a further use of the donation to renovate the second project of the former water factory. Generally, two projects make uso of the donation worthy of 3.9 billion yen. The state Department caught this golden chance, after reported to the state plan Committee, finally decide the following 12 cites using the third donation: Nanjing、Shuzhou、Zhengzhou、Cengdu、Tianjing、Hefei、Anshan、Xiamen、Kunming、Chongqing、Xian、Beijing. The former 4 cities had already established the water factory with the remaining of the second Japanese donation, the others all began to establish, the total sum of the loan is 50.4 billion yen. The cities all over the country have an interest in the Japanese loan, chiefly becanse of the low loan rate of 4.5%, the long term of repay, the few limited conditions in internationl bids and the simple procedures. They all hope to make great use of the loan.

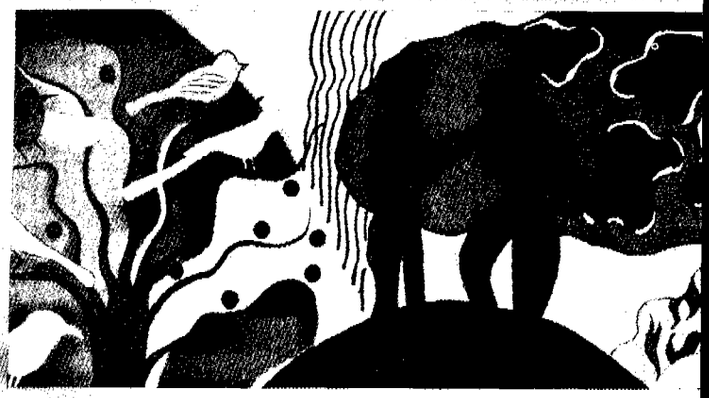
This visit in the name of the China city water supply Assocation, un offiocally expressed our hope of making us of the forth Japanese loan to continuously construct the city water supply project, and make known of the reaction of Japanese government and the basic attitude towards the China water supply projects constructed with Japanese loans. At the same time, we expressed our thanks to the Japanese friends who promoted this programme. The officers of the Japanese Foreign Affair Department, the Japanese Logisting Department and the OELF talked to us: "This programme meet the requirement of the Japanese aids for outside plan, they hope continuous cooperation in the future. To the establishment of the Nanjing Water Supply Trainning centre, the Japanese expressed: in order to master and operate great deal of imported technology and equipment, it's an urgent need to train the employees, so it's necessary to establish a trainning centre, the Japanese expressed their support and said it's better put forward formally on the basis of putting the plan into practice.

We discovered such following in the inspection: In the condition of the high water supply popularization, Japanese pay great attention to the water supply quality and water supply safety, continuously check and alarm the important data of the main procedures, in the processing of water source disposal, such as the turbidity. For example, they use a water tank in which the original water going through to raise fishes, in order to show the change of the water quality. The Water Supply Bureau of Sendi、set 6 big air-exploded heads to fill oxygen in the reservoir, in order to present the breeding of the algae in the water, reduce the rate of the algae breeding more than 90 %, reduce the fee at the same time, also guarantee the water quality. In the different seasons in Yokohame, according to the need, they add the powder C in the original water to get rid of the algae. At the same time, they pay great attention to guarantee the nen stoped water supply in urgent condition, and set many urgent water pools for the citizens, and change the water within 3 days to guarantee the water quality. The water supply Bureau of Yokohama, equipped many urgent water supply equipments in order to defence the earthquake, such as water supply cars, the antomatic machenics of water bags, the standby coal generator and the mountain motorcade. We can imported and copy the automatic machine of water bags, it can supply water to the citizens in the urgent condition, especially during period of the flood、the earthquake or the damage of the water pipes.

We can make use of experience of the quality management of Japanese products. Although the Femayud Company ledas first in the management of nodular cast iron, they still pay more attetion to the products quality. They have strict check procedures in the series processing of forging、forming、casting、polishing、transporting. Besides these, the Japanese water supply Assocation still sent ten specialists to supervise the products quality.

We exchanged our ideas about the fourth loan programme, the Japanese think the third loan programme cooperating methods is good, can use it continuously. After the Chinese government put forward the programme list of the fourth loan, the Japanese will organize delegates to visit or inspect in detail in China, then propose the consulting suggestion with detail conditions.

中國城鎮供水協會派團參加"'92世界生態及文化大會"



1992年11月26日至12月4日在哥倫比亞共和國卡利市（Cali）召開"'92世界生態及文化大會"。中國水協派出朱湫（中國水協節水委員會副主任，上海市計劃用水辦公室主任）、孫本智（天津市節約用水辦公室副主任）以及翻譯張金成等3人出席會議。在會上宣讀了《中國城市合理用水的對策和進展情況》的論文；還播放了反映中國合理用水的電視錄像片《水的治理和利用》，代表團還接受了當地電台、電視台、地方報紙記者採訪以及參加其他業務活動。中國政府把開源節流並重列爲國家建設的基本國策之一。有關節水的方法，管理機構和節水措施等經驗，受到與會代表的關注，增進了南美國家對我國的了解。同時代表團爲重學習了哥倫比亞等南美國家供水、節水經驗。哥倫比亞採取限量供水，超標2-3倍加價收費；工業水價按一定等級計價，民用水價按工資收入分級計價，也是值得我國借鑒的。

The situation about china water supply Association delegation presenting the "1992 World Ecology and culture conference"

The 1992 World Ecology and culture conference was held in Cali in Columbia from Nov.26 to Dec.4 in 1992. The china water supply Association send a delegation including Mr, Zhuche, (the vice-dean of water -saving committee of CWSA, the office dean of water planing office in Shanghai), Mr. Benxi Shun (The vice dean of water saving office in Tianjin) and Mr, Jicheg Zhang. The china delegation reported the thesis of The methods and Developement of China City Water Reasonable Vsage, also broadcast the video tape; the topic is The Adminitration and Utilization of Water, the delegation accepted theinterview of the local TV. Local Radio Station and the reporters of news, and they presented some other business activities. China government look increase income and decrease expenditure as a basic state strategic of the state construction. Some regulation, management and some water-saving methods of our country arrise attention of the delegates come from all over the world, also improved the understanding between the South Amercian and china. In Columbia, they limit the water quanity, beyond it will get 2 or 3 times refine. The water for industry measured according to a urttain class, the water for people's life measured according to the inome of the people. This point is worth to make good use of.

國際水協——亞太地區上海“輸配水管網的安全供水”專題會，'95中國供水節水產品國際展覽會同時在上海舉行

國際水協亞太地區上海專題研討會由中國水協組織，在建設部及上海市政府支持下於1995年11月9日—11日在上海市上海商城波特曼香格里拉酒店舉行。

正如儲傳亨理事長在歡迎詞中提出：總的來講，供水系統的主要投資在管網；影響供水的主要因素在管網；水的漏損主要在管網；當出廠水水質改善後又要使管網不再污染供水水質。因此對供水企業講，輸配水管道系統的供水安全是一個很重要的問題。

這次專題研討會共有36篇論文進行交流討論，其中國外21篇，國內15篇。

在專題研討會召開的同時舉行供水節水展覽會，該展覽會與中國水協每兩年組織一次的展示會結合起來，展覽會將展出國內外廠商的供水節水產品，會上商談業務和合作。

1993年整個中國各城市最高日供水量1.9億立方米。預計近6年內，日供水能力每年將遞增近800萬立方米。供水能力迅速增加，大量現有設備需技術改造。中國供水事業正處在大發展，大提高的階段。爲適應形勢發展的需要，中國水協每兩年組織一次供水節水產品展覽會，每次都有相當的成交量。

這次展覽會展出淨水工藝設備，材料；機電設備；管道材質，配件；儀器儀錶；微機自動化等供水節水產品。有上百家廠商參展，和幾千名全國各地自來水公司代表參加。

這次展覽會還將與國際專題學術會同時開幕。有近百位國內外專家參加，展開學術研討，以推動我國城市供水事業的發展和技術進步。這次會是一個供水節水產品的展示和洽談會，也是一次供水技術學習交流的盛會。

The Shanghai Specialized disscussing of the IWSA, Asia-Pacific Branch is organizcd by Chin Water Supply Association, with the great help of the state Construction Department and the Shanghai government, the conference will be held in Shanghai Business Town.

The same as Mr, Chuanhen Chu said In the welcoming speech generally, the main investment of water supply system is the network, the main factor influence the water supply is thenetwork, the main damage of water leak is the network. When the water quality improved and keep the water from pollution, the safe water supply of network is a very important problem to the water supply enterprises.

There are 36 thesis going to be discussed during the specialized discussing conference, including 21 foreign thesis and 15 our thesis.

At the same time, the Exhibition of water supply and water saving will be held, The exhibition combined with the exhibition which CWSA organized every two years, the exhibition will show the water supply and water saving products of foreign or our factories, the business will be consulted or cooperated at the conference.

The highest China city water supply capacity is 190 million m^3/day in 1993. We think during the recent 6 years, the water capaicty per year will increase almost 8million m^3. The water supply power increased, and the equipment need revonation urgently. The china water supply course is developing very fast, "in order to neet the need of trend, the CWSA hold a exhibition of water supply, water saving products every two years.

This exhibition will show water purify equiment or materialsthe electric equipment. the pipe materials and fittings, the instruments or measurements and the automatic computer. There will more than 100 factories take part in the show, and will have more then 100 delegates come from water companies all over the country.

This exhibition will open with the international specialized discussing There will be more thom 100 experts in home or abroad present, conduct the disscussing, it'll promote the development and technological advance of china city water supply cause. The conferene is a showing and cousulting conference of water supply and water saving products,also is a magnificant conference of exchange or study the water supply and water saving technology.

CWSA

夏列卡姆給于林的信

中華人民共和國北京城鄉建設環保部
市政公用事業局副局長于林先生
親愛的于林先生：

從中國、新西蘭、澳大利亞回到瑞士之後，我一定要向你們說的是我的中國之行是一次令人難以忘懷的經歷。您、呼忠平女士、肖紹雍先生以及張淑敏女士都太好了，曾到機場去接我。在長途旅行之後，海關手續是那麼地迅速，這使我十分感謝。你們將我在中國的整個旅途都安排得太好了，我得知了不少你們是如何生活的，你們的水源是什麼，水足什麼樣的以及你們在中國是如何進行水的處理的，特別是在北京和上海，我很感激的是我能有兩個晚上同你們的副部長廉仲和你們的同行們在一起，而月後一次還有瑞士大使漢斯·穆勒以及其秘書殷奎人。

在北京與上海進行的有關你們水技術的交流是太令人感興趣的了。而且我也很高興我能向你們在北京的供水人士以及上海的供水界，還包括技術與醫學科學家們談談世界範圍的供水形勢。但是最重要的會見是與您的會見。我十分愉快地看到你也認爲在IWSA一國際供水協會的旗幟下，各國供水協會間的國際合作，對我們各國以及對人類都是十分重要的。我還了解到中國有30個省，其中之一是台灣。因此很清楚的是在聯合國只有貴政府才是中國的官方代表。對你們來說更清楚不過的是，在任何一個國際組織中唯有你們的國家的協會才能是正式的代表，對於國際供水協會，你們能盼望的是，如果你們要求成爲會員的話，只有你的全國的協會才能在大會裏代表中國。這就意味着只有你們才能是國際供水協會的國家會員。我非常理解你和你們的廉仲副部長所闡明的，即：你們將同意你們的省或市，如台灣、北京和上海可以成爲我們協會的聯合會員，但你們不能接受它們成爲國家會員這種情況。在次尼斯1983年4月主席會議結束前以及1983年5月初在丹佛召開的執行理事會上，我將解釋你們的十分清楚的觀點。我們並努力澄清在國際供水協會裏的情況。我對我們能解決所存在的問題是樂觀的，一旦有了任何結果時我將馬上告訴你。

我聽我們的上海朋友們講，他們已經定了(AQWA)刊物，我想向您推薦訂閱（我已和那些文件一起給過您地址了），這本供水協會新的季刊，因爲你將會看到IWSA的世界區域和專業會議的所有論文，在你們還未成爲IWSA國家成員這段時間，你們將能得知我們協會以及世界其它國家的最新的科技工作與其它工作。

親愛的于林先生，我對貴國有了很好的印象，你們的人民雖然不富，但是他們是快樂而高興的。我對你們在解放34年來在灌溉及在貴國的供水系統所已經做的事業懷着極大的敬意，我只想提個例了，你們建了16萬公里的人場防洪以及修了4000億立方米的蓄水水庫。

十分重要的是自1950年以來，我們兩國已有了良好的合作，而且將會繼續。我邀請您們的副部長廉仲、您自己以及其它人員訪問瑞士。

我的市政府將爲你們的一名供水科學家作爲訪問者提供方便（我們將負擔瑞士航空公司飛機票以及在蘇黎士一個月食宿來學習瑞士蘇黎士實驗室裏和供水的最現代化的測試系統）。我很高興並且相信，在我們兩國間已經存在的良好合作關系將會更加發展。如果可能的話，我想在(AQWA)和我們瑞士的刊物GWA上寫一份有關我的中國之行的報告，我將把原稿事先寄給你們以便進行任何可能的修改，在此方面我先謝你們的幫忙了。我將把我的談話和演講稿在另外信封裏寄給您，您可以影印幾份給你的同行。

于林先生，我愿向您和同行們爲我所作的一切表示我最誠摯和最熱烈的感謝，特別是呼忠平女士，感謝她出色的翻譯，以及肖紹雍先生，感謝他的向導。這些都使我們中國之行取得了巨大的成功。

致意

馬·丁·夏列卡姆
1983.4.18

C W S A

Mr. Yu Lin
Deputy Chief of the Bureau of
Municipal Works and Utilities of
M. U. R. C. E. B.
Ministry of Urban and Rural
Construction and Environmental
Protection of the People's
Republic of China
BEIJING
People's Republic of China

Zurich, April 18, 1983 D/kr

Dear Mr. Yu Lin,

Back to Switzerland again after my China, New Zealand and Australia trip I have to tell you that my visit to China was an unforgettable experience. How nice of you, Mrs. Hu Zhongping and Mr. Xias Shao Yong as well as Mrs. Zhang Shumin to have met me at the airport. After such a long journey I appreciated it very much that the customs formalities were so extremely quick got over. It was so nice for me that you arranged my whole journey in China so well. I learned a lot about how you are living, what your water sources are and what kind of water and water treatment you are using in China, in Beingjing and in Shanghai. Especially, appreciated was that I could be two evenings together with your Vice Minister Lian Zhong, with you and your co-workers and the last evening also with the Swiss Ambassador Hans Muller and his secretary Mr. R. S. Imhoof. The exchange about your water technology in Beijing and Shanghai was tremendously interesting, and I was pleased that I could give a talk about the water situation worldwide to your waterworks' people in Beijing and to those in Shanghai including the technical and medical scientists. But the most important meeting was with you. I am so happy that you also think that an international cooperation between the national supply associations under the umbrella of the IWSA, the International Water Supply Association, is very important for our countries and for mankind. I also understood that China has 29 provinces. One of them is Taiwan. Therefore, it is clear that in the United Nations only your Government is the official representative of China. For you it is even so clear that in every international organisation only your National Association can be the official representative. For the International Water Supply Association you expect that, if you do become a member, only your National Aassociation can represent China in the General Assembly. That means that only you can be a Corporate Member of the IWSA. I understood the explications of you and you Vice-Minister Lian Zhong very well that you would agree that your provinces or towns, like Taiwan, Beijing and Shanghai, could become Associate Members of our Association, but you could never accept a Corporate Membership of the latter.

At the end of the President's Conference of April 1983 in Tunis and in our Executive Board meeting in Denver at the beginning of May 1983 I will explain your very clear points of view and we will try to clarify the situation in the IWSA. I am optimistic that we can solve the problems which exist and will let you know immediately when there are any results. I heard from our Shanghai friends that they made already a subscription to AQUA. I would recommend you to make also a subscription (I gave you the address with the documentation), the quarterly new book water supply of the association, for there you will find all the papers of the World Regional and Special Conferences of the IWSA, 〔During the time you are still not a corporate Member of the IWSA,〕 you will be informed of the up-to-date scientific and technical work and other works of our Association and of the other countries of the world.

Dear Mr. Yu Lin, I obtained an excellent impression of your country, your people are not rich, but they are happy and gay. I have a great respect for want you have already done for the irrigation and water supply systems in your country in the last 34 years after your liberation day. As an example I only water to mention the building up of 160.000 km of dams against flooding and the construction of 400 billions cubic metres of storage reservoirs.

It was very important that our countries had already, since 1950, such a good cooperation and this should continue. I would like to invite your Vice-Minister Lian Zhong, your goodself and your staff to visit us in Switzerland. My city government will offer to one of your water supply scientists to be a guest (we will pay for the Swissair flight and for accommodation in Zurich for one month to learn the most up-to-date measuring systems in the laboratories and waterworks of Zurich, Switzerland). I am happy and sure that an already good cooperation between our countries will yet improve. If possible, I will make a report in AQUA and in our Swiss Journal GWA about my China trip and send you the manuscript in advance for any possible corrections. Many thanks in advance for your great help in this respect.

Ider separate cover I will send my talk and speeches for our convenience. May be, you can make copies to give to your S-workers.

Yu Lin, I would like to express my sincerest and warmest anks for all you and your co-workers have done,especiallys. Hu Zhongping, for the excellent translation, and Xias Shao Yong for his guidance, that my short China isit was such a great success.

Yours thankfully,

Maarten Schalekamp

國際供水協會執行委員會決議

（1987年4月23日於維也納）

在做出關於中國供水協會作爲正式會員參加國際供水協會的1986年11月1日羅馬會議決議後，我們注意到了本協會主席分別與中國供水協會及台灣供水協會的來往信件。

執委會也了解了協會前主席夏列卡姆博士1987年4月2日訪問北京時和中國供水協會討論的一些問題。

執委會再次重申決心在IWSA章程及章程細則允許的範圍創造條件使中國唯一的在供水領域內的國家級代表，中國供水協會能夠參加IWSA成爲其正式會員。

鑒於上述，執委會認爲不必要修改章程或章程細則，只要作出對全協會都有約束力的寫在會議紀要里的執委會決議就可以了。

執委會認爲，只要現有情況繼續存在，台灣供水協會作爲中國一個地區供水事業的代表將繼續以該地區正式會員的資格留在IWSA裏。執委會建議，從收到中國供水協會(ChinaWater Supply Assocation)(Chinese Taiwan Assocation)加入本協會的申請之日起，在所有IWSA文件中均使用下面的兩個名稱：

1. 中國供水協會；
2. 中國台灣供水協會。

根據本決議，執委會要求主席和秘書長與上述兩個協會聯系，也即中國供水協會和台灣供水協會，以期達到吸收中國供水協會成爲本協會的正式會員。

The Resolution Of The Executive Committee Of The IWSA

Vinnea

April, 23, 1987

After making the resolution about the China Water Supply Assocation attending the conference of the IWSA as the formal member on Nov. 1st, 1986, we noticed the letters between our chairman the CWSA and the Taiwan Water Supply Association.

Our committee also inquired some problems that the former chairman of the IWSA Mr. Halecamu discussed with the CWSA when he visited Beijing on April, 2nd, 1987.

Our committee reaffirms the determination that creat condition to make CWSA the only state delegate in the water supply fields of China, can become the formal member of the IWSA within the limits permitted by the IWSA'S and the detail rules and regulations.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, our committee considered there is no ncsessary to modify the constitution and the detail rules and regulations, it only should make some resolution which can bind the whole association, written in the committee's summary of meetings.

We think, provided the present condition still exist, the Taiwan Supply Association will stay in the IWSA in the part of formal member of the region as the water supply undertaking delegate of one of the regions in China.

We suggest, from the date that we recleved the CWSA'S application, these two should be used in the documents of the IWSA: china Water Supply Assocation and Chinese Taiwan Association.

According to this resolution, our committee demand the chairman and general secretary to get in touch with the CWSA and the CTA, to reach the purpose of enrolling the CWSA as a formal memober of the IWSA.

關於申請加入國際供水協會的報告

建設部业外交部、國家經委、財政部：

國際供水協會是世界各國供水組織參加的行業性組織，是目前供水界的權威性國際組織。它的宗旨是加強世界各國供水界及有關國際組織間的交往與合作，促進供水管理和科學技術的發展。

該協會建立於1947年，目前除有許多國家的有關組織成爲正式會員外，還吸收了許多非正式會員，個人會員和名譽會員。

我國城鎮供水事業在"六五"期間取得了較大發展。目前城市日供水能力已達4200萬立方米，供水人口近一億人，是世界上的供水大國。但是，城鎮供水不足的矛盾目前仍然普遍存在，城鎮供水事業面臨着繁重的發展任務。中國城鎮供水協會成立兩年來，在加強供水企業改革和管理，促進城鎮供水事業的發展，推動節約用水，改進淨化水和輸配水技術等方面開展了許多交流活動，加強了供水企業間的橫向聯系。同時，與世界衛生組織、國際供水協會和日本水道協會等組織進行了交往與合作。

近幾年來，國際供水協會主席和秘書長曾多次來信、來訪、邀請我協會加入國際供水協會。加入該協會可免費或優惠接受協會的各種刊物和資料，優惠參加該協會組織的各種會議和活動，並參與該協會有關工作，有利於同各國供水界交朋友，進一步發展相互合作，促進我國供水事業的發展。台灣已於1974年用"中華民國（台灣）給水工程協會"的名稱作爲正式會員入會。爲此，我們與國際供水協會反復協商，多次聞明我們對於解決台灣供水組織的會員資格問題的原則和立場。1987年4月23日，國際供水協會在維也納召開了執委會會議，就這個問題作出了決議。決議中明：中國供水協會是中國供水領域裏唯一的國家組織代表。台灣供水組織是中國一個地區供水行業的代表，以地區正式會員資格繼續留在國際供水協會中，以"中國台灣供水協會"名稱參加活動。我們擬在台灣問題正式解決後，向國際供水協會提出入會申請。加入該協會後，每年需交會費945美元，請財政部按有關規定提供。

以上報告妥否，請批示。

中國城鎮供水協會

1987年8月1日

The Report about the Application of participating the ISWA

The Construction Dept. the Foreign Affaris Dept. the State economic comittee, the Firanical Dept:

ISWA is a worldly professional organization including various water supply associations all over the world, it's a authoritative international organization in the field of water supply. It's aim is to strengthen the contact and cooperation between the water supply associations all over the world and the regarding international associations, and is to improve the development of the water supply management and the scientific technology

The ISWA was established in 1947, up to now, besides many countries became formal members and also have some informal members, individual members and honourary members.

Our city water supply got a great development during the period of "Sixth five year plan". Now, city water supply capacity is 42 million cubic meters per day for almost one billion people. Our Country is the largest water supplier in the world. But, the contrudiction of insufficient city water supply still exist, the water supply enterprises face the difficult developing task. Since the CSWA established for two years, many activities took place, in the fields of strengthen water supply enterprises reform and management, of improve the development of city water spply, of promote save water, improve the technology of purify water and distribute water. These activities strengthen the contact of the enterprises. At the same time, CSWA also contact and coopreate with the ISWA, the WHO and the Japan Water Supply Associction.

In the recent years, the chairman and the general sceretary of the ISWA had wrote or visited for many times to invite china to attend the ISWA. Attending the ISWA, can receive many magazines and materials of the ISWA on free or favourable terms, can favourably take part in various conferences or activities which is sponsered by the ISWA, and can participate in the jobs of the ISWA, it will benefit as to make friends with other countries all over the world, develop the coopreation further, improve the development of the China water supply cause. Taiwan joined the ISWA. in 1994, become the formal member of the ISWA in the part of "Taiwan Water Supply Project Acsociation". So, we consulted with the ISWA for many times on the problem of the position of Tai Wan Water Supply association in the ISWA, we stated our principles and ideas. On Apr. 23 in 1987, the ISWA held a executive conference in Vinnea, make a decision on this probem, the resolution say : "China is the sole leglitimate country representative in the field of Chinese water supply Taiwan Water Supply Orgaization is a regional representative of China Water supply cause, continously stay in the ISWA in the part of regional formal member, take part in the activities in the part of "Chinese TaiWan Association". We plan to make the application to attend the ISWA after solve the TaiWan problem formally. participating the ISWA, 945 USD$ per year for the membership dues is needed, appreciating the Financial Dept. can provide it according to regarding regulations.

If the above report is appropriated or not, please reply.

CWSA

Aug. 1, 1987.

葉維鈞給國際水協秘書長的信

國際供水協會秘書長

L.R.貝斯(Bays)先生：

現將中國供水協會要求加入國際供水協會申請寄去。

祝愿國際供水協會與中國供水協會之間的交往與合作不斷加強。

順致最良好的祝愿。

中國供水協會副理事長
兼秘書長
葉維鈞
1987年11月11日

國際供水協會團體會員申請表

1. 國家：中華人民共和國
2. 組織名稱：中國供水協會
3. 地址：理事長：中國・北京百萬庄建設部
電　　話：8992777　電傳：222302 MRUC CN
秘 書 處：中國・北京阜內東人街19號
電　　話：666635 53 664114-54
4. 日期：1987年10月29日
5. 負責人姓名：儲傳亨先生（理事長）（簽字）

指定代表：葉維鈞先生（副理事長兼秘書長）（簽字）

同意加入國際水協批發

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP OF IWSA
APPLICATION FORM

1. COUNTRY: THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
2. NAME OF ORGANIZATION: CHINA WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
3. ADDRESS

PRESIDENT: MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL
CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION, BAIWANZHUANG, BEIJING, CHINA
TEL: 8992777　TELEX: 222302 MURC CN
SECRETAEIAT: 19, FUNEI DONGDAJIE, BEIJING, CHINA　TEL: 666635 53, 664114-54

4. DATE: 29 TH OCTOBER 1987
5. NAME OF OFFICIAL: MR.CHU CHUANHENG (PRESIDENT)

NOMINATED REPRESENTATIVE: MR.YE WEIJUN
(VICE PRESIDENT ALSO SECRETARY GENERAL)

關於同意中國城鎮供水協會加入國際供水協會的批復

(87)水協秘字第14號《關於申請加入國際供水協會的報告》收悉。經外交部和財政部研究，同意加入國際供水協會。中國城鎮供水協會對外稱“中國供水協會”。所需會費，從財政部每年核撥給我部的外事費和外匯額度中撥付。

特復

建設部
1987年10月

關於同意中國城鎮水協加入國際水協的批復

The (87) CWSA No.14 file《the report concerning the application for joining in IWSA》has been received. We agree to joining in IWSA after exchanging views with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. The external name of the assocation of water supply in cities and towns of China is China Water Supply Assocation. The necessary charges will be appropriated from the charges of foreign afffairs and quota of foreign exchange which the Ministry of Finance appropriates to our ministry every year.

Hereby written reply.

the Ministry of Construction
Oct.4th.1987

中華人民共和國城鄉建設環境保護部
MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Address: Beijing, China
Cable: MURCEP CHINA 2260
Phone: 896927
Telex: 222302 muRC CN

Mr.L.R. BAYS, Secretary General, IWSA
I Queen Anne's Gate
London SWIH 9BT
Umited Kingdom
Nov.18.1987

Dear Mr. Bays

Enclosed Please find an application form of China Water Supply Association for applying for participating IWSA.

I wish the exchanges and cooperation between IWSA and CWSA will be further strengthened.

with my best wishes.

Ye Weijun 葉維鈞

Vice president and
Secretary General of CWSA

儲傳亨理事長給廸列克斯的信

國際供水協會主席

Ir.J.廸列克斯先生：

非常高興地收到您1988年6月14日來信，得知國際供水協會執行局通過了中國供水協會在國際供水協會中的團體會員資格。我將率中國供水協會代表團赴巴西參加國際供水協會代表會議(General Assembly)和第十七屆大會(17th Congress)。

另外，爲了便於就近開展有關交流與合作，我們希望參加國際供水協會亞太地區分會(ASPAC)的活動。

我希望中國供水協會同國際供水協會的交往與合作逐步有所發展。

順致最良好的祝愿。

中國供水協會理事長

儲傳亨

1988年6月27日

Beijing, June, 29, 1988

To Mr. J. Dirickx

President International Water Supply Association

Dear Mr. President,

I am glad to receive your letter dated June 14th, informing us of the acceptance by the Executive Board of IWSA to our application for Corporate Membership of the Association.

I will head a Chinese delegation to attend the the Rio de Janeiro IWSA General Assembly and the 17th Congress.

Besides, we hope to participate in the activities of ASPAC, IWSA for facilitating the development of relevant exchanges and cooperation in the nearby region.

I look forward to the increasing development of association and collaboration between China Water Supply Association and the International Water Supply Association.

Best regards.

Your sincerely,

Chu Chuanheng

President.

廸列克斯主席給儲傳亨的信

中國　北京

致中國供水協會儲傳亨先生，

並抄中華人民共和國城鄉建設環境保護部

親愛的主席先生：

我十分高興能通知您：國際供水協會執行局於1988年5月24日在其會議上已一致決定接受你們要求成爲我協會的團體會員的申請。

我希望貴協會由於作爲會員而帶來好運，並表示我的希望：這將成爲一個富有成效合作的開端。

我還希望在里約熱內盧會見由您或您的一位同事率領的中國代表團。

您的誠摯的

J.廸列克斯主席

1988年6月14日

B-2018 Antwerp, 14 June 1988.

To Mr. Chu CHUANHENG

President

CHINA WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

c/o Ministry of Urban and Rural

Construction and Environmental

Protection of the People's Republic of China

BY AIR MAIL

BEIJING

CHINA

Dear Mr. President,

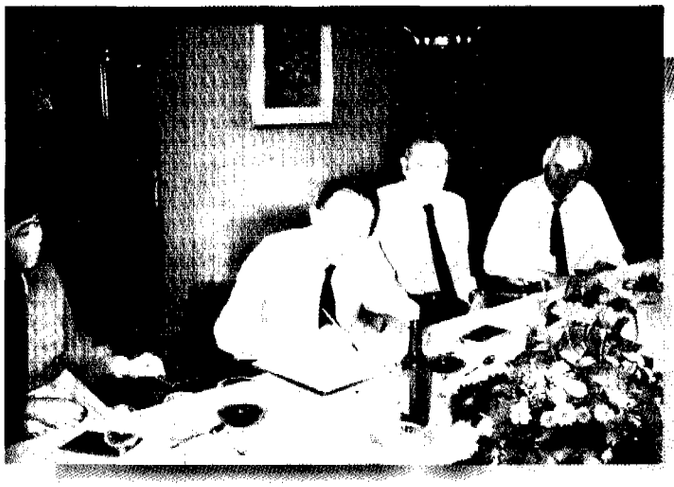
I am very pleased to be able to announce that the Executive Board of the IWSA, in the course of its meeting of 24 May 1988, has decided unanimously to accept your application for Corporate Membership of our Association.

I wish you and your Association all possible luck with this membership and express my hopes that this will be the start of a fruittul collaboration.

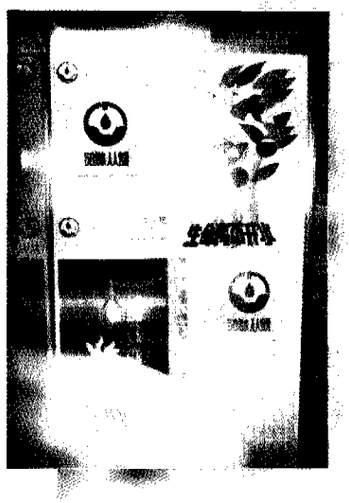
I also hope to meet either yourself or one of your colleagues at the head of a Chinese delegation in Rio de Janeiro.

Your sincerely:　J. DIRICKX

President



儲傳亨、葉維鈞等同志在國際水協第十七屆代表大會上



中國水協代表團在第十七屆國際水協代表大會上張貼的宣傳畫

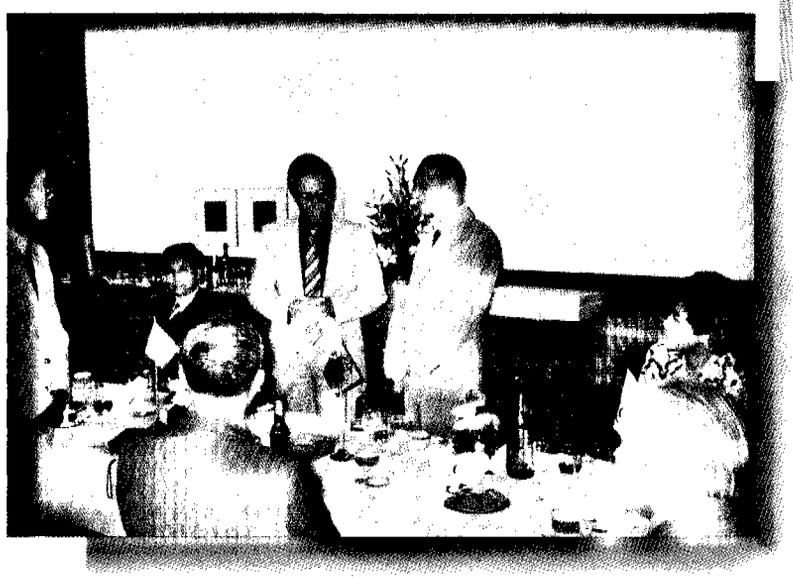
中國水協代表團在第十七屆國際水協代表大會上

儲傳亨理事長與國際友人交談

中國水協理事長儲傳亨與中國代表團成員合影

宋仁元與馬丁・夏列卡姆在國際水協十七屆大會上。左起：馬丁・夏列卡姆、呼忠平、宋仁元

中國代表團在第十七屆代表大會上與香港代表許文韶先生在一起



儲傳亨等同志，在訪問瑞士蘇黎世市時與馬丁・夏列卡姆先生親切交談

參加國際水協亞太地區第八屆會議的中國代表團，在馬來西亞吉隆坡會議大廳和台灣朋友合影

儲傳亨理事長給菊尾舟木先生的復信

親愛的菊尾舟木先生：

收到您1988年10月24日的來信我感到十分榮幸，非常感謝您對中國水協加入國際水協和國際水協亞太分會的祝賀。

在加入國際水協後，中國水協將進一步參加國際交流活動。我們已經決定讓寧瑞珠女士—中國水協副理事長、北京自來水公司經理代表水協參加國際水協亞太年會。

我們正在爲參加“水協89內羅畢”會議而做準備，我們將和秘書處直接聯繫。

我相信，通過參加水協亞太分會的活動，將促進這一地區供水組織之間的技術、思想交流和我們的友誼。

再一次感謝您的好意和對中國水協的幫助。

順致良好的祝願！

你的忠誠的

儲傳亨　中國水協理事長

China water Gupply Association
Ministry of Construction
Baiwanzhuang, Beijing, P.R.China
December 9, 1988
Mr Kikuro Funaki
ASPAC Chairman
Japan Water Works Association
8-9 4 Chome, Kudan-Minami,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102 Japan

Dear Mr. Kikuro Funaki,

It is my great pleasure to receive your letter of Oct. 24, 1988. Thank you very much for your sincers congratulations upon CWSA joining IWSA and ASPAC.

After joining IWSA, we will participate the international activites step by step. We have made decision to name Ms. Ning Ruizhu, vice preaident of CWSA and President of Beijing Municipal Waterworks Company, as the representative of CWSA to ASPAC IWSA.

We are now active to prepare the papers for attending ing the "Water Nagoya'89". We will contact with the Secretariat directly.

I believe, through participating the activities of ASPAS, it will promote the technological exchange, mutual understanding and friendship among water community in this region.

Thanks again for your kindness and help toward CWSA.

With best regards!

Sincerely yours,

Chu Chuanhen
President of CWSA

菊尾舟木先生給中國供水協會儲傳亨理事長的信

親愛的儲先生：

我非常榮幸能夠在巴西里約熱內盧國際水協17次代表大會再次見到您。

我代表日本供水協會，對中國供水協會作爲團體會員加入國際供水協會表示誠摯的祝賀。

接國際水協前主度迪列克斯通知，我十分感謝地得知你希望加入國際水協亞太地區分會，我非常歡迎你們加入。

使我感到很高興的是在亞太地區的澳大利亞給排水協會在里約熱內盧會議上也被接收爲國際水協的團體會員，亞太地區分會同樣歡迎他們。

我相信通過亞太地區分會每兩年一次召開的地區會議（這是亞太分會的主要活動，這一年沒有國際水協代表大會），會進一步促進了我們地區供水行業之間的技術交流和友誼。

日本將於1989年在名古屋主辦第七屆地區會議，名爲"名古屋水討論會89"，我本人作爲日本供水協會的會長和亞太地區分會主席，將負責會議組委會辦公室工作。

我非常高興地通知您，爲準備1989年名古屋水討論會的組織委員會已經在日本供水協會成立，請閱附上的委員會辦公室名單。

所有的通信請寄給秘書處，當然秘書處所有官員都能接收和處理您的緊急的要求。關於亞太地區分會，需要我們提供幫助，請和我們聯繫。

再一次感謝你們希望加入國際水協亞太地區分會，並希望名古屋再見。

你的忠實的　菊尾舟木
亞太地區分會主席
1988. 10. 24

Mr. Chu Chuanheng, president
China Water Supply Association
Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction
and Environmental Protection
Baiwanzhuang, Beijing
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
October 24, 1988
Dear Mr. Chu,

It is my great pleasure to have had the honour to meet you in Rio de Janeiro again on the occasion of the 17th IWSA Congress.

On behalf of Japan Water Works Association, I would like to offer my sincere congratulations upon the joining of China Water Supply Association in IWSA as Corporative Member.

We are especially grateful to learn that you have the intention to participate in Asia-Pacific Regional Group of IWSA (ASPAC-IWSA), as informed from Mr. J.Dirickx, the past President of IWSA, and we will to extend our heartfelt welcome to you.

It was also our very grateful event that Australian Water & Wastewater Association in Asian Pacific Region has been admitted to become the Coporate Member of IWSA on the same occasion of Rio Congress, for us to welcome them to ASPAC.

ASPAC has, I believe, been promoting technical exchanges and personal friendship among those engaged in water supply in our region through the Regional Conferences, as its principal activity, help every two years when there is no world Congress of IWSA.

Japan is privileged to host the next 7th Regional Conference in Nagoya City in 1989, called as "water Nagoya '89." and myself, Mr. Kikuro Funaki, Director General of Japan Water works Association (JWWA) have been loaded with honors of the office as ASPAC chairman.

中國供水協會秘書長肖紹雍、副秘書長孫文章與日本厚生省環境部森下部長親切交談

中國供水協會秘書長肖紹雍、副秘書長孫文章與日本荏原株式會社負責人見面

以中國供水協會理事長儲傳亨（左三）爲團長的中國水協訪日代表團成員合影

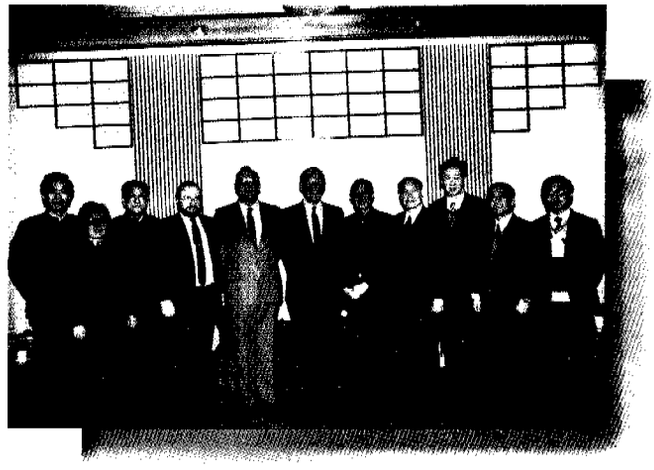
建設部城建司長葉維鈞會見日本厚生省訪華團長石橋多聞（二排 左四）一行

石橋多聞一行參觀北京市自來水公司水廠

中國供水協會秘書長會見日本水交會中島會長

中國水協理事長儲傳亨（右）接見前國際水協主席夏列卡姆先生

中國水協領導及工作人員與夏列卡姆先生合影



中國水協理事長儲傳亨（右五）接見國際水協主席迪列克斯先生

中國水協企業管理委員會

一、織組機構：（ 1985 1995 ）

1985年中國城鎮供水協會在北京誕生，在水協機構中設企業管理咨詢部（辦公地點：天津水司）。1991年水協召開第三次會員代表大會（鄭州會議），決定組建中國水協企業管理委員會。企管委由19城市21人組成。所屬的機構有：物資信息中心（西安）；營業服務信息中心（上海）；計劃統計信息中心（武漢）；勞動工資信息中心（天津）。

專聘信息員19人，參加城市供水企業管理信息指導。

二、堅持調查研究方法，了解城市供水企業的經營管理狀況。

三、抓住幾個企業共同關心的大事，如水价、工資分配制度、"以水養水"等，研討宣傳，深入實施。

四、認真貫徹《條例》和《實施辦法》，配合推動供水企業轉換經營機制。

五、配合建設部起草《城市供水條例》。

六、緊抓升企業升級這個重點，全面推動加強供水企業管理。

七、創辦具有行業特色的專業管理人員函授培訓。

八、參加供水企業資質審查。

Ⅰ. Organization Structure:

In 1985, the Chinese City Water Supply Association was established in Beijing, and it set up a enterprise administration Consultancy department (in Tianjin Water Supply Company). In 1991, The Water Supply Association held the 3rd member representative conference (in Zhen zhou) and decided to set up the enterprise Administration Committee of the Chinese Water Supply Association, It's composed by 21 persons of 19 cities. It controls the material information centre (Xian), business service information centre (Shanghai) planned statistics information center (Wuhan) and the Labour wage information Center (Tianjin). 19 information assistans attend the information direction of the city water supply enterprise administration.

Ⅱ. Insisting on investigation and research, understanding the managing condition of the city water supply enteprise.

Ⅲ. Stressig several focuses to discuss and practise such as:water price、wage distribution, support water by water.

Ⅳ. Carring out the regulations and the effecting measures to spread changing the business system of the water supply enterprise.

Ⅴ. Supporting the Construction Department to draw up the city water supply Regulations

Ⅵ. Stressing the key point to enterprise promoting and strengthening the all-sided water supply enterprise management.

Ⅶ. Establishing the professional managing personnel correspondence training.

Ⅷ. Attending the quality and qualifications examination of the water supply enterprise.

企管委第三次工作會議（天津1993年）

企管委參加國家一級企業評審（長春）

中國城鎮供水協會節約用水委員會

中國城鎮供水協會節約用水委員會是中國城鎮供水協會的一個專業性的群衆組織，主要是根據建設部城市節水辦公室和中國城鎮供水協會的要求，協助建設部城市節水辦公室組織、檢查各城市貫徹落實國家、建設部有關城市節約用水的法規、政策、文件；對城市地下水資源和節約用水工作提出建議或政策性意見；各城市間進行節水技術與經驗交流；組織節水專業問題的研討和全國性的節水宣傳活動。

在建設部城市節水辦公室、中國城鎮供水協會的指導下，做了大量的宣傳組織工作，僅從1990年到1994年全國城市累計節水98億立方米，平均每年節水近20億立方米；工業用水重復利用率由1989年的45%提高到60%；工業萬元產值取水量由1989年的270立方米下降到140立方米，爲各城市經濟發展和緩解城市缺水矛盾並推動節水工作的開展，起到了積極作用。10年來，節水委員會做的工作有：

一、組織各城市廣泛開展節水宣傳，提高全社會的節水意識。從1992年開始每年在全國範圍內開展了“全國城市節用水宣傳周”活動。1992年、1995年兩次組織印發了全國範圍內的節水宣傳畫，收到良好效果。

二、推動各城市依法管水工作的開展。幾年來全國各城市在《中華人民共和國水法》、《城市節約用水管理規定》的基礎上根據自己的具體情況製定本地區、本市的節水法規和規章，爲了推動全國各城市依法管水的開展，節水委員會起草了《中水設施管理辦法》、《節水管理廢政規定》等，並對其廣泛征求一些城市意見，修改后呈報建設部節水辦公室。還召開城市地下水資源和節水法規研討會，交流各城市節水法制建設的經驗，使各城市節約用水工作初步走上依法管理的軌道。

1995年5月在北京召開全國第三次節約用水工作電話會議會場

三、推動全國城市計劃用水、節約用水工作的開展。幾年來各城市對工業用水單位開展了計劃用水管理，對超計劃用水單位實行節奬超罰的經濟政策，並普遍進行了工業水平衡測試工作。節水委員會就各地節水辦公室的要求，組織了如何搞好計劃用水管理的培訓班和經驗交流會。同時對節水管理微機自動化也非常重視，組織開發全國城市節水系統的應用軟件，這必將對提高各城市的節水管理水平，起到促進作用。

四、廣泛傳播節水先進經驗，推廣先進的科學技術。1983年以來節水委員會配合建設部城市節水辦公室組織召開了三次全國城市節約用水工作會議，並在1983年、1990年組織舉辦了兩次全國性的節水展覽。

五、普及、推廣房屋便器水箱使用工作。馬桶漏水一直是老大難的問題，江總書記對此十分關注，多次批示一定要盡快解決。爲了落實江總書記的批示，貫徹建設部17號令《城市房屋便器水箱應用監督管理辦法》，1992年節水委員會組織4個檢查組對全國的直轄市、省會城市和節水先進城市進行了衛生潔具推廣使用的檢查工作，通過檢查加快了衛生潔具的改造步伐。

六、進行節水有關政策的研究，提出合理建議。爲了協助建設部城市節水辦公室搞好全國城市節水工作，節水委員會多次研究製定了“節水型城市標準”、“2010年城市節水技術規劃”大綱等專題，組織有關城市節水辦公室承擔此項工作的研究，並對研究結果多次廣泛征求意見，修改后呈報建設部城市節水辦公室。

七、注重基礎工作，搞好統計數據管理。爲便於了解節水現狀，節水委員會從1988年以來每年編製一册全國節水統計年鑒，爲保証數據的準確性，每年還專門召開節水統計人員會議，組織學習，提出要求。

幾年來，全國城市節水工作取得一些成績，但城市缺水仍是擺在我們面前的嚴峻問題，要實現到2000年城市新增用水量的一半靠節約用水來實現的目標，需要做很多的工作。

The Water-saving committee of the Chinese city water supply Association is a professional mass organization. The main task of it is according to the demand of the ciyt water saving office of the construction Department and the Chinese City Water Supply Association to help the Construction Department's city water-saving office to organized and examine the Condition that the laws and regulations, policies and documents were practised in every city; putting forward suggestion and views about the cities' underground water resource and water-saving work; organizing some technical and experience exchange about water savng among various cities, organizing the discussion on water-saving and national water-saving propaganda activities.

Under the direction of the ciyt water-saving office and the Chinese City Water Supply Association, they did great deal of propaganda work. From 1990 to 1994, they total saved water 9800 million M^3, about 2000 million M^3 a year. The repeating use rate of the industrial water raised from 45% 1989 to 60%, and the water-taking capacity of ten thousand industrial output value reduced from 270M^3 1989 to 140M^3, it play an positive role for developing the city's ecomomy, alleviating the water leackage and spreading the water-saving work. In the 10 years the water-saving committee's work includ.

The first, organizing various cities to practise the water-saving propaganda, improving the water-saving consciousness of all the society. They organized to print and distrbute the propaganda pictures to all over the country two times in 1992 and 1995, and achieved good results.

The second, pushing forward the city's water managing according to law work's practice, In the several years, on the base of the water law of the people's Republic of china and the city water-saving mana ging Regulations, according to the local condition, the cities worked out their water-saving laws and regulations. To improve the practice of the city water managing according to law, the committee drew up the water equipment managing measures, the Honest water saving management regulation. They also held the disussing meeting on the city under-ground water resource and water-saving laws and regulations exchanged the experience of constructing the water-saving legal system of various cities and make their water-saving work get onto the right track of managing according law.

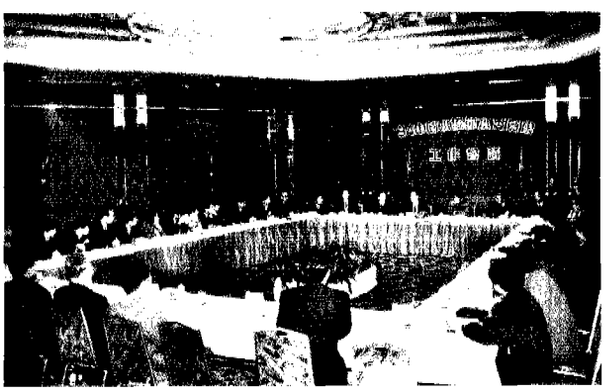
The third, push forword the practice of the national city planned water-using and water-saving work. The planned water-using man-agment is practised to the industrial (water-using units, the over planned water-using unitwill be fined and the industrial) water balance testing work was carried out generally. Acco-rding to the ask of the local water-saving of fice, the committee organized the planned water-using management tralning class and experience exchanging meeting. They also pay attention to the computer automation of the water-saving management and organized to develop the applied software of the national city water-saving system. It will improve the water-saving managing standand.

The fourth, spreading the advanced water-saving experience and science and technology. Since 1983, the committee coordi-nated the city water-saving office of the Construchion Department to organize three national city water-saving work conference, and held two national water-saving exhibition in 1983 and 1990.

The the leakage of the closestool is always is a difficult problem. The general secretary, Mr. Jiang pays great attention to it, and makes comments and instructiors to settle it for manytimes. To implememt the comment and instructions of Mr. Jinang and practise the No. 17 order of the construction Deparctment, the Supervising Managing Measures of using the city House Sanitary equipment and water tank , the water-saving committee organized 4 examining groups to check up the sanitary equipment spreading work of the municipalites directly under the Central Government, the provinoial capitals and the water-saving advanced Cities. Throuth it, the reform of the sanitary equipments is developed.

The sixth, carrying on the research of the water-saving policies and putting forward the rationalization proposals. To help the city water-saving office of the construchion Department to do the national city water-saving work well. The committee studied and worked out the special topics including the water-saving (style city standard and the city water-saving) technology programme of 2010, for many times. they organized the related city water-saving office to study it, solicit opinions, and modified to report to the city water -saving of fice of the construction Department. draws up a national water-saving statistics yearbook every year since 1988. And they hold water-saving statistice personnels meeting every year to ensure the accuracy of the data.

Since the several years, the made some achievements on the water-saving work, but the problm of leacking water is still very serious. There are a lot of work need to be done to reach the purpose of through saving water to increase half of the water using capacity in 2000.



1994年中國城鎮供水協會節水委員會在上海召開第一次工作會議

供水物資信息中心

1

2

中國城鎮供水物資信息中心是中國水協企管委領導下的爲加強全國供水行業物資管理，交流傳遞物資信息，調劑物資餘缺等項工作的專業組織。它的創立和發展爲全國供水戰線供水節水物資的科學規範化管理，物資信息的交流，新產品的推廣，物資餘缺的調劑做出了不可磨滅的貢獻。

西安市自來水公司在1985年率先發起在西安召開西北地區物資管理檢驗交流協作會。這個舉措得到了衆多供水行業兄弟單位的響應和支持。除西北地區供水企業的同行外，北京、瀋陽、成都、重慶、武漢、石家莊、南昌、長沙、鄭州、青島等許多城市的供水企業云集在西安，並向全國發出了成立全國性的交流組織的倡議。

由於條件日益成熟，西安水司的努力以及其它兄弟水司的積極工作，中國水協於1988年4月經水協常務理事會討論決定組建水協物資信息中心，並於同年6月20日在西安宣告成立。

物資信息中心成立後，在水協秘書處和企管委領導關懷下，在西安水司的大力支持下，積極開展各項活動。先後在青島召開了物資管理經驗交流會。在貴陽召開了球墨鑄鐵管應用推廣工作會議。在福州召開了物資信息工作會議。在大連、重慶、昆明、黃山等城市數次召開了年會。在西安、太原等城市四次成功地舉辦（承辦）了全國供水節水器材展示訂貨會。參展的廠家近500家，它們中有國有大中型企業，也有鄉鎮企業，還有三資企業。參展的產品近千種。成交額累計近億元。

爲了加強物資信息的傳遞，物資信息中心還於1988年創辦了《供水物資信息》報。適時地選登國家有關物資政策。刊登新產品新技術成果。提供物資供求信息和物資價格信息，對於全國各地供水企業了解市場，掌握信息發揮了一定的作用。

The Chinese Cities and Towns Water Supply Materials Information Centre is a subordinate unit of the Chinese Water Supply Association, it's a specialized organization for strengthening the water supply materials management, exchanging and transmitting the materials information, and adjusting the materials' spareness and lack. It's creation and developmet make great contributions for the materials scientific standard management, the materials informations' exchanging, the new productions' popularization, and the materials' adjustment.

In 1985, Xian Water Supply Company took the lead in holding a material management experience exchang cooperation conference of the North-west China in Xian. This movement was responded and supported by a lot of water supply enterprises. besides the enterprises of North-west China, Beijing, Shengyang, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan, Shijiazhuang, Nanchang, Changsha, Zhengzhou, Qingdao's water supply enterprises gathered in Xian, they proposed the establishment of a national exchanging organization. The Chinese Water Supply Association's managing committee discussed and decided to form a materials information center in April, 1988. This center was founded on June, 20th of the same year.

After it's founded, it organized many activities with the loving care of the leaders and the support of the Xian Water Supply Company. They convened a Materials Management Experience Exchanging Meeting in Qingdao, a material information working conference in Fuzhou, and several times annual meeting in Dalian, Chongqing, Kunming, Huangshan. They undertook Water Materials Sales Exhibition successfully for four times in Xian and Taiyuan. About five hundred factories attended it, including some big and medium enterprises, some town and township enterprises and some three capital enterprises, showing products was nearly 1,000 kinds.

For strengthening the transmission of materials infor mation, the center established a newspaper, named Water Supply Material Information In 1988, selected publishing the policies about materials, recommanding new product, technology, providing material supply and demand and prices informations. It plays an important role in inquiring market and mastering information for water supply enterprises.

1 中國水協物資信息中心1988年在西安成立

2 由中國水協物資信息中心承辦的全國供節水器材展示訂貨會大會開幕式實況

建設部廉仲副部長、北京市市長助理鄭一軍等領導出席成立大會

北京市常務副市長張百發，北京市市政管理委員會總工程師
北京水協理事長徐繼林參加小組討論會

北京市城鎮供水協會

北京市城鎮供水協會於1987年11月成立，至今已有8個年頭。

幾年來，北京水協用了較大力量，抓了區縣供水企業職工的培訓。先後舉辦了給水中專、水質化驗、機電、修表、管道維修、計劃統計、會計、運轉和企業管理研討等十餘個長短期學習班，參加學習有300多人，提高了供水企業職工的業務素質，特別是1990年至1992年舉辦的給水中專班，經北京市成人教育局核准頒發了中等技術專業畢業證書。這批學員回到工作崗位後工作積極努力，現在多數人已成爲各單位的技術骨干，有的還擔任了公司技術副經理。

北京水協積極發揮政府與企業間的橋梁作用，始終堅持爲會員單位服務，爲政府主管部門服務。1993年建設部發布26號令開展《城市供水企業資質管理規定》後，北京水協受北京市市政管理委員會委托，負責供水企業的資質審查培訓咨詢工作。在北京市市政管理委員會的領導下，在市公用局的組織下，先後舉辦培訓班三期有120多人參加學習，由於市區縣政府主管部門領導的重視和供水企業的積極努力，北京城市供水企業資質審查工作取得了很大成績，獲得《城市供水企業資質證書》，管理水平上了新台階。

通過資質審查，北京區縣供水企業出廠水質得到明顯提高，現在每個單位都結合自己的情況分別採用液氯、次氯酸納發生器、二氧化氯進行水質消毒，水質達到國家規定的生活飲用水衛生標準。同時還加強了水質檢測工作，每個供水企業都按照供水企業資質標準要求，分別建起了5間水質化驗室，配備2-3人化驗員，獨立檢測細菌、大腸菌等10個以上的水質常規化驗項目，並定期對出廠水和管網水進行檢驗。在資質審查中供水企業的基礎管理工作也得到加強，進一步健全完善技術資料管理，補充重新繪制1:2000供水管網總平面圖、分區切面圖和DN75MM以上閥門卡片。各供水企業還按照國家建設部的規定，在供水管網上建立測壓點，安裝連續測壓的記錄儀，對管網運行壓力的瞬时變化進行記錄測定。測壓點的建立對供水企業實施經濟調度，均衡管網壓力，提高服務水平提供了依據。

Beijing City water supply Commission was set up in November, 1987. Now has 8 years, history.

In these several years, they pay attention to stressing the workers' training. Over ten long or short period study class had been run early and late, included water polytechnic school, water quality test, electromechanics, meter repairing, pipeline repairing, planned statistics, accountancy, running operation, and enterprise administration, ett., over 300 persons attened the class. The staffs, quality was promoted. Especially the water polythecnic school in 1990 to 1992, the trainees gained the middlegrade technological diplomas of the Beijing Adult Education Burear. Most of them have became the technical backbone of their units, some of them have been appointed to be the technical assistant managor of the company.

The commission is a bridge between the government and the enterprises, it sorve for the membership units and the government competent authorities. After the construction Department issured the No. 26 order about produising the Managing Stipulation of the ciyt water supply enterprised qualification and quality in 1993, the commission was entrusted by the Beijin Mubicipal Administration Committee to be in charge in the examination, training and consultancy work of the water supply enterprises' qualification and quality. Under the leadership of=the Beijing Municipal Administration Committee and the organization of the Municipal Public Burear, the training class has been run for 3 times and more than 120 persons joined it. They gained the Qualification and Quality Guaranttee of the City Water Supply Enterprises, and its managing standard walked toward a new step.

By the examination, the water quality has been improved. According to thier different conditions, the units adopt using the liquid chlorine/sodium hypochlorit producer and chlorine dioxide to disinfect the water, make the water be up to the drinking standard. They also stress the water quality testing work. Every enterprise had set up testing laboratory, provided laboratory techinicians, more than 10 water quality routine testing items about testing the bacterium and bacterium coli, and the water quality test is practised regularly. The capital managing work also has been strengthened, and the technical data administration bas been perfected. The 1:2000 water pipeline network general plan and block section drawing and over 75 mm gate card were drawn again. They also set up pressure measureing points and fix recorders on the pipeline network according to the stipulation of the Construction Department, to record and measure the pressure, Through it, the econimic dispatching of the water supply enterprise can be balanced and the praciised, the pipeline network pressure can be balanced and service standard can be improved.

設立在天津市自來水公司內的天津水協

天津市城鎮供水協會

天津市城鎮供水協會（簡稱天津水協），成立於1987年1月15日。

水協由全體會員大會選出理事，組成理事會。理事會下設秘書處，企業管理咨詢部、技術咨詢部、思想政治工作部、節水工作部和通聯站。

水協會員均爲集體會員。協會成立初期有會員單位11個，隨着協會工作的開展，到1994年底，會員已發展到38個。

協會自成立以來，堅持爲會員服務，爲政府領導部門當好助手，發揮橋梁和紐帶作用爲宗旨，在開展各項技術咨詢、企業管理咨詢、經驗交流、溝通信息以及開展思想政治工作方面做了大量工作，爲解決供水事業發展及技術進步所需政策、方針、資金等方面起到了橋梁作用，推動了各項工作的開展。截至1994年底，水協共組織各類培訓班17期，培訓人數達626人次；組織各專業的專家咨詢345人次。

經過各方努力，各供水單位發生了明顯的變化，已從原來的簡易供水逐步成爲有一定規模和具有一定管理水平的供水企業，並且在技術進步、職工隊伍素質方面邁上了一個新台階。幾年來全市新建、擴建水廠14個，供水能力總共達到207萬立方米/日。在節水方面，經過全市各節水辦全體節水工作人員的努力，1994年天津市被評爲全國節水先進城市。

由於協會組織活動較好，得到了會員單位和政府領導機關的認可，1993年被中國水協評爲先進地方協會；1994年被天津市政府社團管理部門評爲市百名先進社團之一。

Tianjin Gity Town Water Supply Association was founded in Tan 15th, 1987.

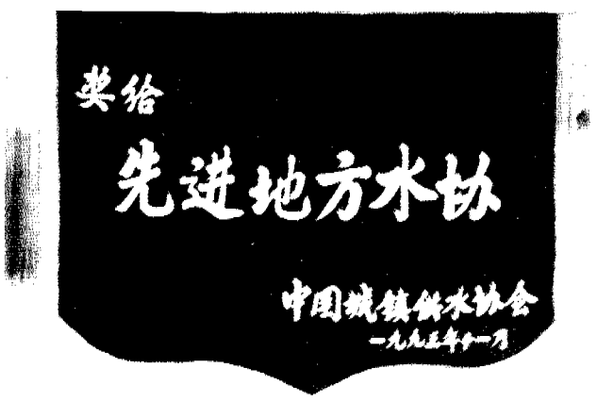
The members of the council are elected by whole members of the association. The council manages the secretariat, the enterprise management consultancy service, the technical cousultancy service,the ideological and political work department, the water-saving work department and the conmunication and liaison station.

All of the members are collective members. At the beginning of the association was founded, there were 14 members. Follwing the association's development, there had been 38members at the end of 1994.

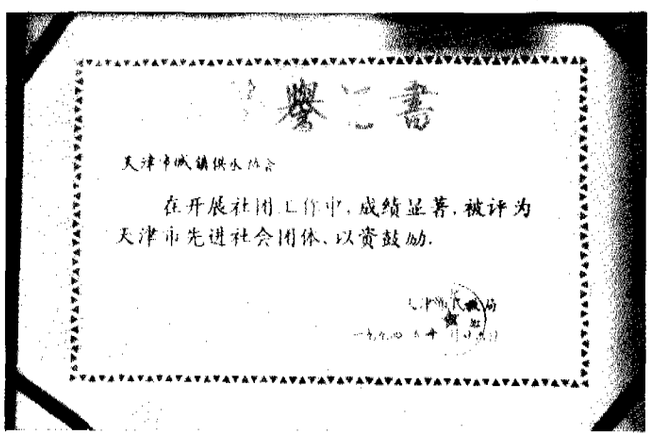
Since the association was founded, it insists on the purpose of serving for the members, being a good assistant of the authorities and play a role of bridge and tie. It did a lott of work on uarious technical consultancy, enterprse management consultancy, experience exchanging, information transporting and the ideonogical and political work. It impoved various work as the bridge between the water supply undertakings and the policy, principle and capital that the technical devrlopment need. By 1994, it had orgnized various training class 17 terms and trained 26 persons and organized the experts consultancy 345 person-times.

Through hard work, every water supply enterprise grows up,and the technology and workers' quality are improved to walk toward a new step. In several years, 14 waterworks were rebuilt and expended in Tianjin. The *total water supply capacity reached 2.07 million* m^3/day. In 1994, Tianjin city was elected to be the national water-saving advanced city.

The asouation is appreciated by the members and higher leaders. in 1993, it was elected to be the advanced local assciation by the Chinese Water Supply Association, and to be one of the municipal 100 advanced mass organizations by the mass organization managing depatment of Tianjin government in 1994.



中國水協授予的錦旗



由天津市民政局頒發的《榮譽証書》

四川省城鎮供水協會

四川省城鎮供水協會（原中國水協四川省分會）成立於1986年3月。現有會員單位236個。四川水協成立後，堅持四項基本原則，發揮政府主管部門與企業之間關系的橋梁與助手作用，促進企業間的橫向交流，爲廣大會員單位做了多種服務。

近10年來，以省供水協會牽頭，收集、調查、整理供水企業水價情況，組織省科技顧問團對水價問題進行調研，並於1990、1993年兩次出台全省性水價調整文件。

爲促進供水企業技術進步，提高企業人員素質，水協舉辦了10餘次化驗、電工、施工員、水表、統計等培訓班，培訓人員近千名；組織企業領導幹部對國內外供水企業進行考察；多次組織供水企業職工外出療養。這些活動深受廣大會員單位好評。

爲促進企業與生產廠家的聯繫，交流物資信息，水協從1986年起成功地召開了9次訂貨會。還開展技術諮詢，爲縣鎮供水企業服務，曾兩次組織科技人員到甘孜、阿壩兩州少數民族地區進行技術諮詢。

四川水協設有6部（技術諮詢部、企業管理諮詢部、縣鎮供水工作部、思想政治工作部、節約用水工作部、物資信息工作部）、通聯站、秘書處等工作機構。近幾年來，在省建委的領導下，在中國水協及各國各地方水協的互相促進下，四川水協爲供水事業的發展做了一些工作。在改革開放的今天，四川水協的工作將自尺竿頭，更進一步。

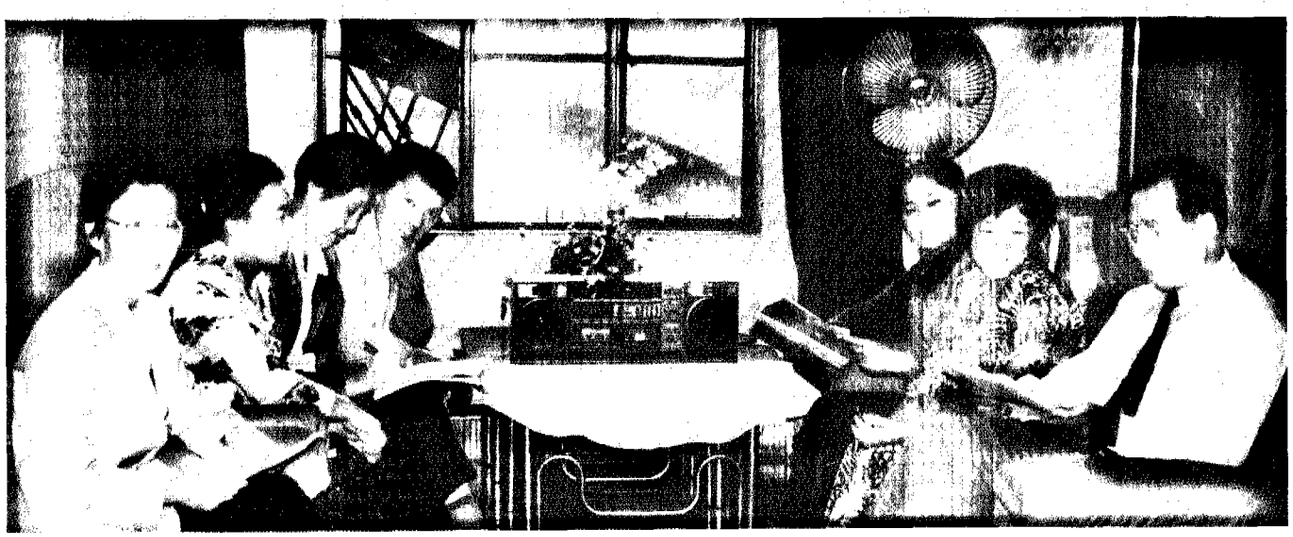
Shichuan Water Supply Association (the original CWSA shichuan branch) was founded in March, 1986, now has 236 member units. Since its foundation, it has insisted on 4 basic rules, shoulders the function of bridge and assistant between enterprises and departments responsible, furthers the exchange of enterprises, makes multi-service for member units.

In recent 10 years, it has collected、investigated、sorted out the situations of water price of water supply enterprises、organized provincial scientific consultative delegation to research the question of water price, and issued provincial files for adjusting water price in 1990、1993.

In order to further technical progress for water supply enterprises, improve the qualities of workers of enterprise, it has held 10 times training courses for chemical examination、electrician、builder、watermetre、statistic, near 1,000 members were trained, it also organized leaders of enterprises to inspect internal and external water supply enterprises, organized workers for recuperation. All of these activities won praises of member units.

In order to further relations between enterprises and production factories, exchange materials and goods information, since 1986, it has held 9 times conferences for ordeing goods successfully, it also developed technical consultation, serviced for water supply enterprises in counties and towns. It has organized technicians to go to Gangzhi、Aba areas for technical consultation twice.

It has 6 sections (technical consultative section、enterprise manage section、counties and towns water supply works section、ideological education section water saving section、goods information section) and liaison station、secretariate. In recent years, under the leadership of provincial construction committee, help by other local associations, Shichuan water supply Association makes some achievements for water supply industry, looking to the furthure, it would make still further progress.



四川省水協秘書處工作人員在研究工作

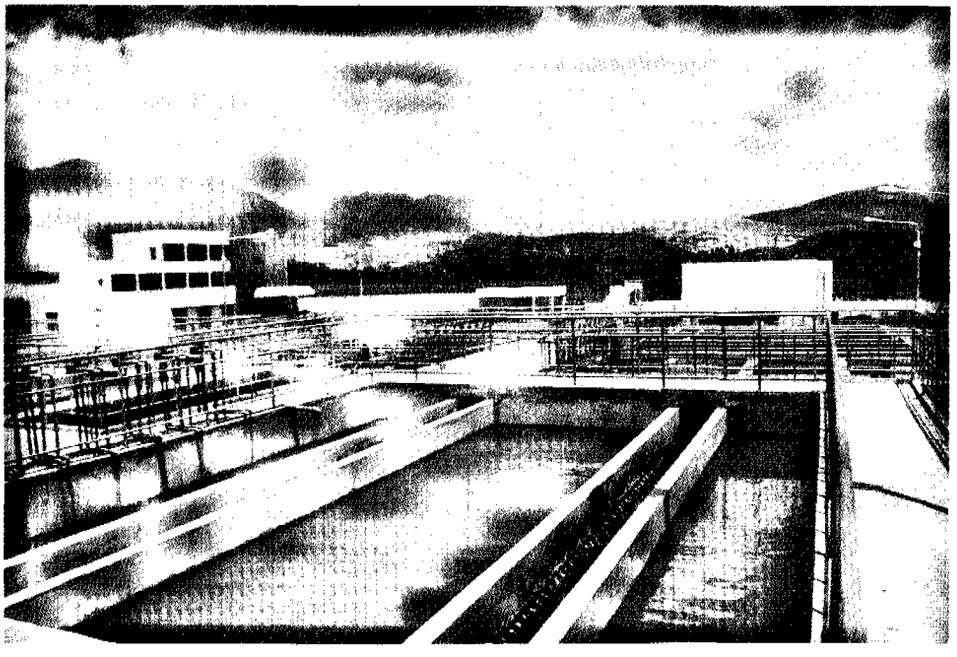
雲南省建設廳廳長、協會理事長郭方明

雲南省城鎮供水協會

雲南省城鎮供水協會成立於1988年，擁有會員單位114個，“七五”末期，日供水總量爲87萬立方米，到1994年末日供水總量已達128.9萬立方米。

Yuanan Water Supply Asscoation was founded in 1988. Now it has 114 members, at the end of "seventh, five-year plan ", the total capacity of water supply was only 870km³/day, at the end of 1994 it already reached 1,289km³/day.

協會活動



水廠建設——開遠市自來水公司新建二水廠

甘肅省城鎮供水協會

甘肅省城鎮供水協會成立於1987年5月，現共有團體會員59個，協會工作機構設有5部1處。

甘肅水協成立8年來，積極貫徹爲會員服務、爲會員辦實事的宗旨，不斷地增強協會的凝聚力，爲把協會辦成政府與供水企業之間的橋梁和紐帶、辦成會員之家而努力工作，緊緊圍繞經濟建設這個中心任務，堅持把推進社會的文明進步與所肩負的職能緊密地結合起來，開拓進取，無私奉獻，1993年被中國城鎮供水協會評爲單項先進地方水協。在以甘肅省民政廳等7部門聯合發起的全省性社會團體中開展“建功立業、興隴強省”活動中，1994年6月被評爲“先進社團”。1994年3月被中國城鎮供水協會授予“向中國水協提供信息資料作出成績”榮譽證書。

甘肅水協重視人才培訓，以蘭州、天水等大城市爲依托，進行了多層次、多渠道、多工種的培訓。幾年來有近千人次參加各種培訓，收到了良好的效果，有些學員已經成爲供水企業的骨幹。

在改革開放的新形勢下，重視做好供水企業的思想政治工作。通過調研，制作了電視片《河西行》，從一個側面反映了我省供水戰線的廣大職工爲發展供水事業的精神風貌。

截止1994年底，我省城鎮供水能力約225萬立方米/日，用水人口400多萬人，供水職工總數7500人。

The city Water Suply Association of Gansu was set up in May, 1987. Now it has 59 members, 5 departments and 1 section.

Since it was set up, the association regarded that serving the members and doing a good deed for the members as the purpose, keep on strengthenning its force of cohesion. They work hard to make the association become the bridge between the government and water supply enterprise and the home of the members.

In 1993, it was elected to be the advanced local water supply association by the city Water Supply Association of China In June, 1994, it was elected to be the advanced association. In March of the same year, it was rewarded a honour guarantee by the City Water Supply Association of China.

deepen the internal reform, make them get good economic and social benefits.

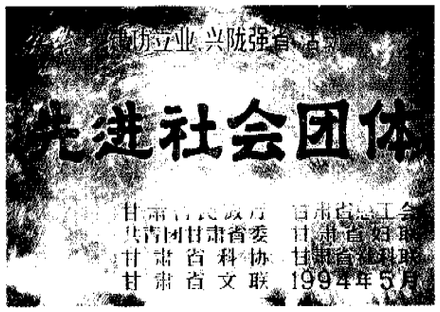
They pay attention to training, took tianshui, Lanzhou etc. big city cities as the base, had trained several thousand workers. Some of them become the backbone of the water supply enterprises.

Under the new condition of reform and openning, they stress the ideological work, produced a telefilm, Walk at the Xihe.

By the end of 1994, the water supply enterprise of the province can supply 2,250,000 cubic meters water to 400 million people every day.with 7,500 staffs.

爲通過資質審查的供水企業頒發企業資質證書

甘肅水協開展技術交流、咨詢服務活動



水協被省民政聽許爲先進社會團體

水協召開會議共商振興發展甘肅供水事業大計

青海省城鎮供水協會

青海省城鎮供水協會秘書長謝義昌

青海城鎮供水協會成立於1988年，現有會員單位34個，下設秘書處及企業管理、技術諮詢、節水工作、縣鎮供水部和思想政治工作委員會等理事會工作機構。

7年來，在中國水協和省建設廳的指導下，本着爲會員服務的宗旨和辦實事的指導思想，充分發揮行業協會的功能，在促進供水企業適應社會主義市場經濟體制需要，加強企業之間的橫向聯系、信息交流、咨詢服務、人材培訓等方面做了大量的工作。較好地發揮了橋梁、紐帶作用，爲發展青海的城鎮供水事業起到了應有的作用。

爲使全省供水企業及時掌握政策，更好地開展供水工作，協會及時地將上級有關方針、政策傳達轉發各供水企業。如《城市供水業當前產業政策實施辦法》、《城市地下水開發利用保護管理規定》、《城市用水定額管理辦法》及國務院頒發的《城市供水條例》等。

水價改革是供水企業共同關心的問題。水協爲了客觀地反映我省供水企業現行水價的構成和存在的問題，於1989年組織力量對全省供水企業的水價情況進行了專題調查。調查結果表明，全省供水企業普遍存在水價幾十年不變"一貫制"，大部分水價處在20年代水平。現行水價嚴重背離價值規律。水價偏低，限制了供水事業的發展。爲此，協會寫出了《關於我省城鎮供水現狀的調查報告》，報送省政府主管部門及會員單位，爲各級政府調整水價提供決策依據。

強化企業管理，提高整體水平，是提高企業經濟效益、社會效益的重要途徑。

堅持爲會員單位服務和辦好事、辦實事，這是協會的宗旨和指導思想。

由於協會堅持以供水企業爲主體的原則，積極穩妥地發展會員，使協會成員不斷得到發展壯大，由建會初期的19個單位發展到目前的34個單位。其成員單位不僅是供水企業，還包括節水部門、設計單位、水文地質、生產單位及自備水源等單位，普及面比較廣泛。

Qinghai City Water Supply Association was set up in 1988. Now, it has 34 member units, and the secretsriat, enterprise administration, technological consultancy, water-saving work, city water supply department and the ideological political work committee as the council structure.

In these 7 years, under the leadership of the Chinese Water Association and provincial construction Department, they bring the professional functions into full play with the purpose of serving the members and the guiding ideology of doing good deeds. They have done a lot of work in improving the water supply enterprise to meet the demand of the socialist marketing economic system, strengthening the lateral ties and information exchange among the enterprises, cousulting service and training. They make a due contribution for developing Qinghai's city water supply undertaking.

To make the provincial water supply enterprise master policies in time, do the water supply work better, the association transmits the related principles and policies to every enterprise without delay, such as the current Industry Policy Practising Measures of city water supply Industry, the stipulations of the City Underground Water's Exploitation, use, Protection and Management, the Managing Measures of the City Water Using Quota, and the City Water Supply Regulation of the state council.

The water rate reform is a point at issue. To mirron the structure and existential promble of the water rate in operation, the association organized a investination of a special subject to the water-rate condition in 1989 The result showed that the water-rates have not been changed foe several ten years and mest of them still are in the standard of 1960's. It violated the law of value veriously. The lower water-rate limited the development of the water supply undertaking. For this reason, the association post the Investigation Report about the Provincal City Water Supply Current Situation to the provincal compent authorities and member units. It provides a decision basis for adjusting the water-rate.

Strengthening the enterprises' administration and improving the whole standard is a important way to promot the enterprises' ecnomic and social benefits.

Insisting on serving and doing ggod deed for the memb bers is the purpose and guiding ideology of the associaition.

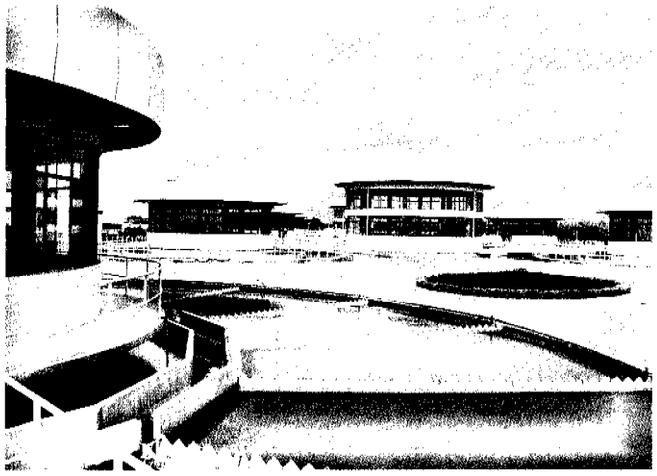
Owing to insisting on recruiting members positively and safety with the water supply enterprises as the main part, they make the members be expanded continuosly, grows from 19 units to 34 units of now. The member units include not only the water supply enterprises, but the water-saving department, designing unit, hydrogeology, producing units and private water source units. The popularity area is very wide.

北京

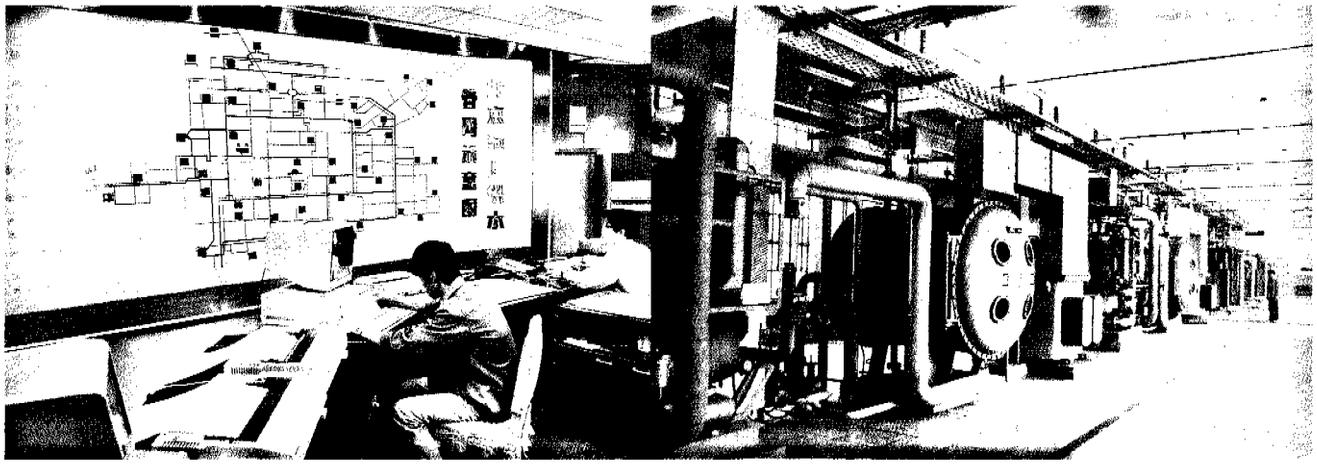
北京市自來水公司是擔負首都供水重要使命的大型一類企業，至今已有85年的歷史。多年來，北京市自來水公司本着爲黨政軍首腦機關服務，爲日益擴大的國際交往服務，爲國家教育、科技和文化的發展服務，爲市民的工作和生活服務的宗旨。發揚“嚴細、奉獻、開拓”的企業精神，爲首都的供水事業勤奮工作。目前，公司共有職工6049人，自來水廠14座，日供水能力230萬立方米，管網總長度5766公里，供水面積547平方公里，固定資產40億元。今年，第九水廠二期工程的投入使用，又給首都的供水事業注入了新的活力。

Beijing Water Supply Company is a large scaled first-class enterprise with 85 years history, it shulders the important task of supplying water to the capital. For many years, the staff of the company adhere the purpose of serving for the party government and army head organization, international exchange, national educational, technical, scientific and cultural development and the citizens; work and living, carries forward the enterprise spirit of "strict, offering and developing", and work hard for the capital's water supply undertaking. At present, the company has 6049 staffs, 14 waterworks, and can supply 2,300,000 cubic meters water every day with 5766 km pipeline network and 4 billion yuan fixed assets, covers an area of 547 square km. The second stage works of the 9th waterworks will go into operation in this year, it will bring new energy to the capital's water-supply undertaking.

北京市自來水公司第九水廠加速澄清池

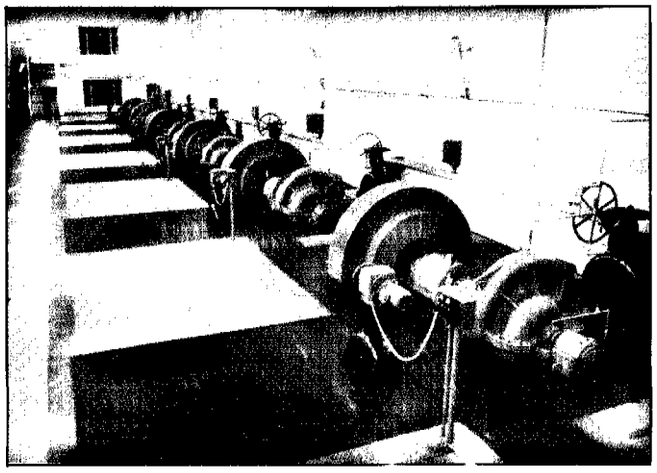


北京自來水公司水質科化驗員作水質分析



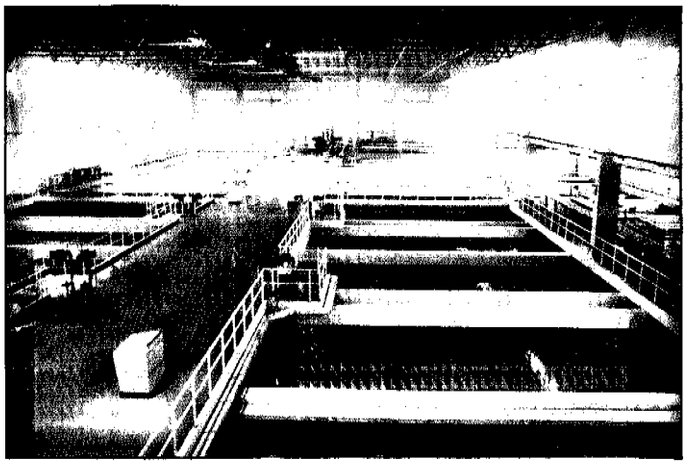
北京市自來水公司中心調度室

北京市自來水公司田村山淨水廠溴氣車間



北京市自來水公司第八水廠泵房

北京市自來水公司第九水廠二期工程綜合池



北京市自來水公司經理劉建功在第九水廠與莫斯科市市長盧日科大親切交談

北京市節約用水辦公室

首都北京是一座具有3000餘年歷史的古都。新中國定都以來，面對城市需水量的高速增長，一方面北京市政府投入巨額資金增加供水設施，另一方面狠抓節約用水工作。北京還把城市節水工作納入到城市總體規劃中，明確了"節流、開源、保護水源並重"的方針，提出了"采取有效措施，大力節水，把北京建設成節水型城市"的目標。

1981年以來，北京已累計節水109085萬立方米。工業用水重復利用率提高到84.7%。完成技術改造2816項。北京市於1990年和1995年被評爲全國節水先進城市。全市重點開展了六方面工作：一是建成了節水法規體系，並堅持依法管水，保證了節水工作有序發展。已公布水法規13項，從1986年以來累計開展節水檢查205186戶（次），處罰20868戶。二是長期堅持狠抓節水宣傳教育，使廣大群衆的節水意識不斷提高。三是不斷完善計劃用水科學管理，更好地爲經濟建設服務。四是加強對地下水資源的管理，嚴格控制地下水采量。五是依靠科技進步，使節水科研、技術改造項目建設，節水器具的推廣應用取得顯著成果。六是節水基礎工作不斷加強，節水管理水平逐年提高。

北京市節約用水辦公室於1990年7月被國家建設部、國家計委、中華全國總工會授予"全國城市節約用水先進單位"。1994年12月被國家建設部評爲"一九九四年度全國城建系統規範化服務優秀單位"。1995年5月被國家建設部、國家經貿委授予"全國城市節約用水先進單位"。

Beijing, the capital city of our country, is an old city with more than 3000 years history, Since it became the capital of new China, Facing the high-speed increase of the demand of city for water, in one side, the government invests huge capital to increase the water supply equipment, in another side, they stress the water-sav ing work. They also bring the city water-saving work into the total programme of the city, decide the principle of " Decrease the expenditure, increase the income and protect the water source" and issue the purpose of "Adopting efficcent measures to save water and build Beijing to be a water-saving style city."

Since 1981, they has saved water 1,090, 850,000m³. The repeat use rate of the industrial water has been improved to be 84.7 % 2816 items technological reform has been finished. In 1990 and 1995, Beijing was elected to be the water-saving advanced city of the country. Six sides key work are practised: the first, the laws and regulations, since 1986, they carried out water saving laws and regultions, since 1986, they carried out water saving examination 205186 households (times), punished 20868 households The second, they insist on stressing the water-saving education, improve the water saving idelogy of people. The third, they keep on perfecting the scienific administration of planned water-use, make better service for the ecomomic construction. The forth, they strengthen the administration to the undeground water,limit the mining capacity strictly. The fifth, depend on improving the science, make great achievements on the water-saving reseach, technological reform and spreading the water-saving equipments. The sixth, the basic water-saving work is strengthened continuously and the water-saving managing standard improves year by year.

In July, 1990, it was given the title of "the advanced unit of the national city water-saving" by the state construction Department, the state statistics committee and the All china Federation of Trade Unions. In Dec. of 1994, it was elected to be the national city construction system standard service advanced unit by the State Construction Depatment. In May, of 1995, it won the title of the city water-saving advanced unit of the country by the State Construction Department and State Economic Trade Committee.

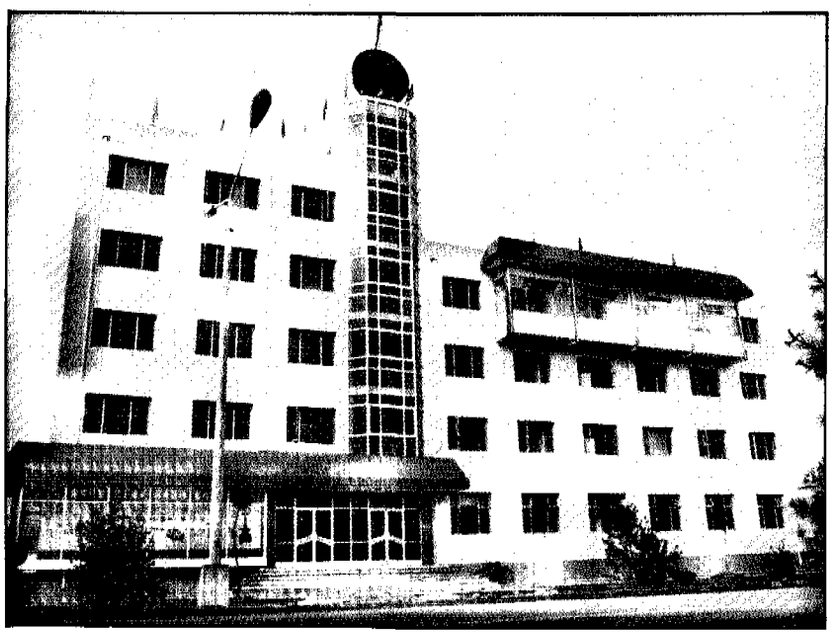
從1981年以來，市政府每年召開一次全市節水工作大會，部署節水工作。圖爲1995年北京召開節約用水工作大會會場

1995年5月14日，建設部部長侯捷，北京市常務副市長張百發等領導同志，參加北京市節水宣傳周活動

1995年1月10日，原建設部副部長、現任建設部科技委員會主任儲傳亨等領導，到北京市節約用水辦公室看望正在這里工作的職工

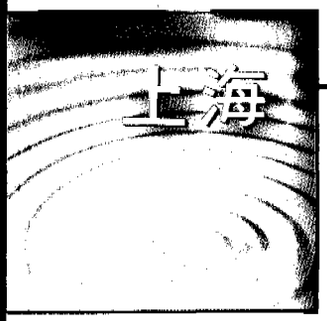
北京市懷柔縣自來水公司是懷柔縣建委所屬全民所有制事業單位，注册資金1260萬元，職工218人。主要任務是負責本縣城鎮供水和給水工程施工。在改革開放的新形勢下，公司堅持“以水爲主、多種經營、積極創收”的方針，在積極做好供水工作的同時，先後興辦了“北京市懷柔縣自來水公司工程公司”、“懷柔縣華興貿易公司”、“懷柔縣興教鑄造廠”、“怡清樓餐廳”、“年豐養殖廠”、“金台汽車修理廠”、“北京溫雅特仿瓷餐具廠”、“自來水公司潛水泵修理部”9個經濟實體，年產值達1000多萬元。本公司正穩步向集團化發展，面向國內外，竭誠爲客戶提供全方位、多領域的高效、優質、熱情周到的服務。並真誠地希望和國內外廣大客商及各界朋友建立經常、廣泛地聯係，本著互惠互利的原則，攜手並進，共同發展我們的各項事業。

公司辦公大樓



Huairou Water Supply Company Is a whole people owned administration unit with 12,600,000 yuans registered capital, 218 staff and workers, its main task Is to supply water for city and make water supply engineering. Under the new situation of reform and opening, the company insists on the rule of "giving water supply the first place and developing diversification", sets up "Peking Huairou Water Supply Company Engineering Company", " Huairou Huaxin Trade Company", "Hualyou Xinjiao Casting Factory", " YiqinLou Hall", " Yniqin Song Room", "Lianfen Breed Factory", "Jintai Mobile Repair Factory", "Peking Wenyate China work imitated taleware Factory", " Deep-well Pump Repair Office" early or late, its total output value reach 10,000,000 yuans/year. The company is stepping to group enterprise. Facing to internal and external, the company provides omnibearing, multi-realms, high efficency, high quality favour service for customers and hopes to establish constant extensive connection with businessmen and friends.

公司領導班子成員在研究公司未來經濟發展規劃



創業於1883年的上海市自來水公司是一家集製水、供水、售水、工程設計、排管養護、水廠建設、機電設備安裝、給水和節水儀錶設備製造於一體的全國自來水行業首家特大型企業，負責上海市區和和鄰市郊結合處自來水生產經營管理。

公司現有9家淨水廠和49座泵站，1994年夏季高峰供水前首次實現了全市管網（浦東、浦西、閔行）環通。供水面積451平方公里，供水區域內敷設的75毫米口徑以上的輸配水管道爲4442公里，用戶在裝水錶162萬只。年售水量14.17億立方米。最大日供水量1995年將達到560萬立方米。

公司現有職工10614人，其中各類專業人員1886人，技術力量雄厚，施工經驗豐富，能承建國內外大中小型淨水廠和大型引水排管工程；設計安裝各種口徑管材的輸水管道，承接管道內外壁防腐塗料和老管道的刮管塗料工程。其中水錶和管道技術已進入國際市場。

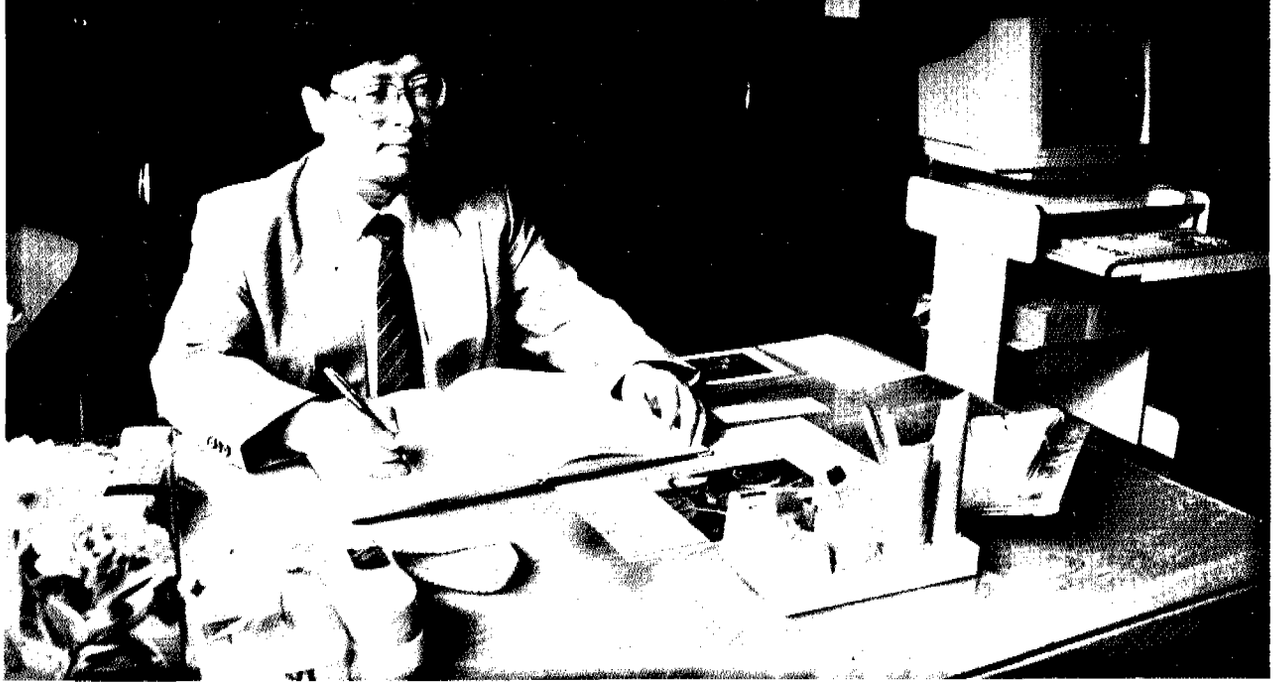
1987年完成的黃浦江上游引水一期工程日取水230萬立方米，供應浦西的楊樹浦水廠、南市水廠和浦東水廠，改善了上海市政的飲用水水質。此外建在實山長江邊庫容量爲830萬立方米的陳行水庫和月浦水廠已於1992年投產供水。由公司承建的黃浦江上游引水二期工程已於1994年開工，該項工程總投資29.9億人民幣，計劃於1997年建成投產，同時還將新建隴西水廠和臨江水廠，使黃浦江上游引水系統的淨水處理總規模達到500萬立方米，屆時，上海總供水能力將達到680萬立方米/日。

近年來，公司根據"一業爲主，多種經營"的方針，積極拓展多種經營，至今公司已建立了一白多家多種經營企業，其行業涉及房產、經貿、旅遊、出租、科技、施工等各個領域，其中既有股份合作制企業，又有中外合資企業，這些企業的創辦不僅爲公司在社會主義市場經濟的探索中積累了經驗，同時也爲公司創造了較好的經濟效益和社會效益。

公司倡導"安全供水、優質服務、求實求嚴、開拓創新"的企業精神，一貫把確保安全供水、產品質量、工程質量和對外服務質量作爲中心工作來抓，近年來國家考核的8項供水指標實績均優於國家二級企業標準，現代化的管理方法和計算機技術已在水質監測、遠傳調度、計劃財務、物資檔案、供水業務、教育培訓，表務結算等生產經營服務中廣泛應用。同時公司強化了企業管理，深化內部改革，企業的整體素質不斷提高。榮獲了市級文明單位稱號，並且連續6年榮獲了上海市"優秀公司"的稱號。

Shanghai Water Supply Company was built in 1883, is the first special large size enterprise of state water supply industry with water production、sales、 design、construction、installation、watermetre, it shoulders the task of supplying water to Shanghai.

The company has 9 purification plants、49 pressure stations、4442 kilometres pipelines 1,620,000 watermetres. The network of city was first connected in summer of 1994 and covers an area of 451 square kilometers. The sales volume of water reaches 1,417,000,000m³/year. The highest capacity of water supply will reach 5,600,000m³/day this year.



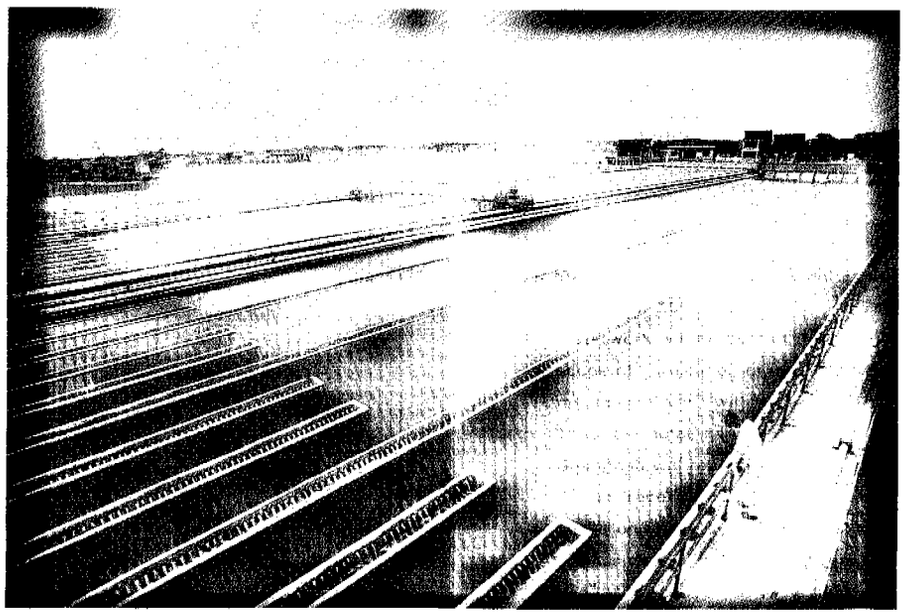
公司經理
徐國祥

The company has 10614 staff and workers including 1886 technicians. With strong technological force, abundant experience of construction, it can shoulder external、internal engineerings of large、middle、small purification plants, lage division works, various pipes、antirot material、the technologies of watermetre and pipe have stepp into international market.

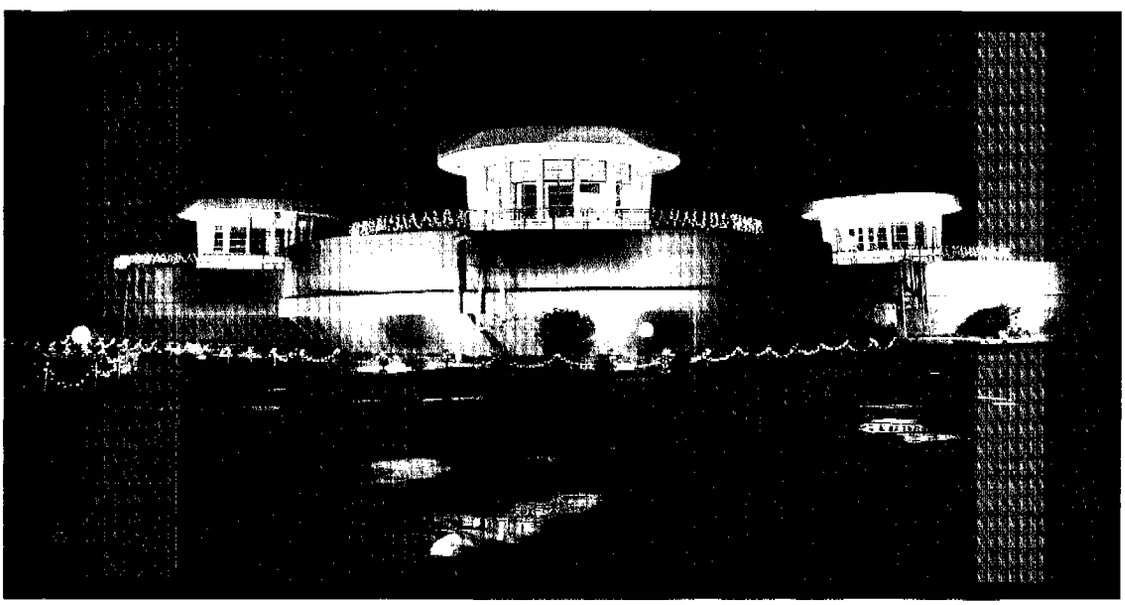
The first stage of "HuangpuRiver" division works with capacity of 2,300,000m³/day was built in 1987, it supplies water to Yangshupu Waterwork, Nanshi Waterwork, Pudong Waterwork, improves water quality, Chenghang Reservoir with capacity of 8,300,000m³ and Yuepu Waterwork located at the bank of Changjiang River were put into operation in 1992, and the second stage of division works has been built since 1994 with total investment of 990,000,000 yuans, it is planed to put into operation in 1997. Longxi Waterwork, Linjiang Waterwork will be built at the same time. The scope of purification of upper reaches of Huanpujiang River、will reach 5,000,000m³/day. Thus the total capacity of water supply in Shanghail will reach 6,800,000m³/day.

In recent years, the company has insisted on the rule of "giving first place to one profession and developing diversified production", developed multi-managments, more than 100 enterprises including estate, business, tourism, renting, science, construction have been set up, good economic and social benefits have been made.

Subjecting to the spirit of "ensure saftey in production, high quality service, be realistic and strict, making innovation", the company strengthens the managements of quality of products, engineering, service. In recent years, 8 indexes tested by country have all excessed the standard of state second level enterprise. Modern method of management and technology of computer have been used in water analysis, control, plan, finance, goods, files, administration, education, trainning, charge. The company has strengthed enterprise management, deepened interior reforming, the total qualities of company have been increased gradually. It won the title of civilization unit of city and has won the title of "excellent company" of city 6 years continuously.



月浦水廠的平流式沉澱池



閔行水廠的加速回轉澄清池

上海市原水股份有限公司是1992年7月21日經上海市建設委員會批准，由上海市自來水公司水源廠和月浦水廠長江引水部分組成並改制的股份有限公司。

公司於1993年1月18日召開創立大會暨第一屆股東大會，公司股票於同年5月18日上市，經首次發行股票及增資配股，公司總股本達84738.76萬股。

公司下設黃浦江原水廠和長江原水廠。黃浦江原水廠是在黃浦江上游引水一期工程基礎上建立的，於1987年7月1日建成並正式投產，日供水250萬立方米，長江原水廠是在長江引水一期工程的基礎上建立的，於1992年投產，日供水40萬立方米，兩大原水廠擔負着上海市楊樹浦水廠、南市水廠、浦東水廠、月浦水廠等5家自來水廠的原水供應任務，年供水8億立方米。

隨着浦東開發和上海的經濟發展，城市需水量逐年增加，現有供水能力已很難滿足城市發展規劃要求。原水公司承擔了黃浦江上游引水工程和長江引水二期工程的建設任務。

黃浦江上游引水二期工程設計規模日供水500萬立方米，工程總投資近30億元。長江引水二期工程設計規模日供水130萬立方米，工程總投資近10億元，兩項工程已先後於1994年7月及9月開工。

原水公司在保證原水供應、建設兩大工程的同時，努力開拓多種經營，公司組建了全資型子公司原水房地產開發經營公司、海南原水房地產開發經營公司及原水工貿公司，投入資金5000萬元。同時，還選擇發展前景好，有潛力的企業進行投資，如上海巴士實業股份有限公司、上海萊福（集團）股份有限公司、上海長源出租汽車公司等。1994年，公司實現利潤總額23724萬元，稅後利潤20496萬元，分別比上一經營年度增22.93%和23.91%，被中國股份制企業評價中心評爲中國最大300家股份制企業之一。

Approved by Shanghai Construction Committee, combined with watersource plant of Shanghai Water Supply Company、Changjiang diversion works of Yuepu Waterwork, Shanghai Original Water Co. Ltd was set up on July, 21t, 1992.

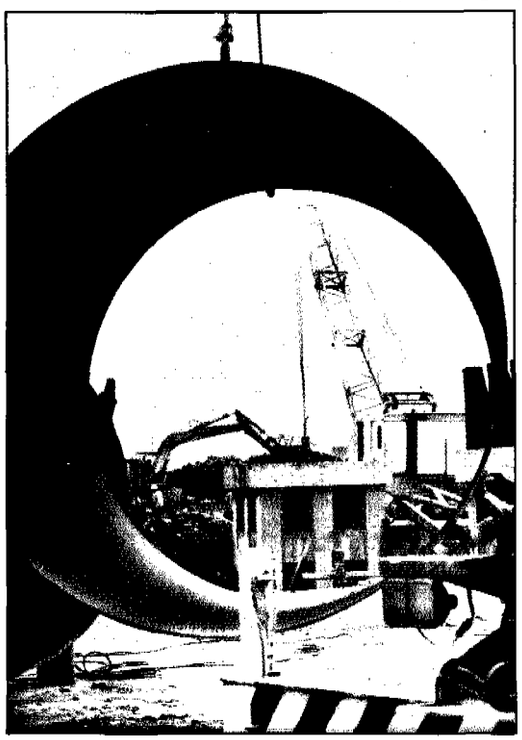
The company held its founding meeting and the first stockholders meeting on Jan.18. 1993. It went on the market of stocks on Mar. 18th.1993. The total capital stocks reaches 847,387,600 stocks after first publishment of stock and quity financing.

The company has Huang pujiang original water plant, Chanjiang original water plant. Huangpujiang original water plant was set up basing on the first stage of diversion works of upper reaches of Huang pujiang River. On Jnly.18th.1987 with capacity of water supply 2, 500,000m³/day. Changjiang original water plant was set up in 1992 basing on the first stage of diversion works of Changjiang Rive with capacity of water supply 400,000m³/day. Two plants shoulder the task of supplying original water to Yangshupu Waterwork, Nanshi Waterwork, Pudong Waterwork, JuJiaqiao Waterwork, Yue Pu Waterwork, with capacity of 800,000,000m³/year.

With the developments of Pudong and econony of Shanghai, existing capacity of water supply can't meet the increasing requirement of water. The company has begun building second stage of diversion works of upper reaches of Huangpujiang River and Changjinag River.

The design scopeof the second stage of diversion works of upper reaches of Hangpujiang River is 5,000,000m³/day with total investment for 3,000,000,000 yuans. The design scope of the second stage of diversion works of Changjinag River is 1,300,000m³/day with total investment near 1,000,000,000 yuans. Two enigneerings was begun building in July. 1994 and Mar.1994 separately.

Besides of ensuring supply of original water、construction of two engineerings, the company has payed more attention to diversification. Full capital branches Original water estate development Company, HaiNan Original water estate development Company and Original water buiness Company with total investments of 50,000,000 yuans have been set up. The company has also invested enterprises with potentialities and brilliant prospects. Such as Shanghai Bus Industry Company, Shanghai Laifu Co. Ltd, Shanghai Changyuan Taxi company. In 1994 the total profits was 237,240,000 yuans, and profits after taxes was 204,960,000 yuans. Contrasting to last year, it incroasing 22.93%, 23.91% sepearately. It is evaluated one of the 300 largest joint stock enterprise by evaluation center of china joint-stock enterpises.



長江引水二期工程排管現場

技術人員正在進行原水水質檢測

凌橋自來水股份公司於1992年5月19日經上海市建設委員會批准，由上海城市建設投資開發總公司和上海自來水公司兩家單位共同發起組建而成的全國公用事業中首家股份制供水企業，公司於1993年3月19日召開公司創立大會暨首屆股東大會，正式成立。1994年2月24日，公司股票在滬上市交易。

公司下設凌橋止來水廠、凌同水處理混凝劑廠和新世紀環保設備工程公司。凌橋水廠一期工程於1993年4月全面開工建設，1993年12月20日正式對外並網通水，實現年內部分投產日供水10萬立方米的目標，使原計劃3年建設期大大縮短，創造了當年開工、當年投產、當年受益的"浦東建設速度"。

公司在册職工169人。其中高級職稱1人，中級職稱10人，初級職稱9人。

公司1993年邊建設、邊經營、邊創利，實現利潤860萬元。一改過去搞基本建設只投資、無收益的局面。

公司新建成的凌橋水廠，引進美國、德國、澳大利亞、意大利等國的先進設備，採用先進的製水工藝，成爲公司的骨干企業。1994年6月4日，已形成日供水20萬立方米的供水能力。目前正在積極籌備二期工程。屆時，日供水能力將達40萬立方米，以保證浦東新區的供水。

公司下設的凌同水處理混凝劑廠和新世紀環保設備工程公司，主要生產製水添加劑和污水一體化處理設備，公司與日本美國大關防水技術株式會社合作，引進日本最先進的高分子防水材料，承攬國內外各類建築、土木工程的防水、防腐、涂裝工程，雙方決定合資創辦"上海凌大防水涂裝技術工程有限公司"。於1994年10月18日舉行了開業典禮。

公司十分重視現代化管理，在機構設置上貫徹"精干、高效"的原則，公司設四部一室，即：生產技術部、計劃財務部、經營部人事部和總經理辦公室。現有管理人員僅17人。水廠技術人員的平均年齡僅25歲。

Shanghai Lingqiao Tap water co. Ltd was set up by Shanghai water supply company and Shanghai city construction investment corporation on March. 19th. 1993. It is the first joint-stock companies on utilities of China. In Feb. 24. 1994, it went on the market of stocks in Shanghai.

The company has Lingqiao waterwork, Lingtong coagulant plant, New Century Environment Conservation Equipment and Engineering Company. The first stage of Lingqiao waterwork was begun building in Apirl 1993, and put into operation in Dec. 20. 1993, thus achieved the aim of partly putting into operation and supplying water for 100,000m³/day in the same year, shorted largely the original plan of 3 years" construction, created "Pudong speed" of beginning building, putting into operation, being benefited in the same year.

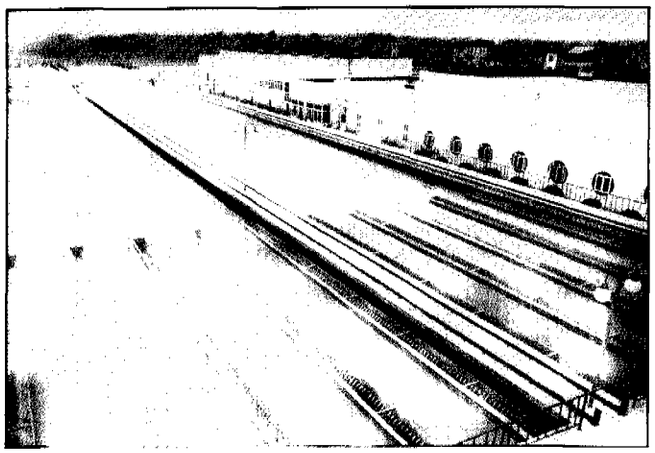
The company has 161 staff and workers including 1 person with high professional title, 10 persons with middle professional titles, 9 persons with elementary professional titles.

The major task of company is supplying water, engineering, construction of waterwork. In 1993, the company created profits 8,600,000 yuan with construction, managment, creating profits at the same time, changed the situation of no benefit in the period of capital construtions.

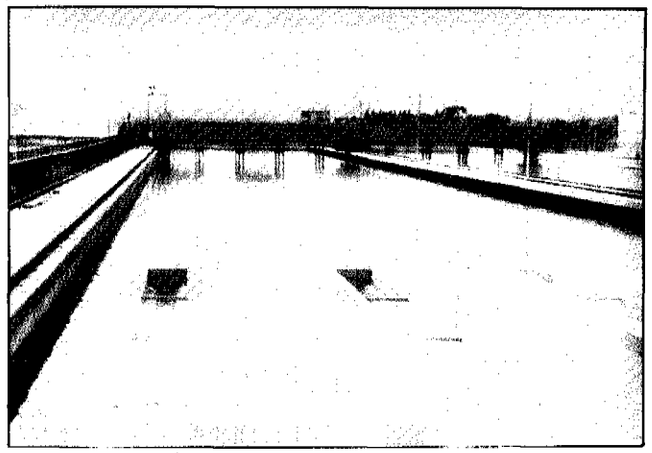
The new buildong-Lingqiao waterwork, introducing advanced equipment from U. S. A. German, Austria, Italy, using advanced method of water processing, is the backbone of company. It formed the capacity of 200,000m³/day in June. 4, 1994, now the second stage with 400,000m³/day is being prepared to ensure water supply of Pudong.

Lingtong cogualant of water processing plant, and New Century Environment Conservation Engineerings Company produces mainly addititve of water and equipment of pollute-water processing. on Oct. 18th, 1994, the joint-venture-"ShangHai LingDa Waterproof Lacquering Technology and Engineering co. Ltd" set by company and Daguan waterproof technology company of Japan held the opening ceremony, it introduced the most advanced high polymer waterproof materials, can should the engineering of waterproof, auticorrosion, Lacquering of construction in country and out of country.

The company pays more attention to modern managment. Subjecting to the principle of "Small in number but highly trained, high efficiency", it set up 4 departments, 1 office--production and technology department, plan and finance department, managment department, personnel department and president office. it only has 17 administrative personnels, the average age of technicians of waterwork is 25.



凌橋水廠一瞥



凌橋水廠廠景

上海自來水給水設備工程公司是隸屬於上海市自來水公司的一家集節水、淨水、輸水及環保產品於一條龍服務的綜合型企業，成立於1964年，現有職工1000餘人，工程技術人員300多名，具有高中級專業職稱60多名。下設冷卻塔廠、水表廠、水質儀器廠、管道工程所、水處理設備有限公司、機械施工隊、以及6個"三產"經營公司。1994年共創產值1.4億餘元，創利潤800多萬元。

上海自來水給水設備工程公司是全國最早製造節水產品的單位，是全國玻璃鋼制造生產的重點骨干企業。自1974年試製成功國內第一代玻璃鋼冷卻塔起，至今已從單一型號發展到每小時冷卻2~500立方米以及每小時2000立方米以上的特殊規格的系列，並具冷效｜常溫、中溫、高溫等一應俱全，目前已有2萬多台申水牌冷卻塔在全國重點項目中，在各廠礦企業中有效地運行。

為發展城鎮供水事業，給水設備工程公司還研製了集混凝、沉淀、過濾等傳統淨水工藝於一體的組合式淨水器，成為中國城鎮供水協會的推薦產品。同時還向各企業提供濁度儀、比色儀、加氯機、水表等產品，近年來還研製成功了微機系統多功能水廠電腦視儀、流量顯示儀，數字式水位儀，為水廠提供新型的現代化水處理檢測裝備。

給水設備工程公司生產的申水牌淨水器是全國最早的對飲用水作深度淨化的產品，近年來，在不斷開發各種家用、集團用的淨水器新產品基礎上，還利用國外的先進淨水技術和工藝，開發出新一代淨水器，這些產品在造型，材質和監控淨水數量方面有突破，在市場上久銷不衰，并每年獲得有關檢測部門和消費者的好評。

上海自來水給水設備工程公司還是一家從事給水管道施工的大型企業之一，專門敷設各種大、中型供水管道，隨着市政建設的發展，企業的管道施工規模不斷擴展，機械施工實力雄厚，僅1994年完成各種管道施工和安裝1億餘元。

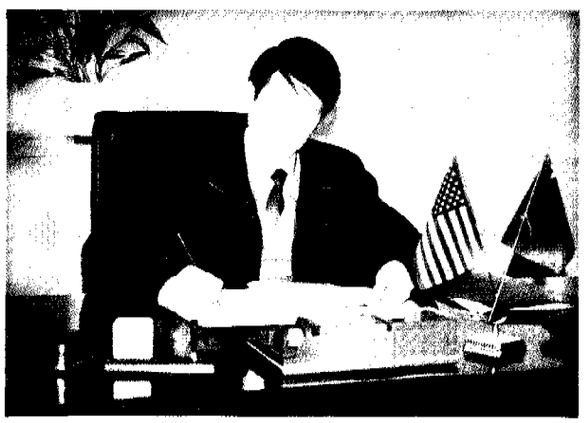
Shanghai Water Supply Facilities Project Corporation is a comprehensive enterprise, a subordinate unit of Shanghai Water Supply Company. It concentrates products water saving, water cleaning, water supply and environmental protection into a whole body. It was set up in 1964, has a staff of 1, 000 persons at present. Over 300 of them are engineers and technicians, 60 persons have high or middle professional tities. It has a cooling tower factory, a water meter factory, a water-quality plements factory, a pipeline institute, a water treatment facilities Co., Ltd. a mechanical construction team, and 6 third industrial business company. In 1994, its output value was more than 140,000,000 yuan, the profits reached 8,000,000 yuan.

This company is on of the earllest units of the country which manufacture water-saving productes, It's a important backbone enterprise because of their fiberglass production. Since the first generation fiberglass cooling tower manufactured in 1974, it has been improved to capacity of 2 tons to 500 tons an hour from the past single type. The special specification set can cool 2,000 tons an hour, and all of the cool levels have normal, high and middle temperature. Now more than 20, 000 Shenshui brand cooling towers are used in different enterprises and the key projects of state.

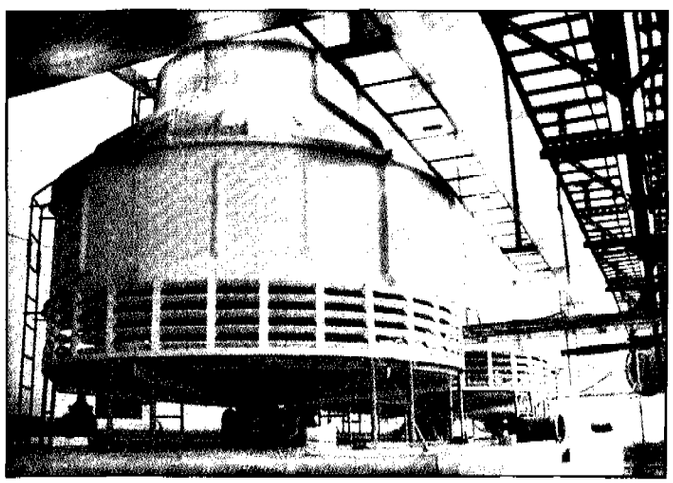
For developing the water supply facilities of cities and towns, they also manufactured combination water-cleaner which concentrates concreting, precipitation, filtrating as one part. It's the recommandation products of the Chinese Cities and Towns Water Supply Association. They also provide turbidimeter, colorimeter, chloride-entraining machine, water meter to every enterprise. In recent years, they develop the multifunction waterworks' computer monitor, effusion meter, digital hydrological gage, provide the new style modern water treatment supervision equipments for waterworks.

Their Shenshui brand water cleaner is the earlyest products cleaning drinking water in deeplevel of the country. In recent years, on the base of various family and group water cleaners, they utilized external advanced water clean technologies, manufactured a kind of new generation water-cleaner. This product is very remarkable on the model, material quality and water clean qauntity, so it has large sale volume.

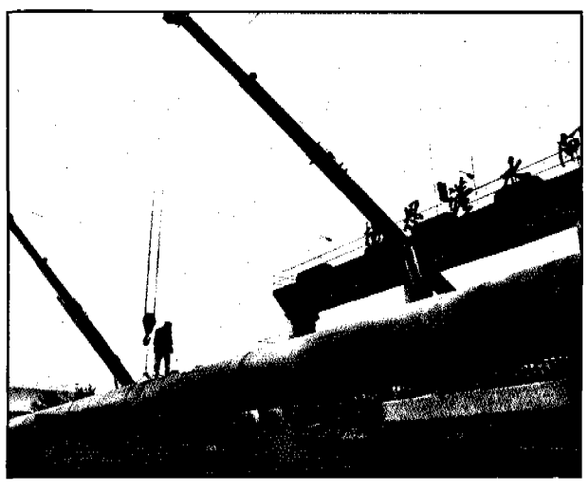
The company is one of the big enterprises which engaged in building the water supply pipeline. They lay various large and middle sizes water supply pipeline. With the development of the municipal construction, the pipeline construction scale is expanded continuously. Only in 1994, they had accomplished various pipeline constructions and installations worthing 100 million yuan.



公司經理楊文燦

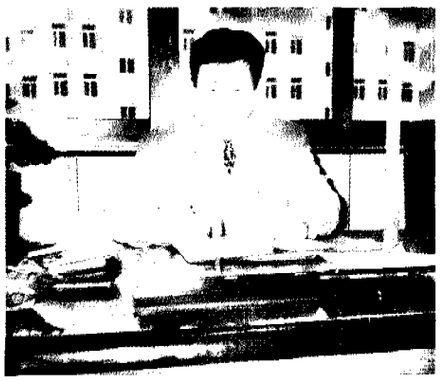


為上海市電信大樓安裝的"申水"冷卻塔



浦東煬思φ1200mm排管工程一景

公司經理：周洪才



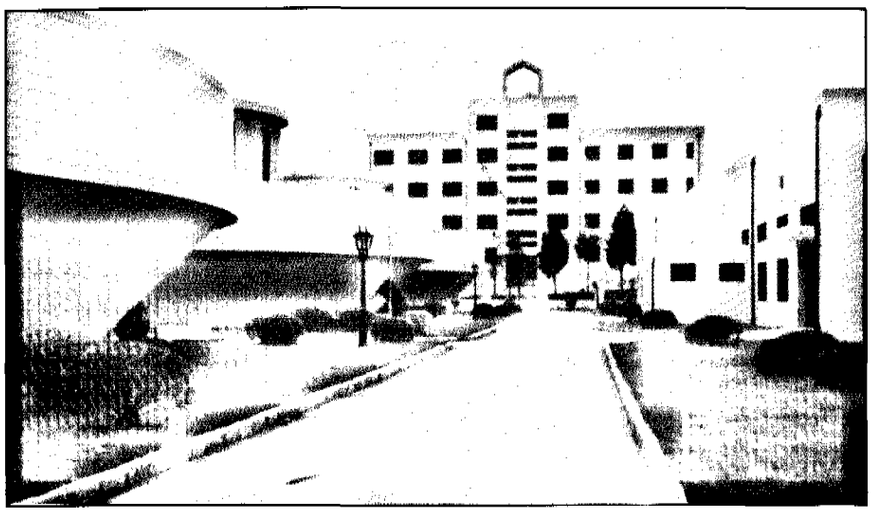
1993年，隨着上海浦東新區的成立，創建於1962年的川沙縣自來水廠一躍成爲上海浦東新區自來水總公司。

目前，總公司職工總人數達487人，擁有各類專業技术人員40人，下設城鎮、張江、金橋3座水廠，日供水量最高達24萬立方米，供水管網伸向浦東新區的四面八方，供水面積達170平方公里。固定資產6000萬元。

面對未來的挑戰，也面對迎面而來的發展大好時機，該公司干部職工奮力開拓進取，積極爲浦東新區的開發建設盡心盡力。1994年，公司圓滿完成了被列爲浦東新區實事工程的城鎮水廠7.5萬立方米/日的擴建工程，投資3763萬元，十當年底正式通水。擴建後的城鎮水廠，面貌煥然一新，工藝設備一流，比較成功地引進了美國的加氣、加絮裝置，還有德國的自動真空泵，對各生產環節實行電腦監測，在生產管理上達到了現代化企業的科學管理水平，起到了“高效、優質、節能、降耗”積極作用。

回首過去，從1985年至今的近十年里，特別是自浦東開發的近5年里，該公司生產能力與日俱增，年供水量一年高過一年，1992年比1991年遞增20%；1993年比1992年遞增25%；1994年比1993年遞增32%。1994年全年供水量4059萬立方米，產值2518萬元，利潤102萬元，水質合格率97.85%。

城鎮水廠一瞥

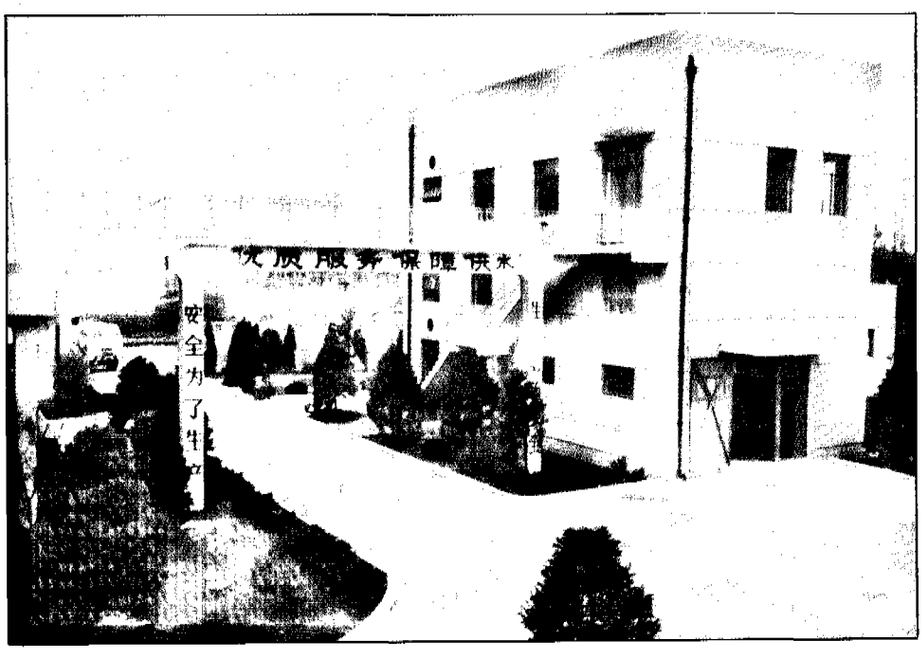


In 1993, because of the foundation of Shanghai Pudong District, Shanghai Pudong District water Supply company was founded basing on Chuansha Waterwork set up in 1962.

Now, it has 487 staff and workers including 40 technicans, Chengzheng、Yinjiang、Jinqiao 3 waterworks with capacity of water supply 240,000m³/day, 60,000,000 yuans fixed assets. It covers an area of 170 square kilometres.

Facing to the good situation of refom and opening, the company has done hard for development of Pudong. In 1994, Cheng Zheng Waterwork with capacity of water supply 75,000m³/day was put into operation, The total investment is 37,630,000 yuans, with Amercian adding chloride、alumina epuipments, French autovacuam pump, computer system of prouduction, it reaches advanced level of modern enterprise.

From 1985 to now, especially near 5 years of opening of pudong,the capacity of production of company has been increased day by day and quantity of water suppy has been increased year by pear. Contrasting 1992 to 1991, it increased 20%.Contrasting 1993 to 1992, it increased 25% and it increased 32% contrasting 1994 to 1993. The quantity of water supply in 1994 is 40,590,000 m³, output value is 25,180,000 yuans, profits is 1, 020,000 yuans and percentage of pass of water quality reaches 97.85%.



張江水廠一角

公司大門

上海市閔行區自來水公司地處上海市郊西南的莘庄鎮，自1961年創建以來，現有職工總人數185人，擁有莘庄、紀五、杜行、馬橋、七寶5座水廠，日供水量8.5萬立方米；φ150MM以上的供水管網總長15公里，管網水質綜合合格率達到100%；同時，利用行業優勢，創辦第三產業中特公司，供應供水專業材料，提供技術諮詢與工程安裝服務，一年可爲公司創利20余萬元。

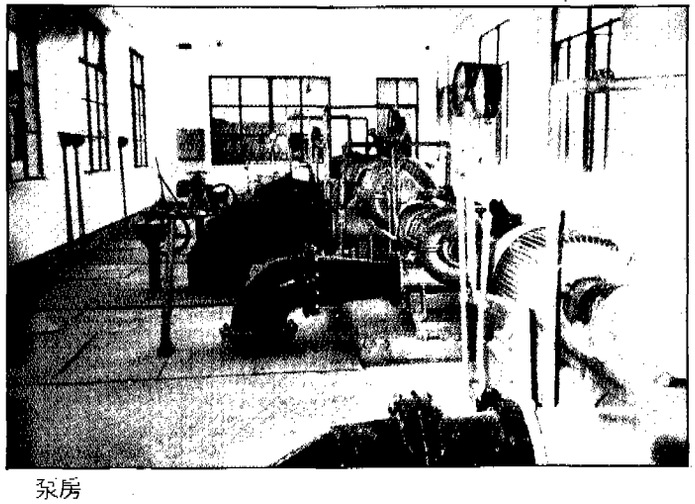
公司自建立水廠以來就不斷建立健全各項製度，經過1982年的逐步修改完善， 1994年的重新製訂與整理，公司管理製度已基本成形，共製定了勞動工資管理、行政干部管理、對外服務守則等36項規章製度，並切合實際，行之有效。

根据現代化建設的需要，公司準備在莘庄鎮再建一座日產6萬立方米的水廠，投資約壹億元左右。公司還依靠位於上海市郊莘庄繁華地段的優勢，新修了一座11層高的綜合服務大樓，占地3畝，建築面積1.4萬m²，集辦公、商場、賓館等服務於一體，收到良好的社會效益和經濟效益。

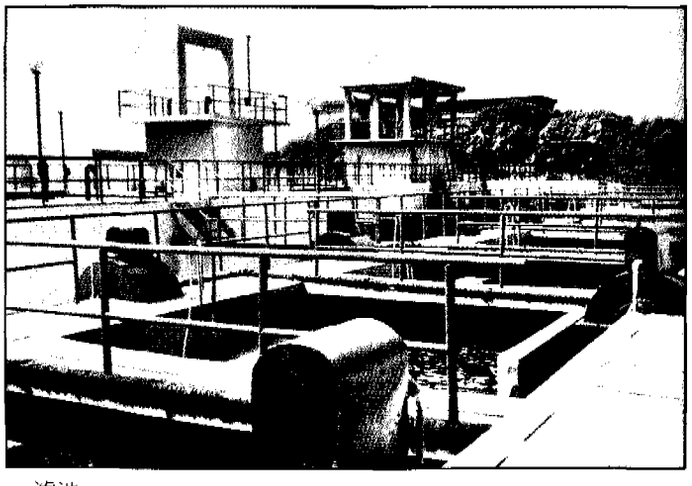
Minhang Water Supply Company is located at Xinzhuangzheng, of Shanghai, now has 185 staff and workers, 5 waterworks with total capacity of 85,000m³/day, 15km pipeline. The comprehensive percentage of pass of network water reaches 10%, at the same time, the tertiary industry-Shenxin Company was set up to supplying special materials, providing service for technology consultation, engineering installation, it can creat 200,000 yuans profit a year.

The company has established, perfected every rules and regulations constantly, revised in 1982 and reformulated in 1994, now the rules of management are completed, total 36 rules and regulations including labor wage system, administrator management system, external service rules have been formulated.

According to requirement of modern construction, the company is preparing to build a waterwork with capacity of 60,000m³/day in Xinzhuangzhen, the total investment is about 100,000,000 yuans. The company also builds a comprehensive service building of 11 storeys, it occupies an area of 3 mus and the floorage is 14,000m², office, market, hotel are be merged into the building. Both economic and social benefits are good.



泵房



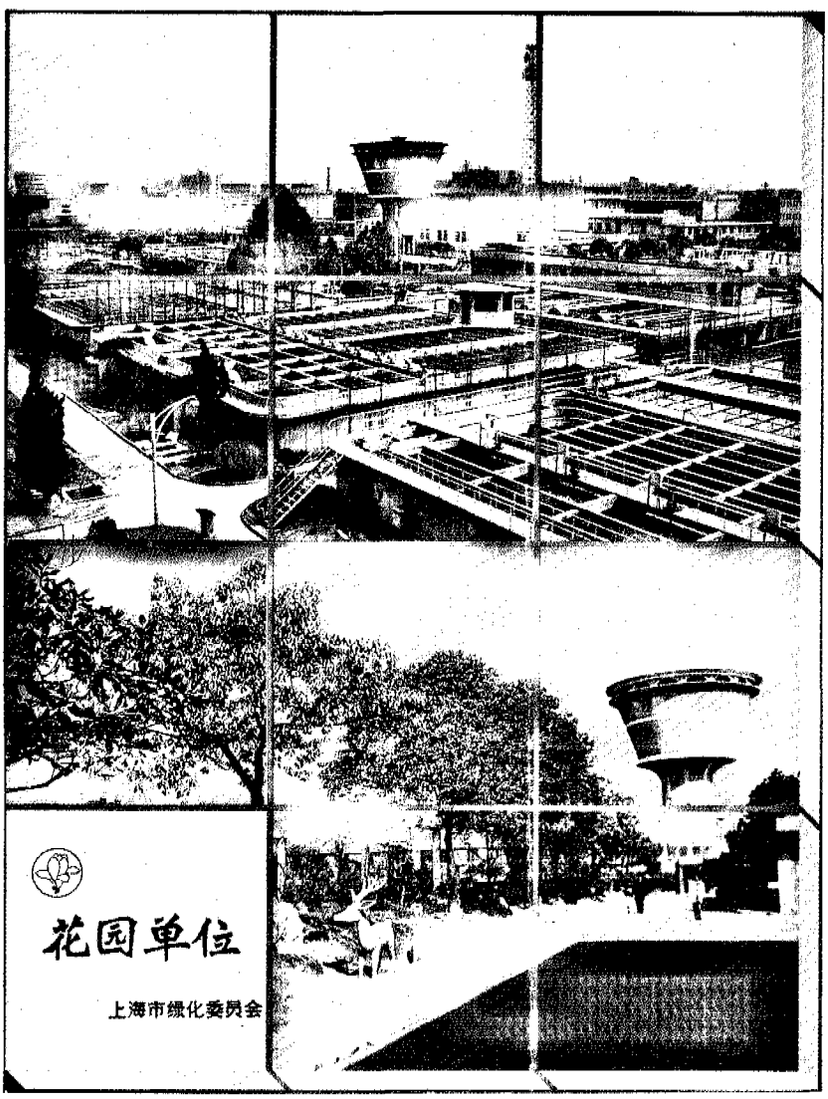
濾池

水廠廠長：王岳金

上海石油化工股份有限公司水廠，是上海石油化工股份有限公司自備水廠。為公司各分廠和上海石化地區提供生產和生活用水，兼有石化工業給水和城市給水雙重任務，集產供、銷為一體的特大型自來水廠。

上海石化水廠一期工程於1973年11月底破土動工，翌年3月陸續投產，1976年全部建成。1980年開辟第二水源，增建全長12.31公里的地下引水渠和配套泵站設施，改善了水質。1984年建成二期工程。1993年建成水廠三期工程。上海石化水廠現有日供水能力103.5萬立方米，約等于上海市區高峰日供水的1/4。分質分管供應生活用水、工業過濾水、淡源水、低硅水4種產品，1992年工業用水、生活用水的供水量分別達16824.6萬立方米、3634.1萬立方米。全廠占地面積290.4畝，職工700多人，其有中級和中級以上專業技術職稱的有45人。1994年，在實現連續安全供水、優質供水的基礎上，全面完成上海石油化工股份有限公司下達的各項技術經濟指標，實現利潤1468萬元。

上海石化水廠是1989年至1990年上海市安全生產先進集體，至1995年6月13日已連續安全優質供水達4000天。1993年首批獲得城市供水企業資質證書。1995年5月獲準與招商局發展有限公司、招商局金山工業區（上海）聯合發展有限公司籌建滬港合資上海金山嘴工業區自來水有限公司，生產經營自來水及與其配套的供水設施和給水工程，合營期40年。



Shanghai Petrochemical Stock Company Waterwork is the selfwaterwork of Company, it supplies water for every branch and Shihua area, is a special large size waterwork with production, supply、sales.

The first stage engineering of waterwork was begun building in Nov 1973, and parts of waterwork was put into operation in March. 1974, and entire engineering was put into operation in 1976, it also opened No.2 watersource、 constructed underground diversion ditch with 12.31km long and necessary pump station in 1980. It completed second stage engineering in 1984, and completed third stage in 1993. Now, the waterwork's capacity of water supply is 1,035,000m³/day, equal to about 1/4 peak-hour's capacity of water supply. It supplies 4 products as follows: water for lives filtered water for industry, weak original water, low silicon water. In 1992, the quantities of industry water, lives water reached 168, 246,000m³, 36,341,000m³ separately. The waterwork occupies an area of 290.4mus, owns 700 staff and workers, and 45 persons among them have middle and over professional titles. In 1994, the waterwork completed every economic、technological indexes appointed by higher authorities all sidely, achieved 14,680,000 yuans profits.

The waterwork was elected municipal advanced group of safe production between 1989 and 1990.To June-13th.1995, it has safely supplied high quality water for 4000 days. In 1993, it won the first batch certificate of city water supply enterprise. In May.1995, it was approved to establish shanghai-HongKong joint-Ventare—Jinshanzhui Industry Zone Water Supply Co. Ltd. with Solicit For Business Bureau Development Co.Ltd. Jinshanzhui Industry Zone United Development Co. Ltd, the deadline of contract is 40 years.

上海市南匯縣自來水公司於1964年10月1日成立，剛過而立之年的這家縣級供水企業，在經過30年來的風風雨雨磨煉之後變得更加壯大成熟。目前，擁有職工272人，下設惠南、周浦、新場、大團、康橋和航頭6座水廠，日供水能力達到20.5萬立方米，另有給排水工程分公司和南匯供水實業公司，企業固定資產1.4億元。

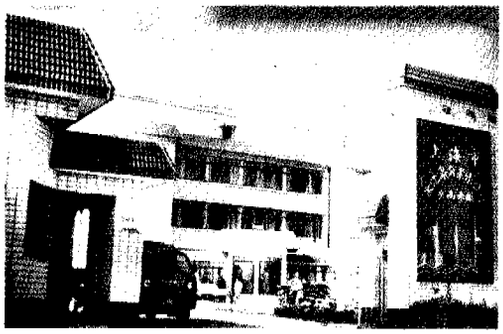
南匯縣自來水公司位於黃浦江東岸的黃金寶地，被譽爲上海的“南大門”，浦東的“後花園”。隨着上海浦東的開發，城鄉建設規模不斷擴大，供水需求量以每年遞增12%的幅度迅速增長，最高增長幅度達到22%。1992年，公司籌集資金1300萬元，擴建縣府所在地惠南水廠，做到當年開工，當年竣工通水，使惠南水廠的日供水能力由2萬立方米增加到4萬立方米。1993年，經上海市建設委員會批准，由縣內集資9600萬元，在大沿河邊新建一座水廠，第一期工程形成12萬立方米/日供水能力，以緩解本縣西部地區已十分突出的供需矛盾。

爲了進一步增強企業發展後勁，改善職工的生活福利，他們在抓好主業經營和管理的同時，千方百計另找出路，大辦“三產”增效益。

1992年，籌建了給排水工程分公司，1993年一舉贏得淨利潤100萬元。

1993年，公司實行了全員勞動合同制配套改革，令公司開辦了7個經營服務部，試營業一年盈利40萬元，“三產”盈利爲每個職工增加收入1200餘元。

惠南水廠大門



公司經理、黨總支書記張正康

Nanhui Water Supply Company was founded on Oct. Ist. 1964, with 30 years' development, the county water supply enterprise has been more strong, now, it has 272 staff and workers, 6 waterwork as following: Huinan、Zhoupu、Xinchang、Datuan、Kangqiao、Hangtou、140,000,000 yuans fixed assets, it still owns water supply engineering branch, Nanhui Water Supply Industry Company. The total capacity of water supply reaches 205,000m³/day.

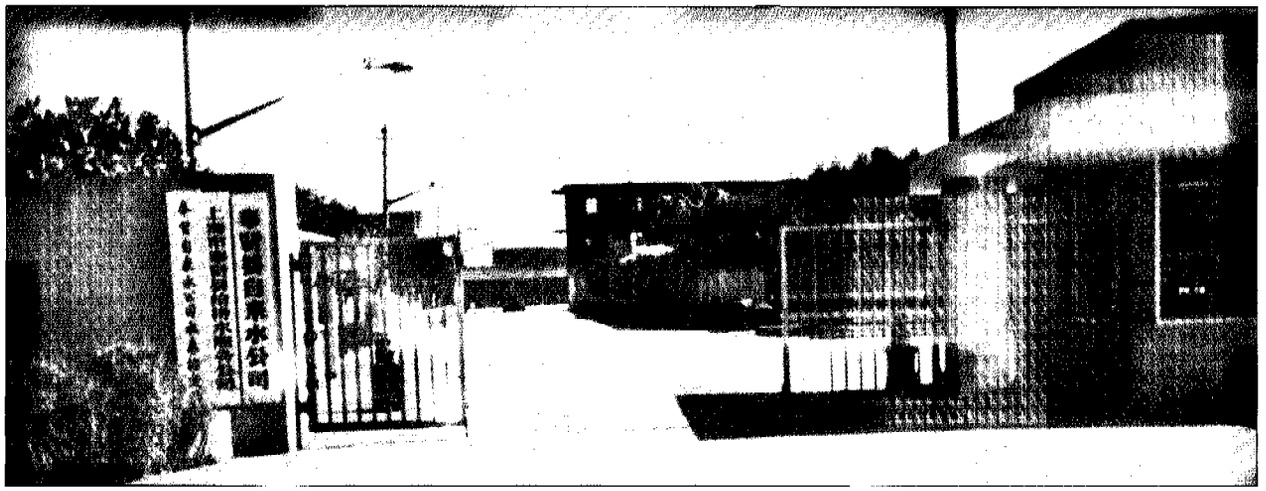
The company is located on the east bank of Huangpu River, the south gate of shanghai, rear garden of Pudong. With the development of Pudong, the scale of city construction has been enlarged continuously, so the requirement for water has been increased 12% year by year, the highest year reached 22%. In 1992, the company raised funds of 13,000,000 yuans to extend Nuinan Waterwork, it was begun building and put into operation in the same year, made the capacity of water supply increased from 20,000m³/day to 40,000m³/day. In 1993, approved by Shanghai Construction Committee, the county raised funds of 96,000,000 yuans to build a new waterwork at the bank of Dayian River, the capacity of water supply of first stage is 120,000m³/day.

In order to furtherly strengthen staying power of enterprise improve the welfare of workers, the company develops tertiary industry to increase benefits.

In 1992, Water Supply engineering branch was prepared to build, it set up 8 installation groups, and won 1,000,000 yuans profit in 1993.

In 1993, the company carried out the necessary reforming for all-member contract system, the company set up 7 sales departments, won 400,000 yuans profits in a year, increased 1200 yuans income for every worker

惠南水廠廠區一角



公司大門

奉賢縣自來水公司成立於1988年，前身是1962年建成的奉賢自來水廠。經33年的發展，現擁有職工184名，水廠3座（南橋水廠，南橋第二水廠和奉城水廠），日供水能力8萬立方米，鋪設供水管網總長度150公里。

爲適應社會主義市場經濟體制改革的需要，他們從1993年起就開始探索企業改革之路，實行承包經營責任制。給了各部門更多的工作主動性，減少了過多的干預，充分調動了職工的積極性。1994年，承包經營的給排水服務公司就實現總產值1018萬元，創利潤95萬元，產生了較大的經濟效益和社會效益。同年，公司發展三產創辦了因達電腦有限責任公司。在1994年，公司的三產全年共創利潤43萬元。

公司一如既往地堅持“以水質爲中心”的工作方針，提出“微笑服務，滿意在奉水”的口號，還制定了“新風職工、新風班級”的評選標准，廣泛深入開展“優質服務，樹新創優”活動，涌現出許多優秀人物和事跡。1994年，營業室的廣大職工克服了用戶增多，抄錶任務加重的困難，積極組織人員爲居民排憂解難維修水錶，全年達225次，管道工程隊職工冒高溫、耐嚴寒，及時搶修外線管網140餘次，爲南橋地區的正常用水作出了應有的貢獻，受到廣大用戶的好評。

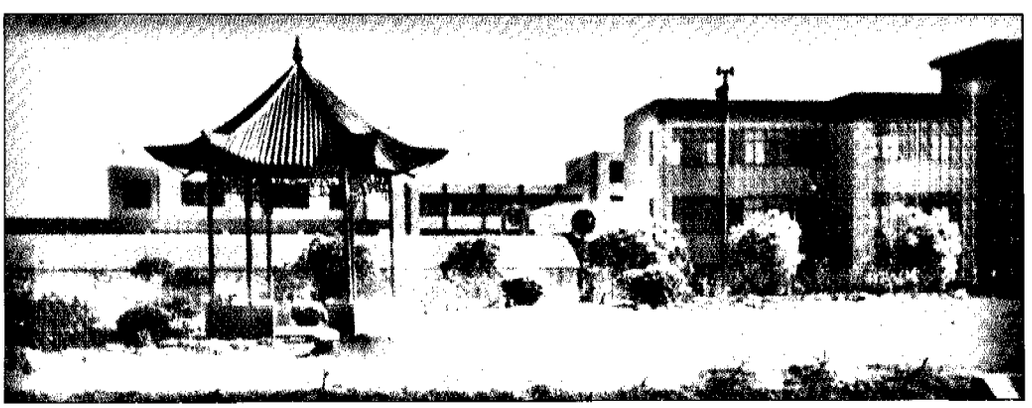
1994年11月，公司順利地完成了市農村改水工作的受檢任務，得到了中央及市、縣領導的高度評價，爲上海市農村改水工作的順利完成作出了貢獻，1994年上半年，奉賢縣精神文明辦公室又命名公司爲縣文明單位。

Fenxian Water Supply Company was founded in 1988, its predecessor was Fenxian Waterwork built in 1962, with 33 years development, now it has 184 staff and workers, 3 waterworks as following: Nanjiao, Nanjiao No.2, Fenchen with capacity of 80,000m³/day. 150km network.

In order to suit the requirement of socialist economic system reforming, the company has explored the way of reforming since 1993, brought workers positive factor into play. In 1994, water supply service company achieved total output value 10,180,000 yuans, profits 950,000 yuans, make great econmic and social benefits. At the same year, it also set up Yinda Computer-Co. Ltd. In 1994, the total profits of tertiary industry was 430,000 yuans.

The company insists on the rule of "regarding water quality as center", puts forward the slogan of "smile service, satisfaction in Fenshui", draws up the standard of "new style worker, new style group", carries out the action of "high quality service, creating best", excellent people and things are constantly emerging. In 1994, the staff of sales office overcame the difficulty to service for users, repaired watermetres 225 times. The pipe installation group repaired network 140 times, make progress for Nanqiao District, won praise of users.

In Nov of 1994, the company completed the works of countryside's water changing, received high evaluation by central, municipal and county leaders. In the beginning of 1994, it won civilization unit by Fenxian spiritual civilization office.



公司清水庫

公司經理：王永章

位於上海市郊西南邊沿的金山縣與浙江省相毗鄰，設在縣城朱涇鎮上的金山縣自來水公司自1963年創建以來，經過32年的發展狀大，現有職工164名，下設朱涇、呂巷、亭林、楓涇、張堰5座水廠，輸配水管道124.14公里，最高日供水量59600立方米。

隨着金山經濟的振興與發展，1992年，公司決定組建一個管道公司。這是在原公司責行全員勞動合同製后，由富余勞動力組建的管道工程安裝隊基礎上發展而成的。目的是進一步解決安置富余勞動力，提高和促進公司的經濟發成。從轉換機製的角度出發，管道公司第一次以股份製形式組建，首次打破行業界限搞多種經營，從單一化逐步擴大化，立足供水，面向社會，多種經營，全面發展。管道公司從準備到開張近3年來，在各廠的配合下，充分利用行業的優勢，在1994年里，承接完成了大小項目15項，產值285.7萬元，利潤80.8萬元。

爲作好供水服務工作，搞好供水設施的基本建設，公司舍得投入，1993年5月，投資845萬元，徵地16.7畝，歷時一年，順利完成縣府責事工程項目——亭林水廠的二期擴建工程，及時解決了地區供水矛盾。

Jingshan cunty, located at the south-west edge of Shanghai, bordered on Zhejiang Province. The Jingshan Water Supply Compahy, lies in zhujing Town, was set up in 1963. with 32 years' development, it has a staff of 164, and 5 waterworks--zhujing, Luxiang, Tinglin, Fengjing, Zhangyan. The length of the water pipeline is 124.14KM. And the highest daily water supply capacity reached 59, 600m³.

Following the Jingshan's economic development, the company decided to set up a pipeline company in 1992. It was to settle the surplus labor problem and improve the company's economy. The pipeline company is a joint -stock company. For the first time, the dividing line among different professions was broken. They adopt various managing methods, face the society, Develop in all aspects. In these three years, they make full use of the advantage with others support. In 1994, they accepted and accomplished 15 big or small projects. The producing value reached 2857000 yuan, the profits was 808,000 yuan.

For doing the water supply service well, making the capital work strong, they invested 8,450,000 yuan, took 16.7mu land, and cost a year to finish a important project of county- the second expanding construction of Tinglin waterworks. It settled area's water supply contradiction.

花園式工廠——張堰水廠

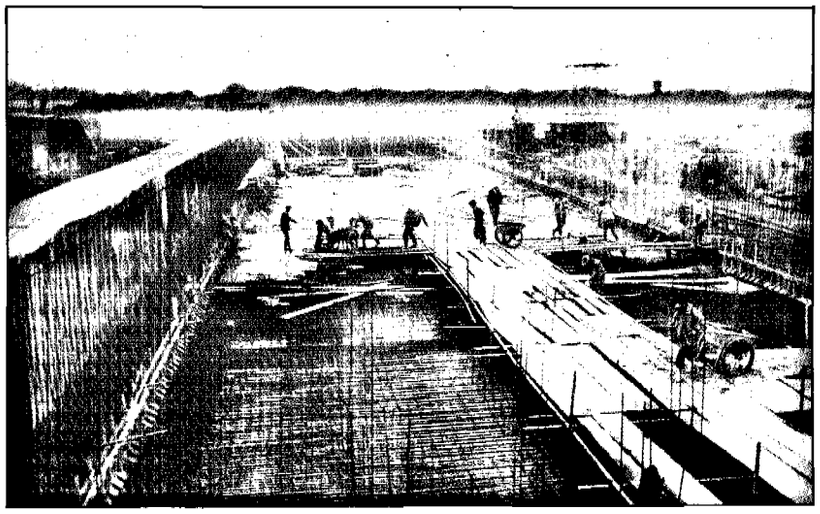
公司經理：沈永富

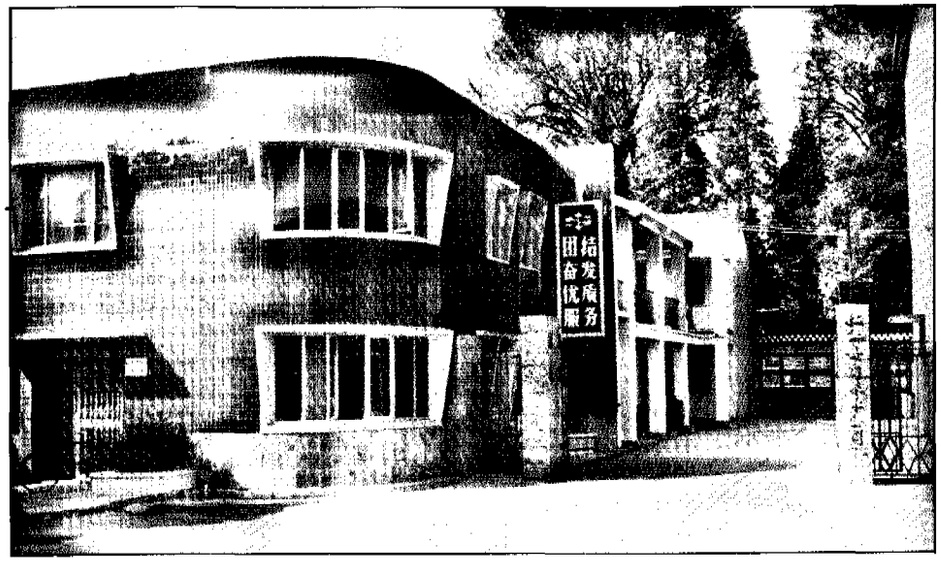
松江縣自來水公司，位於上海市郊西南的歷史名城松江鎮。自1960年創建成立以來，經歷了35年的風風雨雨，現有松江、泗泖兩座水廠，職工204名，日供水量8萬立方米，鋪設多類供水管網總長150公里，供水人口12萬，供水面積12平方公里。

設計規模爲日供水20萬立方米的松江第二水廠已快馬加鞭，於1994年5月投入建設。作爲縣府重點項目的松江第二水廠工程建設進度很快，目前已完成一期工程10萬立方米/日的50%，到1995年底可望通水投入運行，到那時公司的日供水量即可達18萬立方米，到2000年一期工程完成後，供水量將增至38萬立方米使公司的供水能力上升到一個新的水平。

公司自成立以來，始終把提高水質放在首位。由最初的一次淨化處理提高到二次淨化處理，水質檢測從四項必備項目，達到26項常規檢驗，每日定時檢測，35項國標每月檢測，確保飲用水衛生達標。

正在建設中松江第二水廠





公司大門

在制水工藝上，公司採用新技術、新設備，節能降耗，提高制水工藝水平，取得了很好的效果。1987年，採用電機廠半級調速節能電機，使千立方米水電耗從1986年的318度降爲264度；1990年在上海市交通大學和上海電機廠的幫助下，用單板機控制調速代替手工控制，做到水壓變轉速隨之變，單位電耗又下降了13度/千立方米水。

1991年10月，公司還迎來了第一批外賓團體——日本大阪市水道局訪華團，外賓們參觀了公司水廠淨水車間的節能電機，並饒有興趣地詢問了有關技術問題，對公司取得的成果表示贊賞。

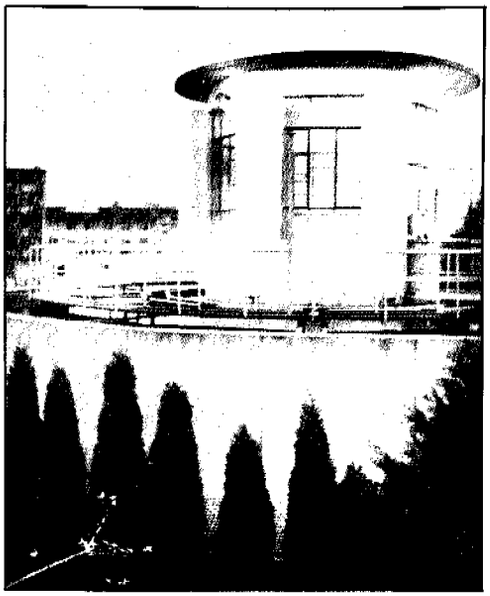
Shongjiang Water Supply Company is located at ancient city—Shongjiang Town In Southwest Shanghai. Since 1960, with 15 years' development, it has Shongjiang、Shijin waterworks, 204 staff and workers, 150 kilometres pipelines. The capacity of water supply is 80,000m³/day. It provides water for 120,000 people and covers an area of 12 square kilometres.

No.2 waterwork with capacity of 200,000m³/day was begun building in March 1994. Being a Rey Project of Shongjiang Country, it has constructed rapidly. Now 50% of first stage with capacity of 100,000m³/day has been completed. It is estimated the engineering will be put into operation in the end of 1995. Thus, the capacity of water supply of company will reach 180,000m³/day. In 2000, it will reach 380,000m³/day after the completion of second stage.

The company has always given priority to water quality, it has changed from primary purification processing, 4 nessary indexes to secondary purification processing, 26 routine indexes. The company analyses water at fixed time every day and 35 national standard indexes were analysed every month.

The company has used new technology, new equipments to save energy and lessen expenditure, increased level of water processing, remakable develpment has been taken place. In 1987 Cascade adjusted speed machine was used to lessen power consumption of 1000m³ water from 318kwh to 264kwh. In 1990, cooperating with Shanghai Communication Universtry and Shanghai motor plant, the company used single board computer control system to replaced man-control system and power consumption was lessened by 13kwh/1000m³.

In oct. 1991, first foreign delegation—Japan Daban water supply Bureau went to the company, foreign friends visited water work and energy-saving motor of purification plant, asked some technological questiones they wanted to know, gave high evaluation to achievements of company.



公司澄清池

位於淀浦河的青浦縣自來水公司，於1963年成立，現有職工140人，擁有青浦、朱家角、鳳溪 4座水廠，日供水能力9.1萬立方米，鋪設管網總長度75.3公里。

1995年，公司對下屬的4個基層水廠實行“經濟責任目標考核制”，旨在進一步調動基層水廠的主觀能動性，增強企業活力，促進企業內部兩個文明的建設，起到較好的效果。

1994年，青浦地區高峰供水階段，公司在處於滿負荷運行的情況下，投入資金80多萬元，進行部分低壓區供水管網的改造，安裝各類鑄鐵管1200多米，改善了近2000戶居民的用水條件。於1989年2月，公司成立了青浦縣給水材料經營部，擴大了對外服務，方便了居民生活。

在未來發展的5年裏，青浦縣自來水公司計劃在青浦縣西側的漕港河畔新建“青浦縣第二水廠”。目前，該項工程的初步設計方案已經確定，設計規模日供水量達20萬立方米，投資總額預算爲22110萬元，分兩期工程完成。

Qingpu Water Supply Company, located at the bank of Dianpu River, was founded in 1963, now, it has 640 staff and workers, Qingpu, Zhujiajiao, Fenxi, etc 4 waterworks, 75.3 kilometres pipelines, and the capacity of water supply is 91,000m³/day.

In 1995, "examination system of economic responsibility" was carried out in 4 waterworks. It brought workers' positive factor into play, strengthened vitality of company, enhanced interior construction of double civilization, made good effects.

In peak-hour of water supply 1994, under the peak load, the company made an investment of more than 800,000 yuans to rebuild parts of network in low pressure area, it installed 1200 metres various cast-iron pipes, improved situation of near 1200 households. In August. 1989, the company set up "Qing Pu xian water supply materials sales department ", enlarged external service, convenienced people's lives.

In future 5 years, the company plans to construct No.2 waterwork at the bank of Chaogang River. The programme of conceptual design has been decided. The design capacity is 200,000m³/day and total investment is 22,100,000 yuans.

公司經理　周抗生

公司大門

公司經理：朱振興

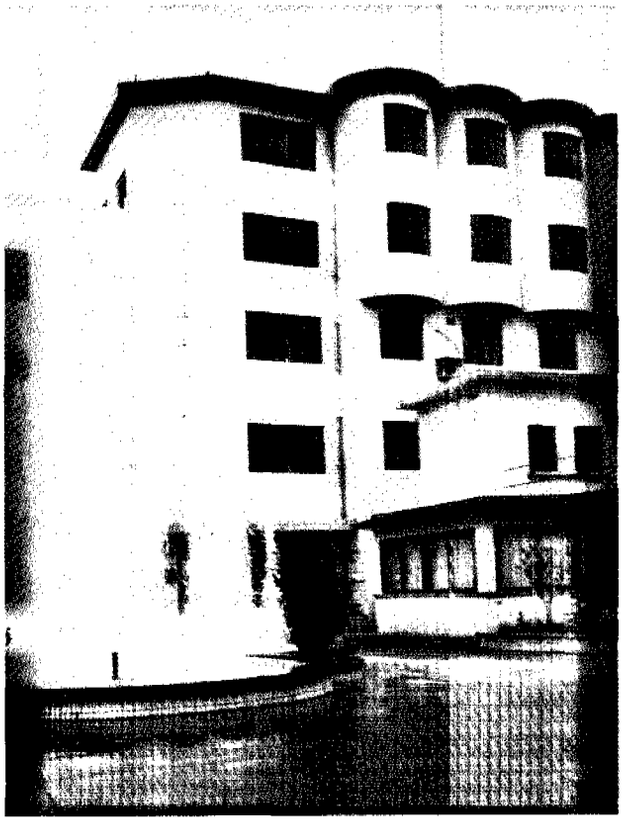
群英聚會，研究嘉定第二水廠藍圖

上海市嘉定區自來水公司創建於1961年，目前設計能力爲日供水17萬m³，職工總數429人，各類專業技術人員66人，其中中級以上18人，現有嘉定、安亭、南翔3座水廠，一個給排水工程有限公司和一個貿易有限公司，3個經營部，一個金屬制品廠，一個設計所。公司固定資產6198萬元，1994年全年售水量3995.9萬m³ 供水面積65平方公里，供水人口24萬，直徑100毫米以上輸配水管道183千米，在裝計量水表3.64萬只。

1989年起連續三屆獲得上海市文明單位稱號，1990年被評爲上海市市級先進企業，1991年被評爲上海市農口系統先進黨支部。1989年開始對中層以上干部實行聘任制，1992年和1993年先後實行全員勞動合同和上崗合同。1993年完成6萬m³/日的安亭水廠擴建工程和2萬m³/日的嘉定水廠擴建工程，1994年11月28日又舉行了嘉定第二水廠一期工程的開工典禮，爲嘉定區開辟了一個間接取長江水的新水源。

Jiading Water Supply Company was founded in 1961, Now, the capacity of water supply is 170,000m³/day, it has 429 staff and workers including 66 technicians, and 18 persons among them own middle professional titles,it had 3 waterworks as follows: Jiading, Anting and Nanxiang, 1 water supply engineering Co. Ltd, 1 trade Co. Ltd, 3 sales offices, 1 metal products factory, 1 design institute, 61, 980,000 yuans fixed assets 183km pipelime with diametre more than 100MM, 36,400 watermetres. In 1994, The quantity of water sales was 39,959,000m³, it provides water for 240,000 people and covers an area of 65 square km.

Since 1989, the company has won civilization unit of Shanghai City 3 years continuously. In 1990, it was elected municipal advanced enterprise. In 1991, it was elected advanced party branch by municipal agriculture system. Since 1989, it has carried out appoint system to middle-ranking cadres. In 1992 and 1993, it carried out all-member Labor contract system and position contract separately. In 1993, it completed Anting Waterwork with capacity of 60,000m³/day and Jiading waterwork with capacity of 20,000m³/day. On Nov. 28th, 1994, it held starting ceremony of the first stage of Jiading No.2 waterwork the engineering opens a new watersource to intake changjiang River.



公司計算機、化驗中心

上海市寶山區自來水公司於1963年成立，現有職工97名，固定資產936萬元，擁有8個水廠（大場、顧村、楊行、劉行、羅店、羅涇、長興、橫河），24口深井和一個正在建設中的淞南水廠（股份制），日供水能力3萬立方米，擔負着寶山區8個主要集鎮的供水任務。

黨的十一屆三中全會以來公司的建設也有相應發展。自1988年至今，公司連續7年均被評爲寶山區文明單位。

公司辦公大樓

1994年，完成供水量939.1萬立方米，比計劃增加10.48%；完成水費收入636.99萬元，比計劃增長24%；完成利潤150.91萬元，與1993年的141萬元相比增長0.7%。

該公司在認真抓好供水的同時，大力抓好第三產業，公司技協1994年總收入72.6萬元，實現利潤37.3萬元；公司綜合服務站完成總收入271萬元，實現利潤9.3萬元，三產門市部完成營業額38萬元，提供紅利分配和集體福利資金10萬元，實現利潤7.1萬元。

爲了更好地爲地區經濟發展服務，1994年，該公司籌資150萬元，在淞南工業開發小區徵地1.5畝，建設一座以股份制管理的淞南自來水廠。

公司經理：毛連芳

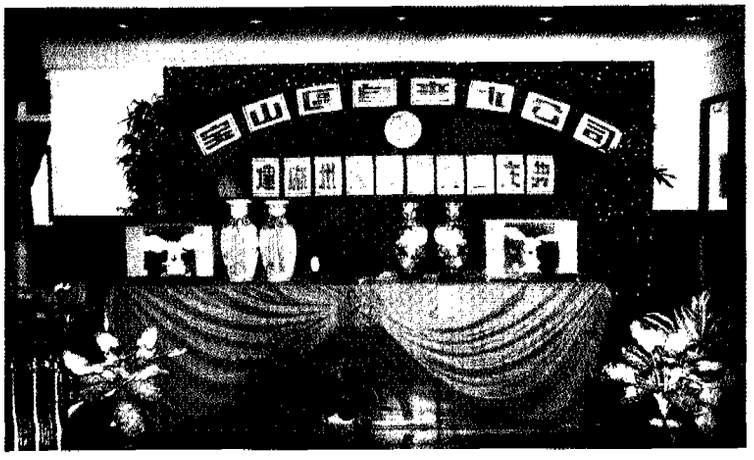
Baoshan Water Supply Company was founded in 1963, now it has 97 staff and workers、9,360,000 yuans fixed assets、8 waterworks as follows: Dachang、Guchun、Yangheng、Liuhang、Luodian、Luojin、Changxin、Henhe、24 deep wells. Shongnan waterwork (joint stock) with capacity of 30,000 m^3/day is in building, it shoulders the task of supplying water for 8 main towns of Baoshan District.

Since 3rd plenary session of the 11th central authorities, the company has developed quickly from 1988 to now, the company has been elected civilization unit 7 years continuously.

In 1994, the quantity of water supply was 9,391,000m^3, increased 10.48% than the plan, the charge of water was 6,369,900 yuans, increased 24% than the plan, the profits was 1,509,100 yuans, increased 0.7% than 1993.

The company pays attention to tertiary industry. In 1994, the total income of technology association was 726,000 yuans, the profits was 373,000 yuans, the total income of comprehensive service station was 2,710,000 yuans, the profits was 93,000 yuans, the turnover of sales department of tertiary industry was 380,000 yuans、profits was 71,000 yuans, it also provided 100,000 yuans as bonus and welfare.

In 1994, the company raised funds of 1,500,000 yuans to solicit land of 1.5 mu to build Shongnan Waterwork.



慶祝公司成立30周年會場

天津

天津市是我國3大直轄市之一，是北方最大的工業、商業、金融貿易的港口城市。城市水源以地表水爲主，主要採用灤河水系。

天津市的自來水事業創始於1898年至今已有97年的歷史。天津市自來水公司負責全市工業生產和人民生活的供水任務，現有職工5800人，日綜合供水能力166.8萬立方米，日淨化水能力達200萬立方米，水質綜合合格率達100%，年供水量5億立方米，供水面積377平方公里，供水人口450萬，供水普及率達100%。公司下轄13個基層單位，是集產、供、銷、開發於一體的綜合性的國有大型一類企業，在全國同行業中排序第五位。

天津市自來水公司始終堅持爲工業生產和爲人民生活服務的“雙爲”方針。注重經濟效益與社會效益的統一，特別是在改革開放中，勇於開拓，積極進取，不斷加強企業管理，提高企業整體，滿足日益增長的城市供水需要。

近年來，公司不斷完善經營機製，深化企業內部改革。1991年在全國同行業率先實行了崗位技能工資製，1994年在全公司範圍內實行了全員勞動合同製；在人事管理上破除了傳統的人事製度，實行嚴格的考核聘任製，初步形成了勞動用工和人事管理的競爭機製。

爲進一步提高水質化驗檢測水平，公司引進了具有國際80年代先進水平的水質分析化驗儀器，所檢測的項目處於國內領先水平，部分項目已達到國際先進水平。在國家規定的35項水質指標基礎上目前能檢測150項。天津市水司是天津市唯一的國家級水質監測機構。同時，公司還注重技術隊伍的培訓，挖掘人才，選派優秀的技術幹部進行深造，依靠科技進步，促進企業發展。

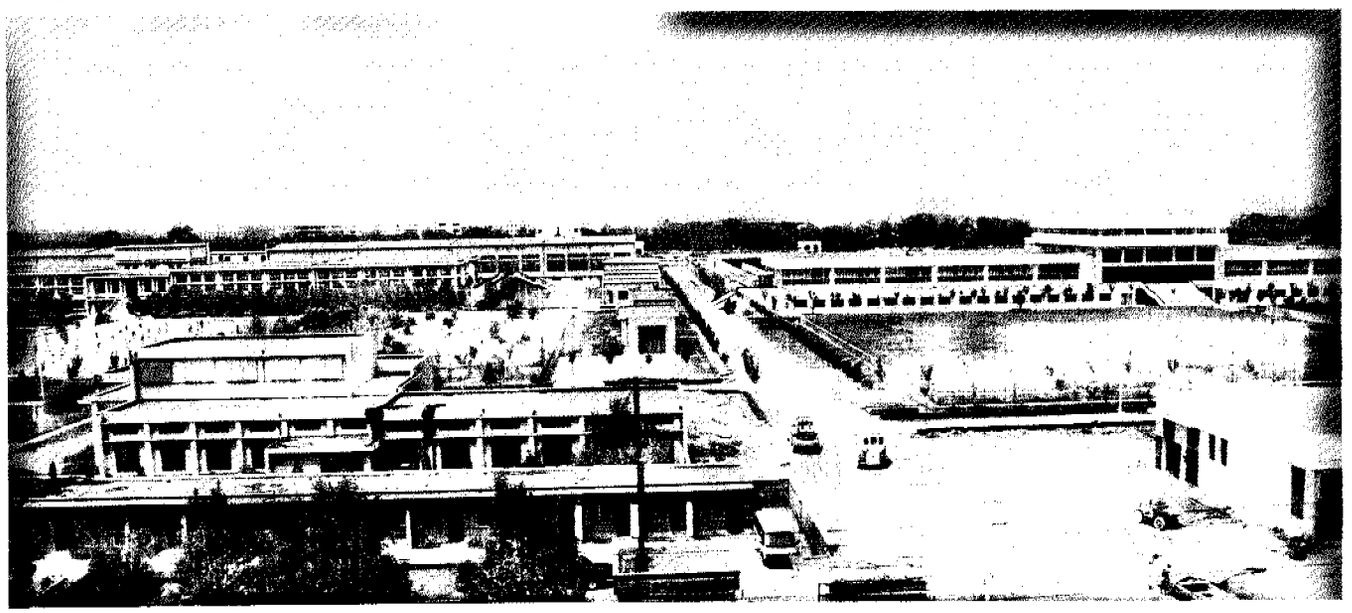
在市場經濟的大潮中，公司堅持以市場爲導向，充分發揮“水”的優勢，開展多種經營。公司下屬的天津晶水淨化水製品有限公司，是一個擁有雄厚技術力量的合資企業，所生產的“凱德美”系列超淨水，採用世界先進的水質處理技術，對標準的自來水進行深度處理，水質優於世界衛生組織（WHO）飲用水衛生標準。曾被定爲1995年第43屆世界乒乓球賽飲品。另外，公司所屬的機鑄廠是首家供水系統內部專業生產UPVC給水用硬質聚氯乙烯管材的企業，擁有國際先進水平的生產線及配套設備，運用先進的工藝配方，可靠的檢測手段，生產給水塑料管。產品經過國家化學建築材料測試中心和中國預防醫學院鑒定，全部符合國家GB10002.1-88標準。

天津市自來水公司在1984年至1995年的10餘年間，多次被評爲市級企業管理優秀單位。1989年晉升國家二級企業，1991年獲建設部質量管理獎。同時，在計量、檔案、科技、計劃生育、廠容廠貌衛生等專業管理上也先後獲得榮譽。公司總經理陳連祥在1994年被評爲市級優秀企業家，捧得“金鷹獎”。

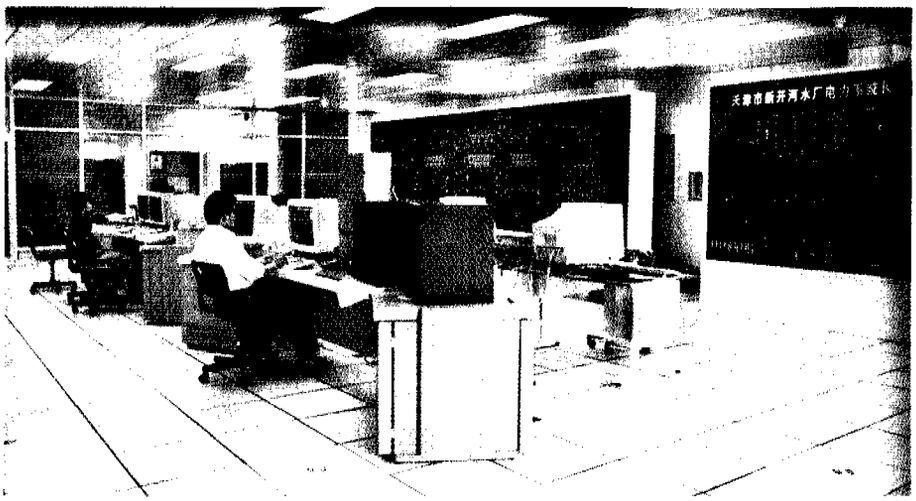
天津市自來水公司將繼續發揚“團結、拼搏、創新、求實”的企業精神，積極進行現代企業製度試點的改革工作，努力爲天津市的改革開放和經濟騰飛再做貢獻。

公司總經理：
陳連祥

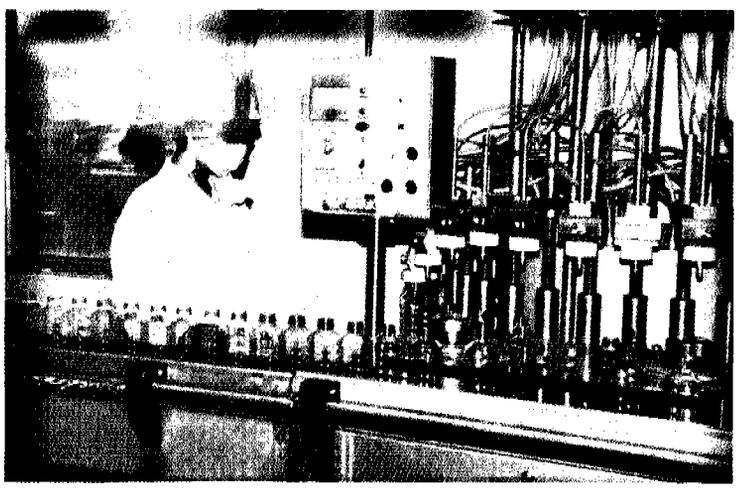
Tianjin, one of 3 municipality directly under central goverment, is the biggest seaport city of industry, commerce, finance, trade in



規模爲日產水100萬立方米的新開河水廠



具有國內外領先水平的新開河水廠中心調度室



引進的晶水淨化水生產線

North China. It makes ground water—Luan River as its main watersource.

The water supply industry with 97 years' history in Tianjing was founded in 1898. Tianjing Water Supply Company shoulders the task of supplying water to industry and people's daily lives. Now it has 5,800 staff with water supply capacity of 1,668,000m³/day, 500,000,000m³/year and purification capacity of 2,000,000m³/day. It supplies water for 4,500,000 people and covers an area of 377 square kilometres. Both the popularity rate of water supply and the comprehensive qualified rate of water quality reach 100%. It has 13 basic and units, and is a large size enterprise with production, supply, sales and development, and the company is No 5 in the same industry of China.

The company insists on the rule of "two serving" to serve industry and people's daily life.They pay attention to both economic benefit and social benefit, especially under the policy of reforming and openning, it has strengthened management, enhanced all sided quality of enterprise. Thus meets the increasing needs of water supply in city.

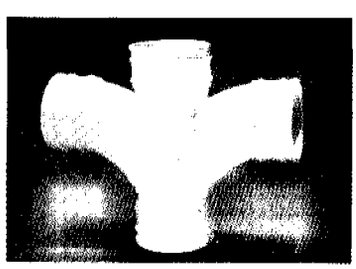
In recent years, the company has perfected the system of managment, deepened internal reforms continuously. In 1991, the " wage of position and technique" was first carried out in the same industry of China. In 1994, the system of all-members contract was put into operation. The company broke old personnel system carried out the system of check-up appoint, and a competitive system of "personnel and labour" is formed initially.

In order to enhance the level of water analysis, the company introduced several instruments with 80s' world level, parts of norms it analysed reach the advanced level of world and others reach the advanced level of country. It can analyse 150 norms including 35 state norms. Tianjing Water Supply Company is the only insititution of state water analysis. The company pays attention to the workers training, takes advantage of science and technology to develop enterprise.

In the tide of market economy, the company takes advantage of priority of "water" to develop varied managments. Tianjing jingshui Pure Water Products co., Ltd attached to company is a joint venture with strong technical force. It uses world advanced technology of water processing to process the standard drinking water; and the quality is higher than the level of WHO, its products "kaidemei" series of super pure water was the appointed drinking of 43th Table Tennis Championships. The machinery plant attached to company is the first special enterprise of producing " UPVC" pipeline in the water supply industry. It has world advanced production lines, advanced formula, reliable methods of detecting. The products have passed the test of Testing Center of State Chemcial and Constructional Materials, China Precaution Medical College, the quality reaches the level of GB10002. 1-88.

Tianjing Water Supply Company has been elected to be the advanced unit of managment in city for several times from 1984 to 1995. In 1989, it was promoted to the second level enterprise of state. In 1991, it was given the prize of quality management by Ministry of Construction, it also won titles in measurement. file, sicence, family planningand. sanitry. The president Chen Lian Xiang was elected to be the excellent enterpriser in city and was given the prize of "golden eagle" in 1994.

Subjecting to the spirit of "unity, struggling, seeking essence, making innovation", Tianjing Water Supply Company would improve the innovation of modern enterprise system, do its best for the condition of reform openning and economic construction.



公司所屬機鑄廠生產的UPVC硬質聚氯乙烯管材

天津市節水辦在街頭舉辦節約用水宣傳和咨詢活動

天津市城市節約用水辦公室成立於1984年，天津市13個區、5個縣也全部成立了節水辦公室，市節水辦對其實行業務指導。

天津市城市節約用水辦公室自成立以來的十來年中，在市政府、市建委和市公用局的領導下，經過積極努力的工作，目前已建立並完善了兩個“三級管理網絡”：一是市、局、公司（大廠）的三級管理網絡，此網絡共有專職機構1815個，工作人員7460名；一是區、街、居委會三級管理網絡。目前市節水辦直接考核的單位達2000個，近4000只水錶，區、縣考核單位2000個近2200具水錶，全市總共納入計劃考核的單位有4000個，占全市應考核單位的93%，年考核水量2.3億立方米，佔全市售水量的48%。

自全國第一個節水宣傳周以來的4年間，天津市共投入節水宣傳的資金達百萬元，實現了宣傳工作聲勢大、范圍廣、力度深、效果好。建設部17號令下發以後，及時制定了《天津市厉行衛生潔具和配件監督管理實施辦法》，自1992年以來，在廣泛深入的檢查與整改中，總共推廣應用了46000餘套（件）節水型衛生潔具。自1994年開始，全市在建工程衛生潔具的選用，基本上是由該辦推荐的產品。

節水軟課題研究也取得一定成果，完成了《節水型經濟、節水型城市概念及指標體系的研究》、《工業用水、節水和提高重復利用率的研究》、《城市生活用水節水途徑和措施的研究》等7個課題。在推廣深井回灌技術方面也取得了一定成績，目前平均年回灌量134萬立方米，由該辦承擔的《管井滙採儲能實驗研究》課題獲市科委成果二等獎。此外建設部還採用並向全國推廣了由該辦制定的水平衡測試規範。

自1991年在天津市開展的創建節水型企業活動，也取得較好效果，目前市人津市人民政府命名的“天津市節水型企業（單位）”共有74個。天津市及天津市城市節約用水辦公室，在1990年和1995年兩次被建設部評爲全國節水先進城市和全國節水先進單位。

Tianjin city water saving office was established in 1984. It controls the water saving offices of 13 districts and 5 counties of Tianjin.

Since it's set up, under the leadership of the municipal government, construction committee and the utilities Bureau, it has set up and perfected two "Three Grades Administration Networks". The first is three grades administration network of city, owns 1815 professional organization structuee and 7460 staff members. The second is three grades administration network of district, street, and neighbourhood committee. At present, the office has 2000 direct testing units and near 4000 water meters and 2000 units are tested by the districts and counties's offices with 2200 water meters. The total planned testing units of city are 4000, stands 93% of the testing unit. And they examine water 230 million cubic meters every year, stands 48% of the municipal water sales volume.

In the 4 years of the first water saving week of the state, they invested 1 million yuan and realized the large strength and impetus, wide range, strong power and fine effect. After the No. 17 order of the Construction Department was issued, they drew up the supervision and management Measures of Tianjin' House sanitory Equipments and parts. since 1994, most of the sanitory products are recommended by the office.

They also gain achievement in the soft project research of water saving. They had finished 7 projects, included the research of water saving economy, city concept and target system, the research of industrial water-using, saving and raising the repeatation using rate, the research of city living water using and saving methods. At present, the average annual capacity of back irrigation is 1, 340,000 cubic meters. The topic of the experience research of the tube well irrigation, extraction and stored energy won the second prize of municipal scientific committee achievement. And their water balance testing standard has been adopted and spreaded to all over the country by the construction Department.

In 1991, the movement of establishing water-saving style enterprises in Tianjin won full success. Now, there are 74 water saving-style enterprises (units) of Tianjin which are named by Tianjin's government. The Tianjin city and office were elected to be the water-saving advanced city and unit of the state by the construction Department two times in 1990 and 1995.

天津市“九五”節水經驗交流會

天津市津南區位於天津市東南部。津南區自來水公司就座落於津南區區政府所在地——咸水沽鎮。

津南區自來水公司成立於1985年，現任經理兼黨總支書記高乃昌。公司下設咸水沽自來水廠、小站自來水廠、葛沽自來水廠。現有干部、職工134人。日供水量爲兩萬立方米，供水單位600餘家，供水人口15萬人，供水面積22平方公里，供水普及率達99%，供水水源分爲地面水和地下水兩部分，水質綜合合格率達99%。

津南區自來水事業是從1964年興建的，在咸水沽、小站、葛沽三鎮打井建廠修水塔，設若干個供水網點開始供應地下水，從此結束了當地人民世代飲用海河水的歷史。1986年經天津市政府批准，興建了引灘入咸工程，將清澈甘甜的灘河水引入了咸水沽鎮，不但改善了供水水質，也緩解了用水的緊張狀況。多年來，自來水系統的干部、職工依靠上級領導的關懷，在行業不對口，資金無來源，基礎設施差的困難條件下，艱苦創業，辛勤耕耘，逐步發展，由3眼機井發展到13眼機井，由日供水能力僅爲幾百立方米的鎮辦水廠過渡爲日供水能力爲兩萬立方米以上的區辦供水企業。

進入90年代後，津南區自來水公司的干部、職工抓住機遇，深化改革，內抓管理，外抓服務，以水爲本，多業並舉，使自來水的建設步入了新天地。公司經理、黨總支書記高乃昌以“爲官一任，造福一方”爲座右銘，率領總支“一班人”心通力合，開拓進取，積極尋求企業自我發展、自我完善的管理機制，牢牢把握以供水服務爲根本，以提高企業素質爲核心的大方向，以“兩個經常性”即經常性的思想政治工作和經常性的管理工作爲企業運行的根本保證，扎扎實實抓好班子建設。苦煉內功，堅持帶隊育人，勵精圖治，增強企業活力，盡心盡力搞好供水服務，實現了年年有進步，效益節節增。

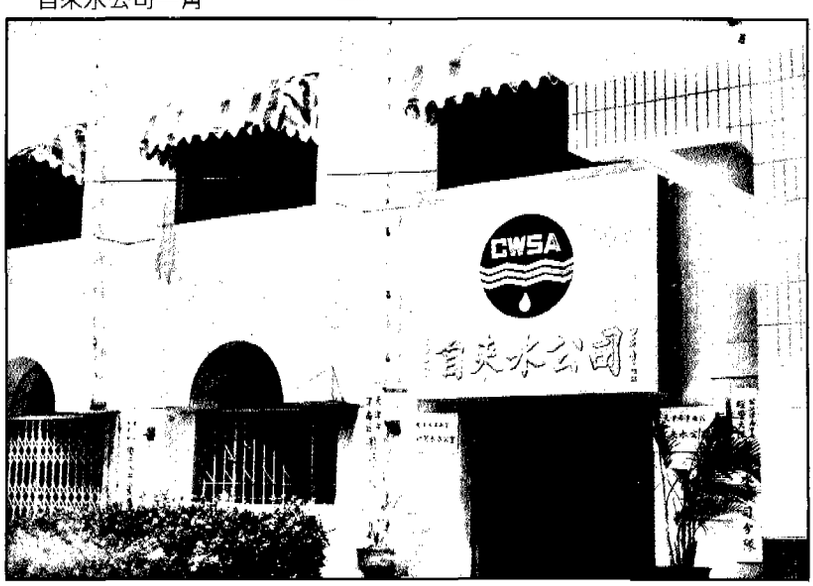
津南區自來水公司現已形成了內部安定，外部團結，經濟繁榮，服務奉獻的局面。造就了一支心齊氣順、風正勁足，愛崗敬業的職工隊伍。培育了“幸福在家庭，利益在鄰裏，奉獻在崗位，文明在水廠”的企業精神。經濟效益連年遞增，社會信譽逐步提高。公司連續3年獲市級崗口服務先進單位，連續3年獲區級精神文明單位，1995年獲區級計劃生育先進單位，同時獲區建委先進集體。

The Jinnan District is located at the Southeast of Tianjin. It's water supply company lies in the Xianshuigu Town where the district government stands.

The Jinnan Water Supply Company was established in 1985. Mr. Gao Nanchan as the manager and the head of the Party branch leads 34 staffs. The company has set up the Xianshuigu, Xiaozhan and Gegu Waterworks. Every day, they use surface and underground water and supply water 20,000 cubic meters to more than 600 subscribers, about 150,000 population, covers an area of 22 square meters. Both of the popularity rate of water

公司經理高乃昌

自來水公司一角



自來水公司創辦的第三產業“維多利亞酒店”

黨總支擴大會議

supply and the comprehensive qualified rate of the water quality has reached 99%.

The water supply undertaking of Jinnan was started in 1964. The waterworks were built in Xianshuigu, Xiaozhan and Gegu, and the underground water was started to be supplied in many appoints. In 1986, through the approvement of the Tianjin city government, the diversion works of bringing Nuanhe River water to the Xianshuigu was set up. It transforms the water quality and lysis the serious condition of water supply. Under the difficult condition, the company has grew from a small waterworks with several hundred cubic meters daily water supply capacity to a large water supply enterprise with many years hard work. The number of the wells has increased from 3 to 13.

After entering the 1990's, the cadres and workers of the company grasp the chance, deepen the reform and stress the management and service. They take the water as the main and develop diversification. The water supply undertaking enters a new world. Under the leadership of the Mr. Gao, they make efforts to develop and perfect the administration system. Following the improvement of the workers' quality and the service quality, the enterprise's benefits have been raised year by year.

供水泵房

The company is strong in management and service. It was elected to be the municipal advanced window service unit and district spiritual civilization unit for last 3 years, and in 1995, it was named as the family plan advanced unit of the district and was elected to be the advanced group by the construction committee of the district at the same time.

公司經理兼書記：李俊科

漢沽區自來水公司地處天津市東面，緊靠渤海，1958年建立供水站，1982年改爲自來水公司，現有職工175人，有11個泵站，全部采用地下水。蓄水罐120座，蓄水能力1万立方米，管網總長110公里，日供水量2万立方米，擔負著全區10万余人和500余家企、事業單位生活和生產用水任務。

公司堅持“兩個文明”一起抓，加強政治思想工作，在經營体制和生產管理方面，進行了積極探索和改革，推行多種形式的承包經營責任制，調動了職工積極性，公司經濟效益不斷提高。公司支部從1992年以來，連續4年被評爲區級先進和紅旗黨支部，公司連續4年被評爲市級文明單位，連續4年被評爲市級窗口優質服務先進單位。1994年被評爲區級雙擁先進單位。

Hangu Water Supply Company is located in the east Tianjing nearby the Buo Sea. The water supply station was set up in 1958 and was renamed as water supply company. The company has 175 staff and workers、11 pump stations、20 underground water reservoirs with total capacity of 10,000m³/day. It shoulders the task of supplying water for 500 units and 100,000 perpvle's lives and productions.

The company pays attention to "double civilizations", strengthens ideological education, makes innovation in production, carries out the contract responsibility system, brings workers positive factor into play. So, the economic benefit has increased continuously. Since 1992,it has been elected advanced unit and "red flag Party branch", municipal excellent "window" unit of high quality service for 4 years coutinuously. In 1994, it was elected " double supports" unit.

公司辦公樓

公司經理楊肇俊向國內外同行致意！

天津開發區自來水公司位於天津經濟技術開發區內。天津經濟技術開發區位於天津市東南，距市中心50公里，緊靠港口和塘沽市區。

天津經濟技術開發區在它的西面是京山鐵路，南向是京津塘高速公路，驅車一小時就可以到達北京，並有津塘公路、楊北公路、津沽公路與全面公路網溝通，東南面兩公里處有大津新港，可與160多個國家和地區進行貨物運輸，西面38公里處是天津國際機場，南面是海河，內河航運道，可逆流天津市區。

天津經濟技術開發區是經國務院批准在天津設立的國家級開發區，是一個以發展上業爲上，第三產業及金融貿易共同發展的外向型地域。也是天津市改造老市區實行工業戰略轉移，大力發展濱海地區的重要組成部分。

天津經濟技術開發區總公司自來水公司成立於1990年，是開發區自來水生產、運行管理及給水工程建設的專業性公司。本公司企業宗旨：用一流的管理、用一流的技術，創造一流的投資環境，提供一流的服務。本公司主營自來水生產供應，兼營自來水管道安裝和維修；自來水技術咨詢；自來水管材管件零售及批發。本公司是具有法人資格的國有中型企業，設有工程、經營、生產、水質分析等各科部室和生產自來水廠、車間。隨着內部機制的不斷完善，本公司將爲開發區的建設發展做出更大貢獻。

本公司已走過了5個年頭，這5個年頭是自來水廣大職上艱苦創業的5年，也是成長發展壯大的5年，現在已成爲一個有一定經濟實力、有較高管理水平的供水專業公司。

本公司5年來，在完善天津開發區投資硬環境上，共完成給水基礎設施投資1.9億多元，建成77公里輸水管線，建成5000立方米和1萬立方米的加壓站各一座、10萬立方米淨水廠一座，在供水設施基礎建設上做出成績，加快了完善開發區基礎設施建設步伐。

在供水服務方面，共完成供水3140萬立方米的供水任務，保證了開發區三資企業生產和生活用水。

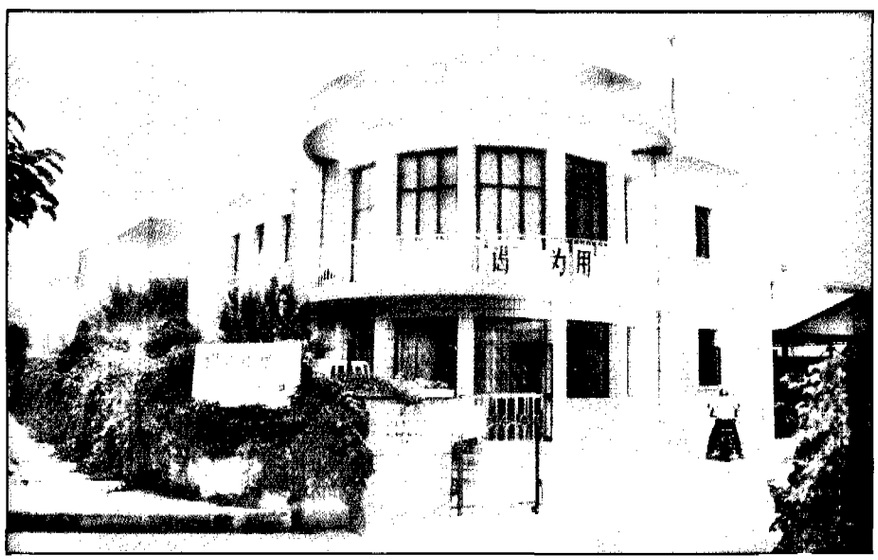
本公司5年來有較大發展和變化，供水能力：公司成立前日供水5000立方米，現在可供近3萬立方米。淨水廠建成，可日供水7.5萬立方米　20萬立方米。供水能力既保證當前開發區需要又滿足今後大發展大招商的需要。爲了滿足開發區33平方公里開發和發展的需要，已建的7.5萬立方米淨水廠將要進行二期三期工程擴建，那時日供水20-30萬立方米。公司現在的企業管理水平和供水服務水平有了較大提高和改進，企業經濟效益每年以50%-70%遞增，1994年利稅創最佳水平達483萬元，各項經濟技術指標逐年都有較大突破和飛躍。供水漏損比出公司成立前的34%降到9.3%；水成本保持在0.66元立方米較好水平。供水質量穩定，水質合格率達100%，比公司成立前提高20個白分點，爆管停水事故降低了70%。供水服務已步入正軌，服務工作做到程序化、規範化，服務水平、服務質量和辦事效率都有較大提高，開發區三資企業生產生活用水和建築臨時用水戶均感到滿意。本公司在發展壯大，職工隊伍由原來十幾名職員發展到近100人。職工隊伍的素質都有較大提高，現有專業技術人員39名，佔職工總數的40%，其中有高級工程師兩名，中級工程師、經濟師23人，初級職稱14人平均年齡38歲。這是一支經過鍛練有一定管理水平的專業技術隊伍，已成爲本公司專業技術骨幹力量，可承攬大中型給排水工程設計、施工、管理和管道安裝、維修任務。

自來水公司在走過的艱難5年中，她的功績將載入開發區10年發展的光輝史冊。展望未來，任重而道遠，隨着開發區大發展，在第二次創業中還要加大供水改善力度，加速完善供水服務環境，爲開發區的發展，爲自來水公司的發展再創輝煌。

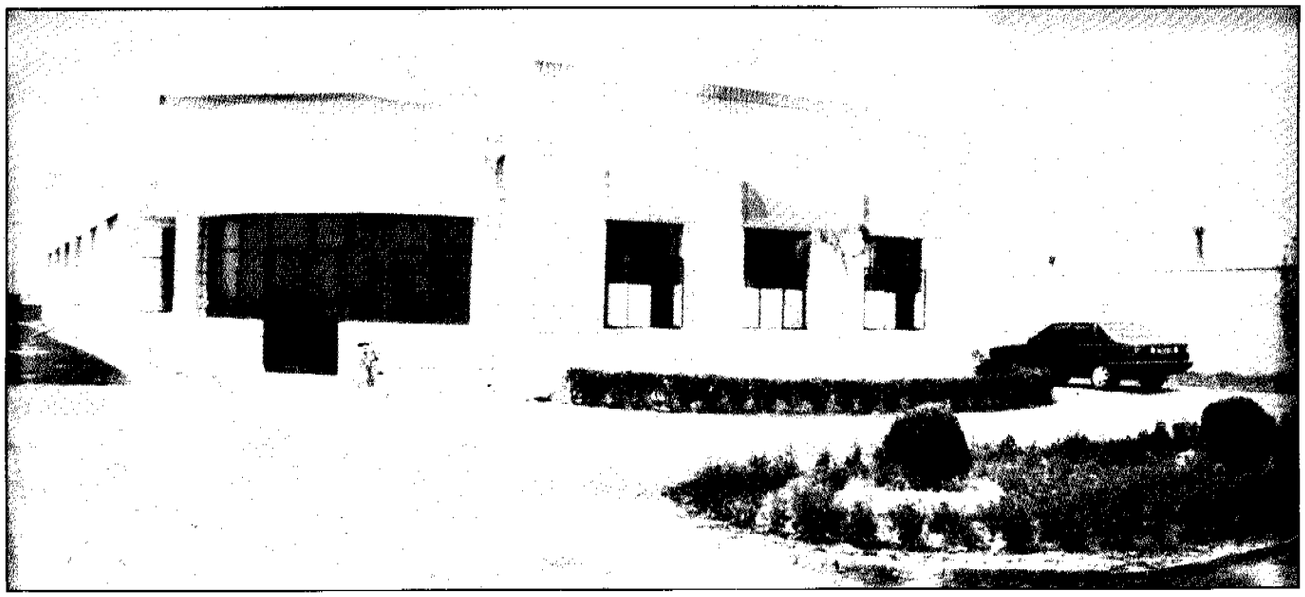
The water Supply Company of Tianjin Development Zone is located in the Tianjin Economic Development Zone, south-east of the city and 50 KM away from the city center, next to port and the Tanggu city.

The communications of the zone is very convenient, Jingshan Railway to the west and Jingjintang Expressway to the south and near the Beijing. The zone holds the important industrial and financial pole.

The water supply company was set up in 1990, managing the water production, running



公司成立5年來已完成基礎設施投資1.9億元。現有職工近百名

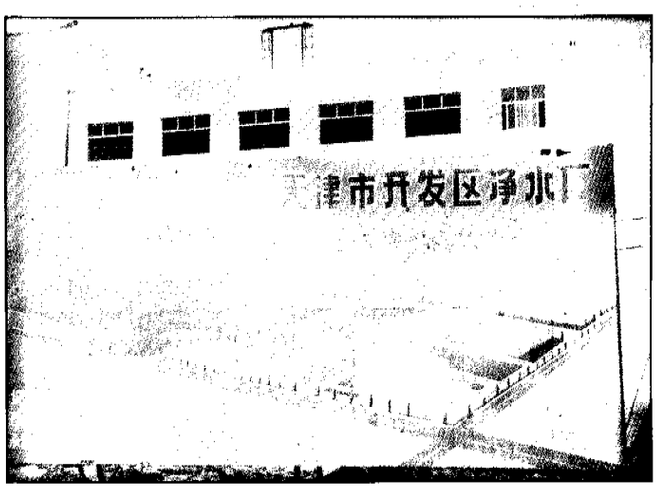


天津開發區已建設77公里輸水管線，建成5000m³及1萬m³加壓站各一座

administration and the water works construction. The company holds the purpose of "Using the top administration and technology to establish a top investment enoironment and service." It mainly undertakes water production and supply and also deals in the business of the pipeline installation and repairing, information consultancy, materials sales. The company is a state-owned middle-sized enterprise, includes works, business, production, water quality analytical sections, waterworks and shops. It will make more contribution for the zone's development with perfecting the internal system.

The company has become a professional water supply enterprise with strong economy and management for 5 years' develpment. It finished the investment of the water supply capacity construction about 190 million yuan and set up 77 KM pipeline, two pressure stations with 5,000 and 10,000 cubic meters capacity and a water-cleaning works with capacity 100,000 cubic meters. They had supply water 31,400,000 cubic meters for the industial production and living water use.

In the 5 years, it took place great changes. The daily water supply capacity has been increased from 5,000 cubic meters to 30,000 cubic meters now. The water-cleaning works can supply 75,000 to 200,000 cubic meters water every day, and can meet the demand of now and the future. The second and third stage works of the water-cleaning works will be started, at that time, the daily water supply capacity will be 200,000 to 300,000 cubic meters. The administration and service of the company have been developed and reformed. The economic benefit increased by 50% to 70% every year. In 1994, the profit taxes reached 4,830,000 yuan creating the record. The rate of water lossing and leakage has descened from 34% to 9.3%. And the cost keeps a good level of 0.66 yuan/cubic meters. The qualified rate of water quality reached 100%, increasing by 20% and accident rate decreased by 70%. They has great improvement in the service standard, quality and effeciency, and appreciated by the subscribers. The number of staff has grown to about 100. And the quality of staff also has been improved, with 39 technicians, 2 high-level engineers, 23 middle-level engineers and 14 senior title staffs. The average age is 38. They can accept the large and middle-sized water supply and draining works design, construction, administration, pipeline stallation and repairing.



天津開發區淨水廠正抓緊施工，於1995年9月底可生產供水。日供水能力爲7.5萬m³，還要進行二、三期擴建，那時日供水可達20 30萬m³

天津港供水管理所是天津港務局的自備水廠，負責天津港全港區62家企、事業單位的生產，生活及船舶供水。

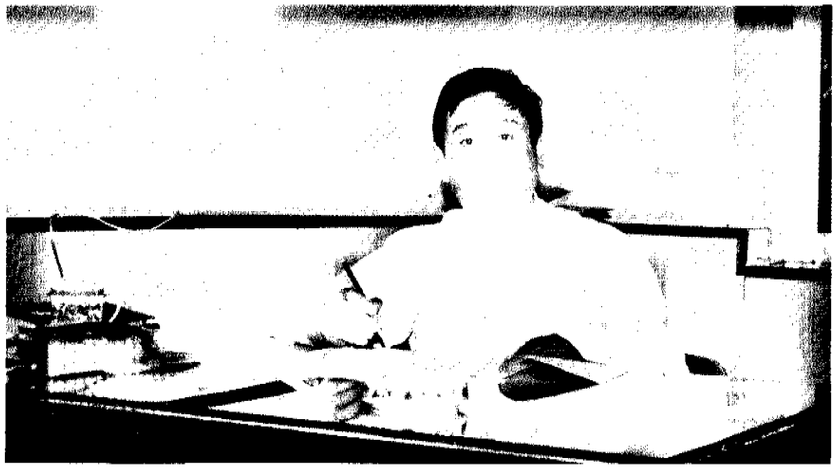
天津港供水設施始建於50年代初期，1973年由塘沽自來水公司交接至港務局後，先後建成6條供水管系。

天津港供水管理所，現有職工60餘名，下設供水、業務、機務、工程、化驗、安全、節水等7個部門，有3處加壓泵站，清水池蓄水能力6000餘立方米，設計日供能力2萬立方米，實際供水量約1.6萬立方米/日，供水管道總長36公里，用戶總表102塊，供水面積18平方公里。水源全部採用經天津自來水公司塘沽分公司處理後的灤河水，供水工藝比較簡單，採用隨機補氯消毒處理，實行24小時連續二級加壓供水，出廠水壓0.3兆帕，管網末梢水壓控制不低於0.12兆帕。

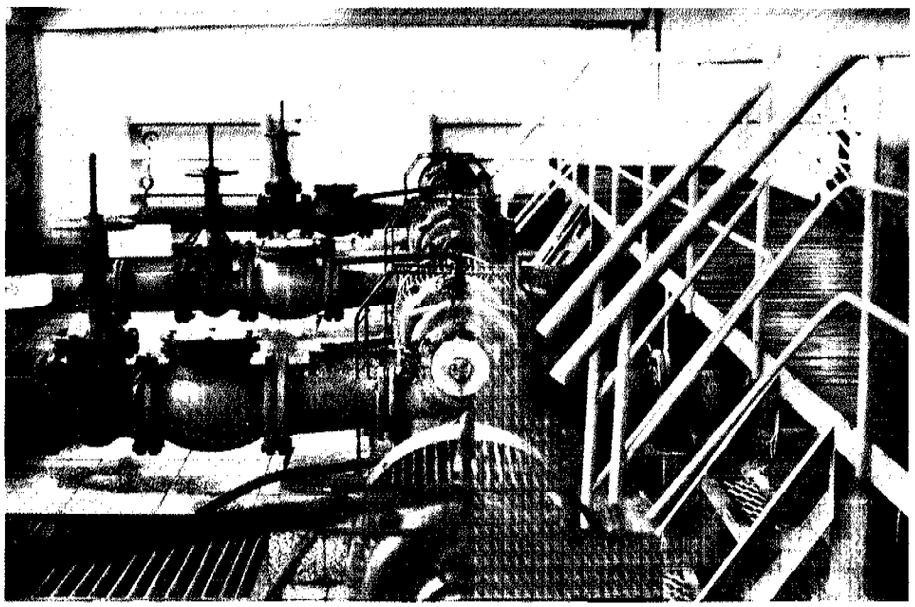
天津港供水所化驗室目前能自檢常規理化項目指標12項，其餘23項委托天津市自來水公司水質檢測站檢測。其中出廠水4項（餘氯、濁度、大腸杆菌、細菌總數），每天檢測一次，溫度、色度、嗅味、ph值、肉眼可見物、氯化物、硬度等7項每日檢測一次，35項指標全分析每年檢測一次，按照GB5749－85要求，管網水水質監測設5處檢測點，對4項常規指標每月抽檢兩次，1994年對管網水的濁度、餘氯、細菌、大腸杆菌4項常規指標的檢測總合格率均爲100%。天津港供水管理所建立了水質二級檢驗體制，所化驗室按國標5749－85的有關規定要求，負責對出廠水、管網水的水質檢測，供水泵站對出廠餘氯按標准進行自檢自控。

1994年在天津市公用局、市供水協會幫助指導下，天津港供水所通過了天津市供水行業資質審查，並取得了建設部頒布的城市供水企業資質證書。

爲滿足天津港經濟繁榮與生產發展的需要，天津港務局歷年來除了投入了大量資金對現有設備和設施進行更新改造外，今年還在南疆新港區建立一個儲水能力2萬立方米的加壓泵站，並於1996年底投產使用5000立方米的第一期工程；另外，天津港供水管理所將利用自己管理優勢，逐步把自動化管理系統引入其管理工作中來，在未來的9年內實現供水調度、生產、檢測、安全管理等一體化的自動化管理。



所長：許明



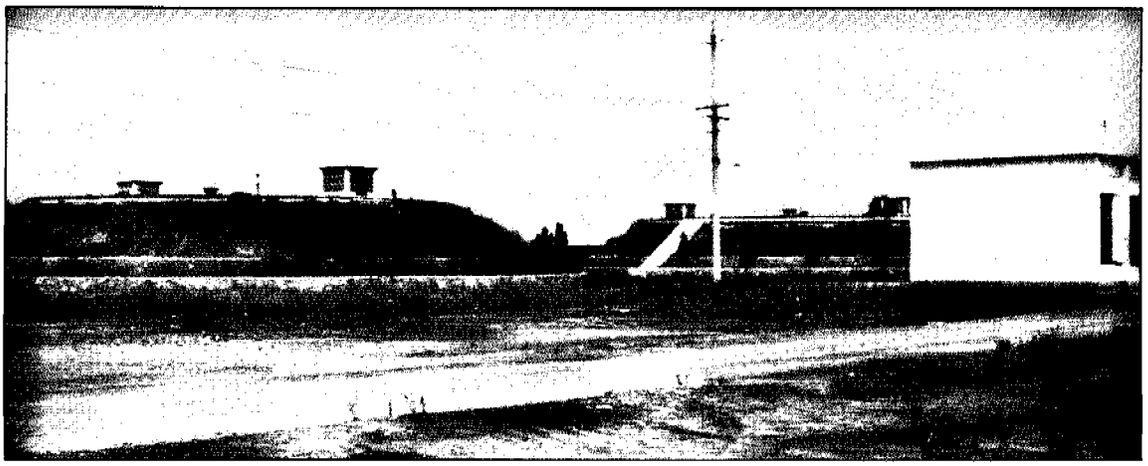
二水廠加壓泵站

Tianjing Water Supply Managment Institute is the private waterwork attached to Tianjing Port Office. It shoulders the task of supplying water for 62 units' production、lives and ships.

The industry of water supply of Tianjiang Port was begun building in the middle of 50's. In 1973, Tanggu water Supply Company was transfered to port office. 6 networks have been built early or late.

The institute has 60 staff and workers, 7 departments including production, managment, maintenance, engineering, analysis, saftey, water saving, 36 kilometres pipeline, 102 watermetres. Its design capacity of water supply is 20,000m³/day, actually it supplies water 16,000m³/day and covers an area of 18 square kilometres. It makes Luanhe River water processed by Tianjing Water Supply Company Tanggu branch as its watersource, it uses random adding-chloride processing, supplies water with two-step pressure 24 hours continuously. The pressure of plant water is 0.3kpa and the pressure of end of network exceeds 0.12kpa.

The laboratory of Tianjing Port Water Supply Managment Institute now can analyse 12 routine indexes. Other 23 indexes are analysed by Tianjing Water Supply Company. 4 indexes of plant water (remaining chrolide, turbidity, bacteriam coli, bacterium) are analysed 1 time everyday, temperature, chromaticity, odour, PH, visibility, chloride, hardness

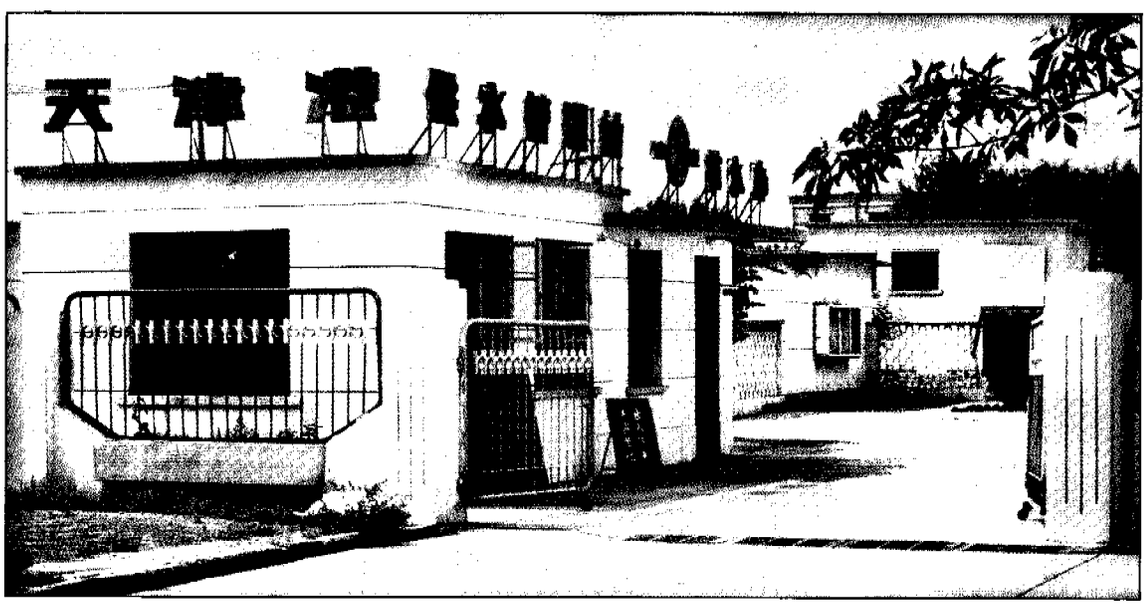


二水廠3000立方米
清水池

are analysed 1 time everymonth, 35 indexes are analysed 1 time every year. According to GB5749-85, it has set up 5 points to analyse water, 4 routine indexes are spot checked 2 times every month, the percentage of pass of 4 routine indexes all reached 100% in 1994. It has carried out the system of two-stage analysis of water quality. According to GB 5749-85, the laboratry shoulders the task of analysing quality for plant water, network water, the pressure station analyses remaining chrolide by itself.

The institute passed through the evaluation of state three-stage measure in 1987, it also passed through the evaluation of water supply industry of Tianjing with the help of Tianjing Utility Bureau and Water Supply Association, gained certificate confered by Construction Ministry in 1994.

In order to meet the requirement of economy and construction of Tianjing Port, the port office has invested large capatial to rebuild existing equipments. This year, a pressure station with capacity of water supply 20,000m³/day is located on Tanjlang newport was begun building. It is estimated to be put into operation by the end of 1996. Tianjing Port Water Supply Management Institute will introduce auto-manage system gradually, achieve the auto managment of control, production, analysis in the future 9 years.



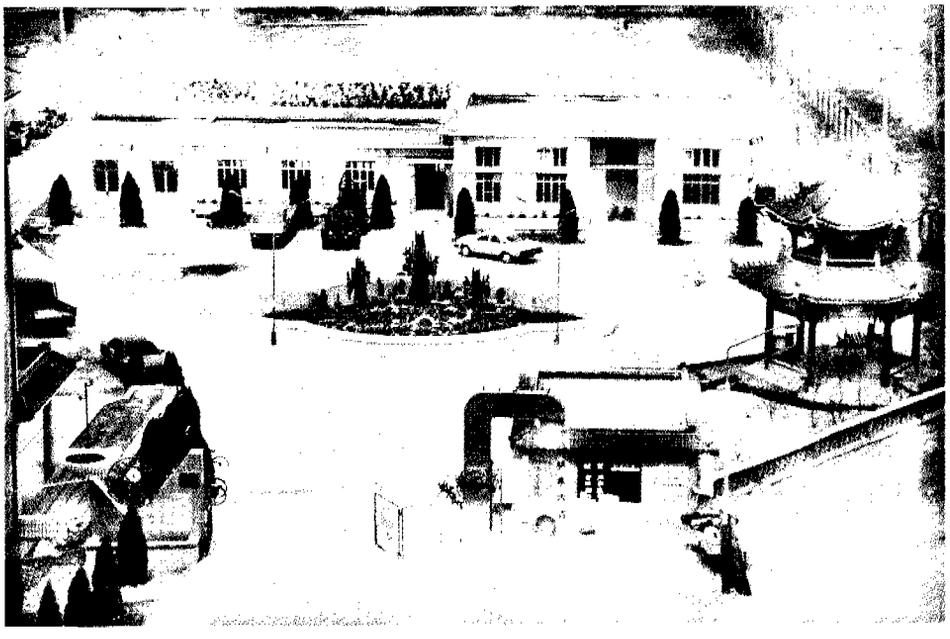
天津港供水管理所節水辦公室

天津市寧河縣供水站是全鎮唯一的供水部門，擔負着全鎮機關、企事業和居民生活用水供給任務，供水面積5.4平方公里，用水人口4.5萬，目前有日產5000立方米水廠一座，送水泵站9座，日產水能力1.3萬立方米。有職工60人，固定資產價值1125萬元，供水管網總長91公里，其中輸水干管17公里，配水支管74公里。水質綜合合格率82%。

改革開放以來，爲了滿足廣台鎮飛速發展的經濟建設和逐步提高的人民生活的用水需求，在縣委、縣政府的親切關懷下，在社會各界的熱情支持下，他們完成了日產5000立方米大橋井水廠的建設任務，完成7座送水泵站的改造工程，更新管網4120米，敷設輸水干管6700米，完成了橋北新區給水配套工程，使蘆台鎮的供水出現了歷史上最好的勢頭。1994年6月28日實現全鎮人民盼望已久的“全日制”供水，過去樓房不上水，邊遠末梢水壓不足和早、中、晚3次給水的被動局面已成爲歷史。

寧河縣供水站成立於1979年，是縣城鄉建設委員會的下屬單位，屬事業單位企業管理，經濟上自收自支。全站下設兩室四股（辦公室，財務室、綜合管理股、工程維修股、設備維修股、水費管理股），在站長的領導下開展工作，分工明確，目標明確，職責明確。爲了更好地完成上級下達的各項指標和工作任務，確保供水工作的全面完成，供水站對各職能部門實行全面目標責任制，責任目標完成的好壞，直接與工資、獎金掛鉤，因此供水服務出現良好的局面，工作上受到上級，社會各界的好評。自1988年以來供水站黨支部連續5次被評爲縣的先進黨支部；1990年該站被評爲市城建系統“文明窗口”先進集體；1994年被評爲市的綠化先進單位。

供水站外景



The Ninghe Water Supply Station of Tianjin city is a only water supply department of the town. Every day, they supply 13,000 cubic meters water to 45,000 persons in an area of 5.4 square KM with a 5000 cubic meters/day waterworks, 9 water pump stations, 60 staff members and 11.25 million yuan fixed assets. The total length of pipeline is 91KM, with 17 KM main pipe and 74KM branches. the comprehensive qualified rate of the water quality reaches 82%.

Since the reform and openning, to satisfy the demand of the water, they built a 5000 cubic meters/day Great Bridge Well Waterworks and transformed 77 water pump stations, changed 4120m pipeline and finished water conveyance system of the North Bridge New Zone. In June, 28th 1994, they realized full time water supply.

The water supply station was set up in 1979, with two offices and 4 departments. To ensure the water supply work, they carried out the allsides aim responsibility system. Since 1988, its Party branch was elected to be the advanced branch for last 5 times and also was named as civilization window advanced unit of the municipal construction system in 1990, the municipal afforestation advanced unit of 1994.

大橋井水廠一角

靜海自來水供應站成立於1984年，當時只有一個水廠，兩眼深井，一座蓄水池，十來名職工，幾台米供水土管道。

在市水協大力支持下，市供水處、縣政府、縣建委大力幫助下，老站長高永光的領導下，十餘年來，已建成5個水廠、15眼深井，8座蓄水池和清水池，φ75mm－400mm的供水主管道59千米，自來水入戶達100%，日供水量8000立方米。固定資產由原來的100萬元發展到一億多元。現有工部職工45人，共分管道安裝組、管網維修組、水錶校驗、水質化驗、水除氟、泵站、后勤7個班組。並有永勝和金門市部、永興建築工程公司兩個多種經營實體。擔負着縣城7.5平方公里，200多家企事業單位、機關和5.5萬居民的生產、生活用水任務。

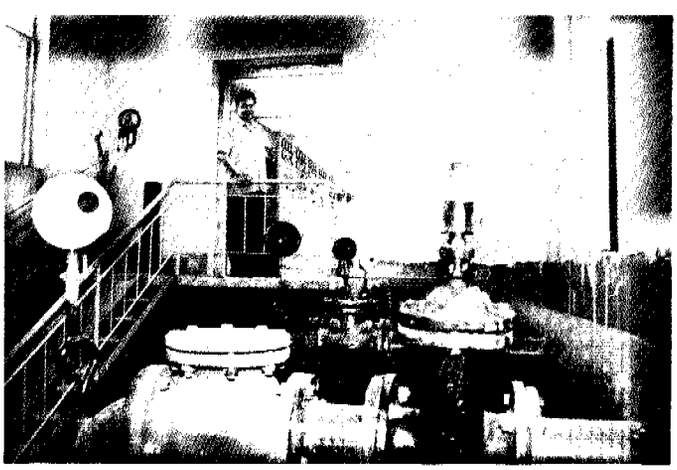
隨着改革開放的步伐，縣城經濟迅速發展對供水量、水質的要求也隨之高了起來。站領導高永光千方自計籌集資金，對供水設備、供水管網進行革新改造。發明了效率高八倍的提升工具。改造了舊的落后送水電櫃，採用先進的自動送水裝置。發明了利用水塔調節管網壓力，改造5個居民小區的供水管道。

Jinhai Water Supply Station was built in 1984, at that time it only had I waterwork, 2 deep wells, I reservoir. about 10 staff and workers several hundred metre pipeline.

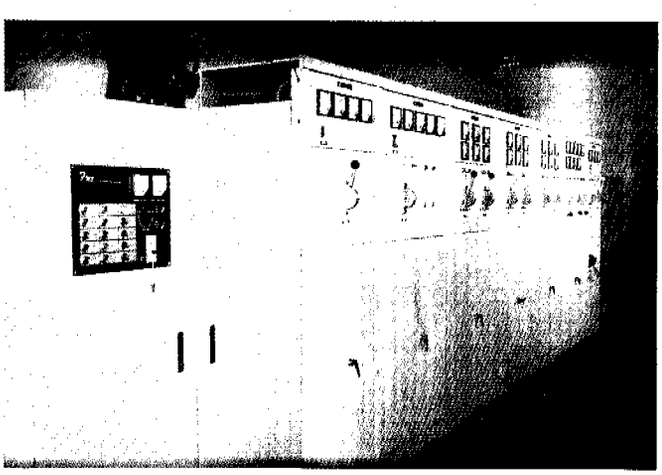
Under the support of municipal Water Supply Assocation, the help of municipal Water Supply Division. County government. construction committee. the leadership of old director Gaoyongguang, with 10 years' development. it has set up 5waterworks, 15 deep wells. 8 reservoirs and clear water pools, 59 km pipeline with dametre from 75mm to 400 mm, the popular rate of house-pipeline reaches 100%. The capacity of water supply is 8000m³/day. Fixed assets has gone from 1, 000,000 yuans to more than 100,000,000 yuans. Now it has 45 staff and workers. 7 groups as follows:pipe installation, network repair, watermetre check, water quality analysis, pump station, rear service, it also has Yongshen hard Ware sales department, Yongxin Construction company and shoulders the task of supplying water for industry. 55, 000 people's lives and 200 units.

With the steps of reforming and opening, the economg of county has been developed quickly. The requirements for quantity of water supply, water quality have also been increased. Director Gaogong guang raise funds by all ways to rebuild equipments. network. It invents well-lifting rig with 6 times high efficency, rebuilds old distribution box, applies advanced auto delivery water instrument, uses water tower to adjust network pressure, reconstructs water pipeline of 5 residential areas.

站長、工程師高永光給管道工講施工規範



韓家口水廠泵房一角



先進設備，自動給水裝置

天津市武清縣自來水公司地處京津走廊，北運河畔的武清縣人民政府所在地——楊村鎮，北距首都北京90公里，南靠天津市區。地理位置優越，京津公路穿鎮而過，京山鐵路橫穿鎮南並設有火車站，京津塘高速公路在鎮北鄭樓立交橋與京津公路相連，立交橋下南側是經國務院批准，總面積4.2平方公里的天津市高新技術產業園區——武清開發區和"逸仙科技園"。

自來水公司在鎮北京津公路旁運河水廠內，建有1000m²綜合辦公樓，廠區內栽植高大喬木和低矮的灌木，修築假山綠廊，埔公英燈光噴泉和各種動物造型，栽花種草實現了三季有花四季常青，園藝新穎、景觀幽雅，水廠圍牆外環繞着翠綠的垂柳花園式水廠已具規劃。

楊村鎮有史以來，人們飲用北運河水，水質渾濁，漂浮物多，極不衛生，縣人民政府爲保障人民身體健康，於1957年投資打機井提取地下水，並設3處供水點，1970年開始設立自來水機構，建水塔和鋪設管道供水，1983年開始實行自來水入戶。

黨的十一屆三中全會後，城區建設突飛猛進，市政建設日趨完善，功能逐漸齊全，供水事業也隨之發展壯大。公司幹部職工堅持"以水爲主，以水養水，多種經營，全面發展"的經營方針，先後組建了雍泉建築工程公司、木制品廠、雍泉商場和管道隊等經濟實體，安排富餘人員52人。

現在公司有幹部職工135人，其中中級專業技術人員7人，初級專業技術人員17人。有3座水廠（其中1座在建當中），3個補壓井點，日供水能力1.7萬立方米，全部爲地下水。供水主幹管道總長116.51公里，固定資產1000餘萬元，擔負着300餘家機關、企事業單位和6.5萬人的生產生活用水任務。供水面積9.43平方公里，佔縣城面積的88.3%，供水實行純氨消毒淨化工藝。水質綜合合格率85%以上，達到國家《生活飲用水衛生標準》。1992年取得國家二級計量認證和市級檔案管理認定，1994年1月取得供水企業資質認證，1995年被評爲天津市百佳綠化先進單位。

The Wuqing Water Supply Company of Tianjin is located at the Yangcung Town where the Wuqing County Government stands, north from Beijing about 90KM and Tianjin central district to its south.

The communication of Wuqing is very convenient with Jingjin Road, Jingshan Road and Jingjintang super expressway. The High and New Technology Development Zone of Tianjin lies in the north of the town, covering an area of 4.2 square KM.

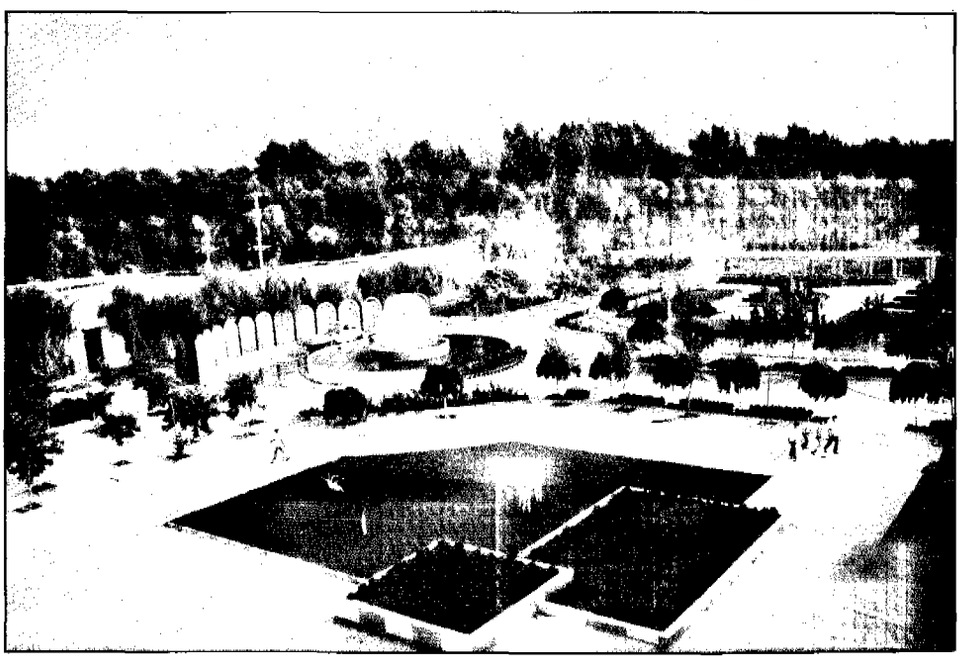
The water supply company stands in the Canal Waterworks, beside the Jingjin Road. It's a garden like waterworks with a 1000 square meters comprehensive office building and covered by various trees and flowers.

In 1957, the government invested to dug wells. In 1970, a water supply enterprise was set up and began to supply water in 1983. So the history of drinking North Canal water was ended.

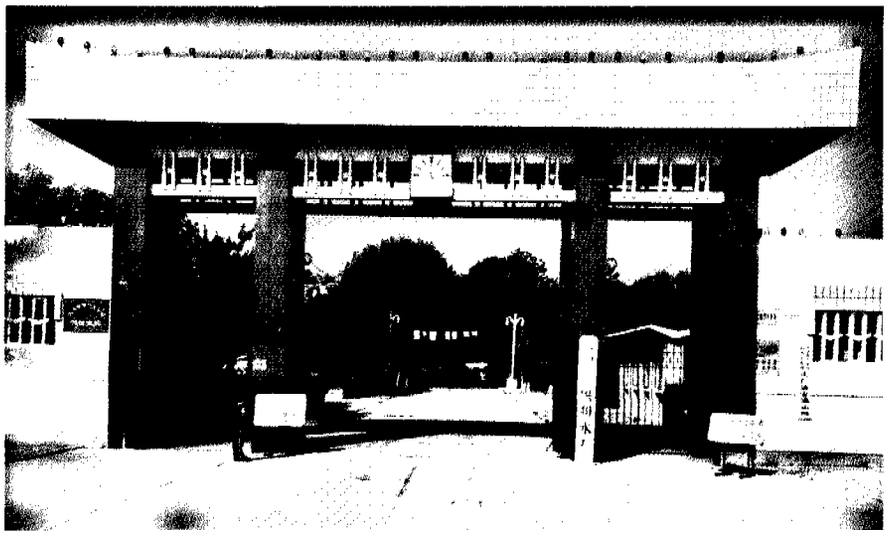
After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Congress of the CCP, the water supply undertaking grows to be stronger with the municipal construction's development. The company insists on the principle of "Taking water as the main, Raising water with water, improving diversification and developing in allsides", They early or late has established the Yongquan Architectural Company, the Wood Products Factory, the Yongquan Commercial Market and a pipeline team, with 52 staffs.

At present, the company has staff of 135, with 7 middlegrade technicians and 17 senior technicians, 3 waterworks (one of them is being built now), 3 pressur wells and supplies 17,000 cubic meters underground water per day to over 300 subscribers, about 65,000 population. The pipeline is 116.51KM and covers an area of 9.43 square KM, 88.3% of the county area. It has about 10 million yuan fixed assets. The pure chlorirde cleaning technology has been used. The comprehensive qualified rate of the water quality reaches 85%, up to the national Drinking Water Sanitory Standard. In 1992, it gained the 3rd-class measurement unit and municipal files management advanced unit. In Jan. 1994, it got the qualification authentication of the water supply enterprise, and also was elected to be "100-Merits" forrestation advanced unit of Tianjin city.

運河水廠廠貌一角



公司綜合辦公樓一角



供排水廠外景

天津石化公司供排水廠是天津石油化工公司所屬專業生產廠。始建於1978年9月30日，1980年3月8日一次試通水成功。1980年3月31日正式投入生產運行。至今已安全運行15年之久，累計供水26858萬m³。大港區內居民供水率達100%，供水水質按國家35項指標考核均合格。

天津石化供排水廠供水能力爲10萬m³/日，現日常供水一般在6萬m³/日，廢水排放能力爲10萬m³/日以上，雨水排放能力爲15m³/秒以上。污水設計處理能力爲10800m³/日。現污水處理滿負荷運行，處理後污水COD在100mg/L以下。綜合合格率大於98%。

天津石化供水全部爲地下水，水源地位於遠離大港的天津薊縣、寶坻縣。現有深井18眼，薊縣、寶坻各有一個井群，單井產水量達5000 12000m³/日，此水源地水量丰富，涌水量大且水質優良穩定，有幾眼井水質達到國家優質天然礦泉水標準，現已開發利用。該礦泉水在北京、天津、北戴河地區供不應求，獲天津人民最喜愛的消費品稱號。

水源地兩井群匯集到寶坻縣劉舉泵站，經加壓後，由埋於地下的Φ1200MM鋼管輸送到大港供水泵房。管道爲單管線全長108KM。

建廠15年來，根據點多、線長、分散的特點，先後開展了爭創“雙文明”崗位，創“達標班組”、“免檢班組”、“自上管理班組”和基層單位建設達標等活動，3個車間被公司命名爲達標優秀車間。爲了企業各項工作全面平衡發展，公司推行了以經濟承包爲核心的綜合承包管理和管理綜合評價工作，把企業的各項工作都納入到承包和評價中去。直接與獎金打勾，與評先創優打勾，與調資指標挂勾。

通過全廠職工共同努力，企業於1988年昇入市級企業。1989年被命名爲國家二級企業。連續10年被評爲市級綠化先進單位，成爲名副其實的花園式工廠。還曾獲得市文明生產先進單位稱號。

The Waterworks of the Tianjin Petrochemical Company was set up on Sept. 30th, 1978. As a professional works, it was successful in trialing run on March. 8th, 1980 and went into operation in March. 31th, 1980. In the 15 years' safety water supply, it has supplied water 268,580,000 cubic meters The water supply rate of the Dagang District reaches 100%. The water quality has passed 35 targets test.

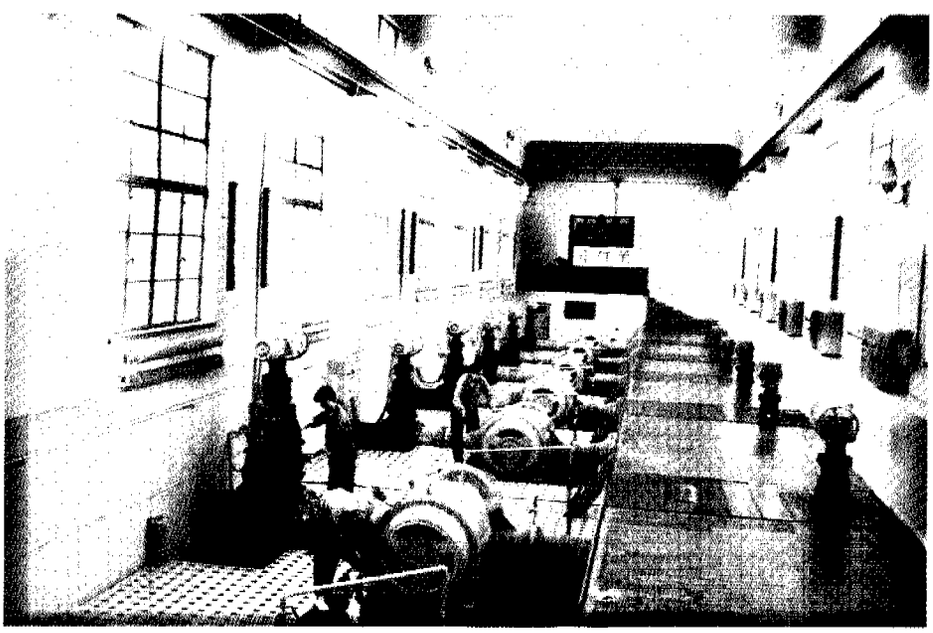
Its daily supply capacity is 100,000 cubic meters, and at present, it usually supplies water 60,000 cubic meters every day. The draining ability of the waste water and the rain water are over 100,000 cubic meters and 150,000 cubic meters. In the design, it can treat the waste water 10,800 cubic meters every day, and the COD is lower than 100mg/L. The comprehensive qualified rate is more than 98%.

The underground water source is located in Jin county and Baodi county, far away from the Dagang. There are 18 deep wells with high quality water. Every one of them can produce 5000 to 12000 cubic meters water per day. The water of several wells is up to the standard of the fine-quality natural mineral water of the state and has been exploited and used. It was elected to be the only mineral water for the No. 43 World Table-tennis Championship and is given high praise by Tianjin's people.

The water is gathered at the Liuju pump station of Baodi county, and after being pressed, it is transmissed to the Dagang water supply pump house through 108KM 1200 nm steel pipeline.

In the 15 years, they stress the double civilizations. There are 3 running shops had been named as excellentstandard shops. They carry out the comprehensive contract management with the economic contract as the center and the management comprehensive evaluation work.

Through all staffs' hard werk, the company was promoted to be the municipal enterprise in 1988 and was named the secondclass enterpise of state in 1989. It also has been elected to be the municipal forestation advanced unit for last 10 years and the municipal civilization production advanced unit.



供水泵房職工在巡檢

天津市薊縣供水所成立於1974年8月，初期爲供水站，1978年10月建公司，1988年在公司基礎上改爲管理所。全所現有職工69人。有水廠兩座，機井8眼，日供水量2萬立方米，全部採用地下水。城區供水管網53.3公里，縣城供水普及率100%，水質綜合合格率100%。

（一）加快供水基礎設施建設。本所原來只有一座水廠，供水能力低，用水供需矛盾突出。1990年投資585萬元新建第二水廠，1991年7月新水廠投入運行，供水能力從過去的7000m³/日增加到20000m³/日，初步緩解了城區用水緊張的狀況。今年上半年，又投資200萬元，完成第一水廠拆遷擴建改造，使設計供水能力從7000m³/日，增加到1.5萬m³/日，爲今后城區發展打下基礎。此外，爲達到供水管理規範化、程序化，1992年5月投資25萬元，建立了微機室，在天津地區率先實現了供水管網計算機監測、監控。

（二）實行目標管理，改革分配制度，打破事業單位吃大鍋飯保收，平均分配的舊體制，實行職工收入與生產任務、經濟指標、經濟效益直接挂鈎的分配制度，充分調動了廣大職工工作積極性和創造性。同時，大力發展第三產業，通過改革，經濟效益逐年遞增，截止1994年底，年供水量比1988年翻了一翻，產值、利稅比1988年增長了13-15倍，固定資產也由1988年的158萬元增加到860萬元，6年增長了5倍。

（三）兩個文明建設不斷加強，取得新成果。供水所自1989年始連續6年被評爲市級文明單位；市城建系統窗口競賽先進單位；1993年被評爲天津市學雷鋒先進集體；1994年被評爲市級雙擁先進單位和愛國衛生先進單位，受到市政府和有關部門的表彰。

所長薛連友同志在作1994年度工作總結和1995年工作安排

Ji County Water Supply Institute was set up in Aug. of 1974, at the beginning it was water supply station, in Oct. of 1978, the company was set up. In 1988, it was renamed as Water Suppy Institute. Now it owns 69 staff and workers. 2 waterworks, 8 wells. 53.5km network, the capacity of water supply is 20,000m³/day. Is makes underground water as watersource. Both the popular rate of water supply and comprehensive percentage of pass of water quality reach 100%.

（一）Quickening capital construction of water supply. At the beginning, it only had one waterwork, In 1990, No. 2 waterwork was begun building with investment of 5,850.000 yuans and was put into operation in July. 1991, the capacity of water supply has gone from 7,000m³/day to 20,000m³/day, alleviated the tense situation of water supply. In the first half part of 1995, it made an investment of 2,000.000 yuans to rebuild No.1 waterwork, increased the capacity of water supply from 7000m³/day to 165,000m³/day. In order to reach standard and programme, the company made an investment of 250,000 yuans to establish computer room in May. 1992, it first achieved the plan of monitoring. controlling network by computer in Tianjin area.

（二）Carring out aim management, reforming distribution system. The company broke the old system of average distribution, carried out new distribution system of connecting the workers' incomes with works、economic indexes、economic benefits, brought workers' positive factor into play. At the same time, it paid attention to tertiary industry. The economic benefits have been increased year by year. By the end of 1994, the annual output of water has increased twice than that of 1988. The annual output value profits and taxes have increased 13-15 times than those of 1988. The fixed assets have gone from 1,580.000 yuans in 1988 to 8,600,000 yuans, increased 5 times during 6 years.

（三）Paying attention to double civilization, making new progress. Since 1989, it has been elected municipal civilization unit, municipal advanced unit of "window" competition 6 years continuously. In 1993, it was elected municipal advanced unit of learning from Leifeng. In1994, it was elected municipal advanced unit of two-supports and sanity, won Praise of municipal government and department concerned.

管道安裝隊職工在津圍公路管道施工中安裝上水管道

公司經理兼黨委書記侯昱民

呼和浩特市自來水公司籌建於1958年，是擔負着自治區首府經濟建設和人民生活用水的中型企業。目前，該市供水水源主要是開採深層承壓水。公司現有5個水廠，水源井92眼，平均日供水能力爲22.8萬立方米，全市供水範圍約70平方公里。正在建設中的呼和浩特市金川水廠是政府及有關部門爲緩解市內供水不足和滿足金川開發區的用水而建立的一座新型水廠，占地面積2.5萬公頃，總投資4000萬元，現已完成2250萬元的工程量。截至1994年底，公司年供水量爲8300萬立方米，供水產值4425萬元，擁有固定資產6850萬元。

公司自成立以來，始終倡導“團結奮進、求實創新、安全供水、優質服務”的企業精神。在經營服務方向，做到水壓足、水質好、計量準、維修快，給廣大用戶提供了便利，爲企業樹立了良好的社會形象。

公司在以供水爲主的同時，積極開創第三產業，拓寬經營渠道，形成了圍繞供水行業的一系列經濟實體，增強了企業的經濟實力。公司所屬的呼市自來水工程公司，專業技術力量雄厚，可承攬大中型給排水工程建設項目。目前，施工範圍已擴展到東至滿洲里、錫林浩特，北至 連浩特，西至伊盟達拉特，綿延千多公里。公司下屬鑄管廠在激烈的市場競爭中，不斷推陳出新，該廠生產直徑100-400毫米的鑄鐵管以及6.5 12毫米的盤條，深受用戶歡迎，暢銷區內外。中外合資的礦泉水廠生產的礦泉水純潔品瑩，清涼可口，餘味甘甜，無任何添加劑，現已批量生產。在公司各部門的通力協作下，公司取得了良好的社會效益和經濟效益，自1988年以來先後被市政府授予企業管理優秀獎，被自治區評爲“自治區先進企業”，1993年公司通過了國家供水企業資質評審，達到了國家供水企業各項資質標準。

近幾年來，公司逐步實行了一系列經濟體制改革，在強化企業基礎管理、全面提高職工整體素質的同時，還特別重視科學技術的開發，積極培養技術人才，鼓勵改革創新，增強了企業後勁，使企業經營管理步入了科學化、規範化、制度化的軌道。公司調度室引進的無線自動調控系統，使供水管理向現代化方面邁進了一大步。近年，公司投入大量資金建成了水質、計量、檔案等部門的綜合大樓，並配備了先進的設備、儀器，培訓了一批專業技術人員，爲企業騰飛奠定了扎實的基礎。

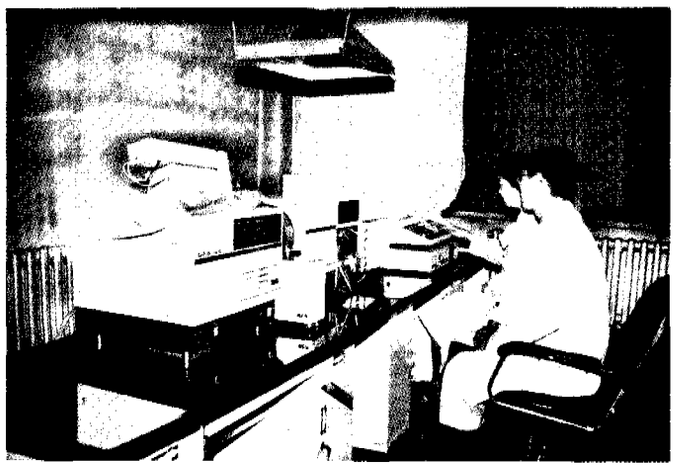
爲了使職工們全身心地投入工作，近幾年來公司領導急群衆所急，想群衆所想，先後爲人部分職工解決了住房、工資和了女就業等實際問題，解除了職工的後顧之憂。

Huhehaote Water Supply Company was founded in 1958, it is a medium sized enterprise and shoulders the task of supplying water for economic construction and people's lives. Now, the main watersource is deep pressure water. It owns 5 waterworks、92 wells, the average daily capacity of water supply is 228,000m³/day, the area of water supply is 70KM². Jinchuan Waterwork in building with investment of 40,000,000 yuans covers an area of 25,000 hectare. 22,500,000 yuans engineering quantity among them has been completed. In the end of 1994, the annual capacity of water supply was 83,000,000m³, the output value was 44,250,000 yuans, the fixed assets was 68,500,000 yuans.

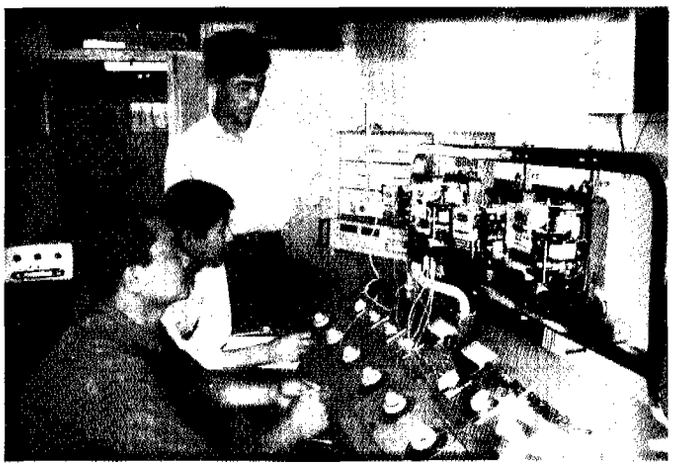
The company has insisted on the spirit of "unity、be realistic、ensure saftey in water supply、high quality service" continuously. In the field of service, it makes work of high pressure、high quality, accurate measure、quick repair、provides convenience for users.

The company pays attention to tertiary industry, widens the path, sets up a series economic entities, strengthens economic strength, The water supply engineering company with strong technological force, can shoulder the project of large、medium sized water supply engineerings. Now, the scale has extended to ManzhouLi、Xilinhaote at east、Erlianhaote at north、Yimendalate at west, stretched for 1000KM. Casting pipe plant attached to company produces DN 100-400 iron casting pipe and 6.5 12mm wire rod, they are popular in market. Mineral water produced by sino-foreignn mineral water plany was put into batch operation, made good economic and social benefits. Since 1988, it has been confered excellent prize of management、advanced enterprise、in 1993, it passed through the evaluation and examination of state water supply enterprise.

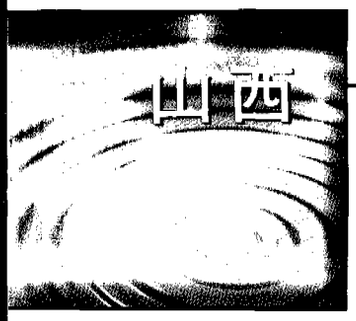
In recent years, the company has carried out a series economic system reforms, at the same time, it pays attention to technology and science.

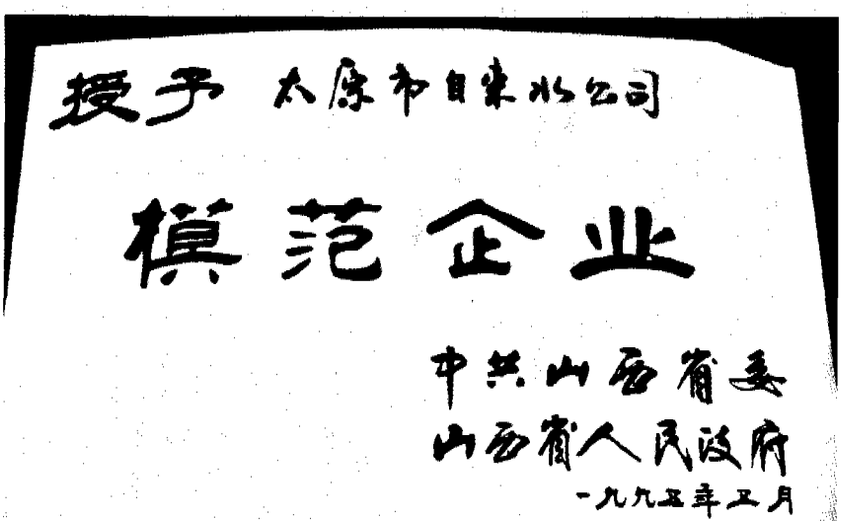


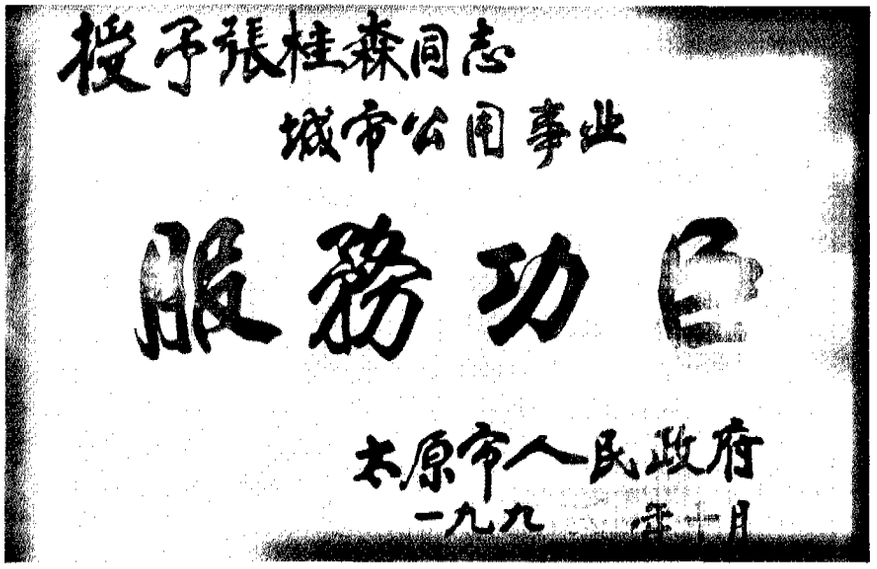
水質化驗人員使用原子分光光度計檢測銅、鉛、鋅等金屬含量



計量人員進行電度表檢驗







太原市自來水公司始建於1941年。現有員工2121名。擁有固定資产2.737億元，有9座水廠，5座加壓站，95眼水源井，口徑在100毫米以上的輸配水管道608公里，清水池33座，調節總容量60330立方米，最大單池容量5000立方米。供水面積103平方公里，自來水用戶7738戶，供水人口146.45萬人，供水能力爲每日46.3萬立方米。其供水水源均爲地下水，水質良好。但水資源缺乏，予以限量開採保護，目前日均供水量爲41.42萬立方米。

多年來，公司在城市用水供需矛盾尖銳的情況下，堅持開源、節流、管理三者並重的方針，在合理利用水資源的前提下，努力多供水，供好水，圓滿完成了供水任務，取得了社會服務效益與經濟效益的同步增長。1994年，利潤總額實現4677萬元，全員勞動生产率達到24049元/人，人均利潤位居全市工業企業首位。被山西省人民政府授予“模范企業”稱號，連續10年榮獲太原市“模范企業”稱號，6次被樹立爲太原市“文明單位標兵”。

目前，公司在省、市大力支持下，正積極進行黃河水源太原市城市給水工程的前期準備工作。該工程一期工程的供水量爲每日100萬立方米，計劃於1998年投入使用。屆時，將大大提高太原市自來水公司的供水能力和經營規模，對進一步改善太原市投資環境具有極爲重要的意義。

爲更好地適應市場經濟體制的要求，該公司在狠抓生產，保障城市供水的同時，從以下四個方面，爲現代企業制度的建立夯實了基礎。

以推進企業技術進步爲先導，爲建立現代企業制度奠定較堅實的技術基礎。近年來，公司不斷加大投入，在提高供水生產的技術裝備水平和改進完善供水設施、設備上狠下功夫，爲供水一線部門配備了多功能檢修車、私听漏儀、便攜式水表校驗機、數字化儀等先進設備，建立了以總調度室爲中心的三集群通訊網。公司業務廠室現已大部分配備了微機，全市用戶的用水情況和收費情況也全部進入微機管理，爲進一步提高現代化管理水平奠定了基礎。

以深化企業管理爲重點，爲建立現代企業制度打下健全而科學的企業管理基礎。繼1991年進入省級先進企業行列之後，公司狠抓基礎管理、現場管理等各項企業管理基礎工作，於1994年順利通過供水企業資質評審的同時，突出抓了清產核資和水質監測站的整建工作，完成了“產權清晰”這一邁向現代企業制度的基礎性任務。使其水質管理處昇格爲山西省城市供水水質檢測的國家級監測站，成爲全國第13家獲得該項認證的單位。

以加速企業內部改革爲動力，爲實現現代企業制度建立富有活力的企業經營機制。在企業三項制度改革中，動員的、來實的，對機構、人事、勞資等進行了整體性改革。通過打破工人、干部身份界線和實行公開、公平的競爭，改變了過去職工單向流動的弊病，出現了企業內部人才良性流動的良好勢頭，圓滿實現了精干主體、充實基層、穩定一線、促進工作的改革目的，被評爲全省全員勞動合同制實施先進單位。

以深化精神文明建設爲保證，建設一支高素質的現代企業員工隊伍。公司始終把職業道德教育和優質服務活動作爲重要工作抓實抓好，制訂了《職業道德規範》和《對外服務守則》，有效地保證了服務質量，受到用戶好評。連續5年被授予優質服務競賽優勝單位。

Taiyuan Water Supply Company was established in 1941. Now it has staff members 2121, fixed assets 273.7 million RMB yuan, 9 waterworks, 5 pressure stations, 95 wells, 608KM 100mm. pipeline, and 33 water ponds. Its general regulating capacity is 60330m³, maximum capacity of per pond is 5,000m³, water supply area is 103KM², 7,738 subscribers, 1,464,500 persons, water supply ability is 463,000m³ per day. All of the water resources are groundwater, it's high quality. But because of deficiency of the water resource, it must be extracted with a limited quantity to protect, at present, the average daily water supply quantity is 414,200m³.

For many years past, the water supply

公司經理高級
工程師張桂森

and demand is full of contradictions, so the company adhere to the principles that lay equal stress on increasing income, decreasing expenditure and administration, make reasonable use of resource, to supply more water, to supply high-quahity water, increace the social benefits and economic benefits simultaneously. In1994, the total profits reached 46,770,000 RMB yuan, the productive is 24,049 RMB yuan per person, the profit of each person is situated the first place of all city's industral enterprises. It was given the title of Model Enterprise of Taiyuan city for last 10 years, and was cited as the Civilized Unit Pasesetter of Taiyuan city.

At present, the company is carrying out the earlier stage preparing work of Huanghe River resource city water supply project of Taiyuan. The Water supply ability of the first project is 1,000,000m³, it will be put into operation using in 1998 in plan. At that time, the water supply ability and managing scope will be promoted, it play a important role of the Taiyuan's investment environment.

To meet the demand of the market ecomomic system better, the company pay great attention to production and ensure city water supply, according to the four aspects below to lay a solid foundation for establishing a modern enterprise system.

—Regarding the improvement of enterprise technology as the guide, Lay a solid technological foundation for setting up a modern enterprise system. In this several years, the company continuously inveats more and moee, makes great efforts to improve the technological equipment standard and transforms water supply facilities and equipments. They has provided miltifunction overhall vehicle, correlated leakage receiver, portable calibrator of water meter, digitized instrument, and some other advanced equipments, established a three channel aggregation communication network which regard the dispatcher's office as the center. The computers have been fit out in most business offices of the company, using it can input all of the water using and charging condition of whole city, it's the base of going further to improve modern administion standatd.

—Regarding deepening enterprise's administration as the importance, lay a complete and scientific enterprise administration system for establishing a modern enterprise system. After they entered in the list of advanced enterprises of the province, they taked vigorous measures to stess enterprise basic administration, such as basic and site managment, etc. In 1994, when they passed credentials assessment to the water supply enterprise, they pay great attention to check as assets and funds, and rebuilt the supervising station of water quality, completed distincting property right, a foundational task to stride forward the modern enterprise system. So, the water quality management office was promoted to be state-grade supervising station of city water quality detection of Shanxi province, it's the 13th unit of all over the country that gained the attestation.

—Regarding speeding up internal reform of the enterprise as the moving force, establishing a vigorous enterprise management system for realizing modern enterprise system. In the three system reform, they carried out a overall reform, to the organizational structure, personnel matters, labor and capital. Through breaking the dignity limit line between workers and cadres, and competiting openly and fair, the drawback that the staff members floated unidirectionally in the past was changed, the internal talented persons float in a good situation now. They successfully realized the reformational aims of steamlined administration, streng thening the grass-roots units, stablizing the first line, improving work. The company became Advanced Unit of province which carry out the Labor Contract System very well.

—Regarding deepening the cultural and ideological progress as the guarantee, fome a high-quality modern enterprise members contingent, For this purpose, on one hand, the company stressed professional morals instruction and high quality service, drew up the Professional Morals Standards and the external service regulations. The subscribers singed high prise for them. They became the winner of the city's high Quality service competition for last five years.

公司外貌

公司大院
大門

公司黨政
領導班子

經理總經國（左）與黨委書記孫昭（右）研究城市供水發展規劃

大同是全國能源重化工基地，優質的動力煤和強大的電流，爲全國工業提供了生產動力，爲祖國心臟北京送去了光明。大同同時也是一座地處黃土高原、水資源十分貧乏，嚴重缺水的城市。城市供水不足一直是困擾工業生產和人民生活的嚴峻問題。隨着改革開放的不斷深入和經濟建設的迅猛發展，進入“七五”計劃期，城市用水量逐年增加，日缺水量達15萬立方米。城市供水面臨着無米之炊的困境，給正常供水生產造成極大的威脅。大同市自來水公司黨政一班人在困境之中，團結帶領全體職工，爲了保證城市居民生活用水和工業生產用水的最基本需求，調動一切積極因素，千方百計增加有效供水量，在地下水位持續以2-2.8米速度下降，產水量以年均350-450萬平方米遞減，而且又沒有開發新水源的情況下，把城市日供水量始終保持在1986年形成的19萬立方米水平上，較好地保障了煤都經濟建設和人民生活的最低需水量。受到大同百萬人民群衆和各級領導的贊譽。

大同市自來水公司走過40年的發展歷程，從1984年至今10餘年，是公司面臨生產困難的危難時期，同時也是艱苦創業，書寫公司發展史的輝煌時期。

該公司規模小、基礎差、底子薄，黨的改革開放政策，爲公司的發展進步帶來了生機和活力。1984年組建的新班子，從加強改善管理入手，以改革分配制度爲突破口，邁開了加強企業管理、深化內部改革的新步子。進入“七五”後，緊緊圍繞保證城市正常供水這條主線，不斷更新觀念，循序漸進推進企業內部改革，刻意強化企業管理，想方設法改善服務質量，加快推動技術進步，企業整體素質得到明顯提高，企業管理水平顯著進步，精神和物質文明建設取得較大的成果。1989年進入了“省級先進企業”，1990年進入“國家二級企業”，企業的進步發展，保障了城市的穩定供水，促進了經濟效益的持續增長。從1984年到1994年實現產值11,436萬元，上交利稅3,954萬元。從1990年到1994年，連年入選全國同行業50家最佳經濟效益企業和山西省百家最佳經濟效益企業。而且隨着經濟效益的增長，職工人均收入也由1984年的1126元增加到1994年6846元。人均住房面積由1984年的10.74平方米增長到1995年29.43平方米。公司10餘次被中共大同市委、市政府授予“先進單位”或“文明單位”稱號；被建設部授予“精神文明單位”、“思想政治工作優秀企業”稱號；被山西省委、省政府授予“文明單位”，“模範企業”榮譽稱號。

企業的發展進步來之不易，他們的作法是：

一、解放思想，轉變觀念是強化管理，轉換經營機制的先導。

思想是行動的先導。企業轉換經營機制的重要環節是樹立走向市場，充分調動、發揮企業和職工積極性的思想，擺脫過去形成的舊做法和舊觀念，以適應社會主義市場經濟的需要。爲此，他們在工作中，下決心，花大力氣在職工中牢牢樹立起5個觀念：

一是不等不靠觀念。

二是發揮企業優勢的觀念。

三是堅持改革、加強管理永無止境的觀念。

四是開發人才資源的觀念。

五是走向市場的觀念。

二、深化三項制度改革是強化管理、轉換經營機制的重要手段。

隨着改革的深入發展，企業改革由淺層次分配制度改革轉向深層次的勞動制度改革。他們從1992年4月開始實施崗位技能工資制到1994年3月簽約實行全員勞動合同制的兩年時間裏，職工的思想普遍增強了承受能力，對企業三項制度改革有了積極的認識。改革中相繼創造實施的工人技師聘聘、職工上崗合同、崗動薪動的工資動態管理以及補充完善的干部聘任制和黨政干部交叉任職制度，爲實現引入風險、競爭、激勵機制，消除各種身份界限，打破終身制，邁出了可喜的一步。

三、加強基礎管理是強化管理、轉換經營機制的重要基石。

一個企業不管建立什麼樣機制，都不能離開扎實的管理工作，而轉換經營機制更需要加強企業基礎管理。

（一）持續深入開展“基層單位管理達標升級活動”。這項活動對基層單位的領導班子、生產、設備、計量、質量、安全等作出17項達標標準，並且規定有考核細則、競賽等級、獎罰辦法，有效地促進內部管理。

（二）持續深入開展“站組管理達標活動”。站組是企業各項工作的落腳點，管理的基本點，特別是在強化管理、轉換經營機制新形勢下，要解決產品質量，成本效率問題，必須抓好站組建設。爲此，他們採取管理重心下移，在8斗中不斷完善站組管理達標的辦法，加強考核檢查，規範管理工作，使站組管理呈現活躍狀態。

（三）繼續加強專業管理工作。以進入國家級水質認證單位爲目標，投資改善了中心化驗室，添置了一批國內外先進的檢驗儀器，補充了檢驗人員，達到檢測45個項口的能力。1994年11月底通過了省級水質計量認證，成爲山西省供水監測網的一員。

加強財會制度建設，建立、制訂141章228條441項的《企業財務內部管理辦法》，進一步補充、完善企業標準，發揮財務管理在企業管理中的重要作用。

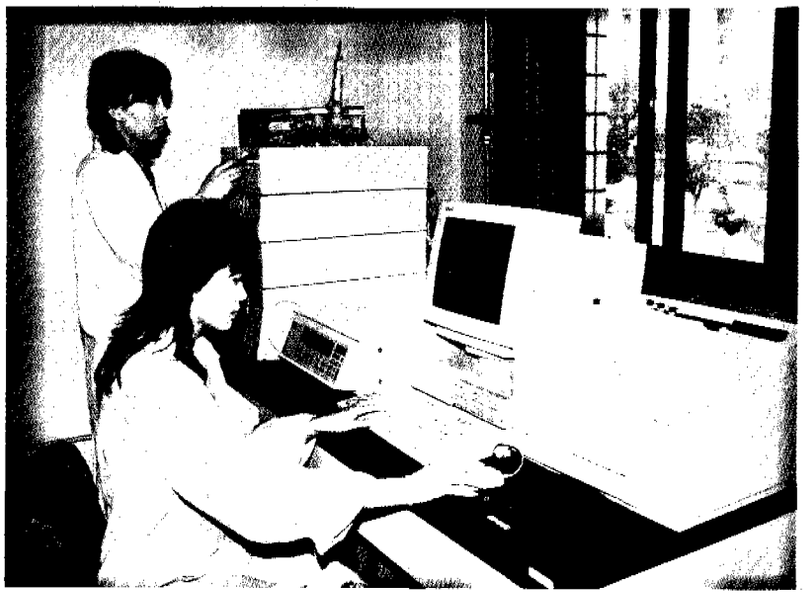
推廣應用計算機開發計劃、財務、勞動工資、人事檔案等輔助管理項目。特別是爲強化調度工作，作出三期投資共210萬元，對水廠的水源井、配水泵房的運行設施、管網測壓點、大用戶流量計安裝執行端，進行局部聯網，實現了分廠區的遙控與遙訊、遙測。組織技術人員運用聯想386多用戶系統，開發了營業查收微機管理項目，發揮計算機輸入、打印、匯總、查詢功能，提高了營業收費效率和精確度。同時，在普查75MM以上地下管線基礎上，又投資20萬元，配置了數字化儀、繪圖機等自動化設備，建起了管網圖形室，形成繪圖軟件系統，地下管線實現了微機化管理。

除此之外，檔案管理，技術管理，計劃生育，安全生產，規章制度，思想政治工作等都得到進一步加強，從而，建立起扎實的企業管理基礎。

四、走向市場是強化管理轉換經營機制的關鍵。

轉換經營機制並不只是政企分開和放權讓利。其關鍵是企業要大膽走向市場，把市場作爲企業發展的練兵場。以往由於受計劃經濟的影響，供水企業被界定爲服務性、公益性供水部門，在生產經營中只把服務作爲重點，倡導

公司二級調度設備天線鐵塔



化驗人員做水質分析

"持續不間斷供水"，因而沒有把自來水作爲商品通過市場作用反映其價值，獲得其應獲得的收益。其結果是使企業活力不足，發展困難。爲此，他們緊緊抓住建立社會主義市場經濟的機遇，努力探索着走向市場的路子。

一是通過市場交易獲得收益。大同市是個嚴重缺水的城市，由於條件所限，1989年迫使他們向擁有自備水源的單位購會富餘水量。當時以每立方米0.18元購進，又以0.20元售出。一年轉售量達700萬立方米，不僅暫時緩解了供需矛盾，而且獲得了一定微利。從而給了他們重要啓示：市場有緩解供需矛盾的途徑。爲此，他們近年來逐步開闊思路，由買水到買井，由買井到租井，增加了供水量。從1989年至現在，共貿開置井15眼，租用水井6眼，日均外購水量3.8萬立方米。每年約增水量1400萬立方米，不僅彌補了公司自產水的不足，而且保證了總量每年有所增加，提高和改善了城市供水服務狀況。

二是抓好水源水廠建設，增強企業後勁。近年來，市政府把水源基本建設列爲重要日程和爲民辦實事的具體串項。其中有投資3000萬元，日處理能力爲4.3萬立方米，日供水能力爲4萬立方米的引册淨化水廠和投資1600萬元，日供水能力爲2萬立方米的趙家窰引水淨化水廠。但由於水庫水質和水量問題，兩座水廠目前只能縮小淨化規模投入運行。

三是搞好多種經營，大膽走向市場。只憑搞好供水是難以增強企業活力的，他們借國務院《關於加快發展第三產業的決定》發表之機，本着"主業精、副業興"的想法，成立了6個三產單位，制定了管理辦法及優惠措施。並由公司分別同這些單位簽定了經營合同。共有95名職工投入三產活動，積極地在市場的大海中學會游泳。

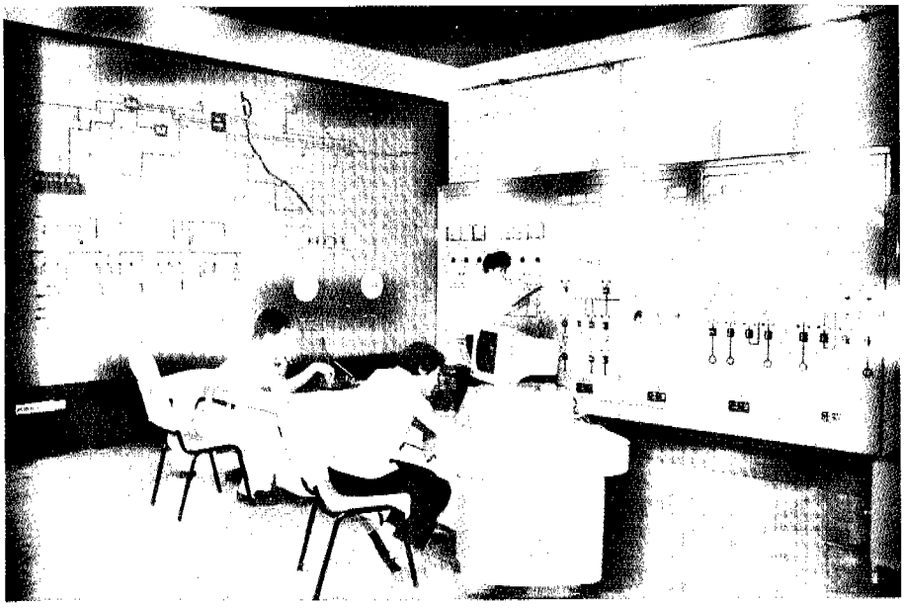
總之，強化企業管理，轉換經營機制是企業不斷解放思想，更新觀念，戰勝自我，開拓前進的過程，是克服困難，知難而上的過程，也是國家支持企業，理解企業，放手推進企業工作的過程。企業必須通過練好內功，才能保證完成這一進程，實現其轉換機制的目標。

水廠調度控制室

Datong is a base of national energy heavy industry, fine-quality power coal and strong electricity it provides producing power for national industry. Datong's water resource is deficient. Following deepening the reform and developing the economic construction, in the period of "Seven-Five-Year" plan, the water using capacity increased year by year, it lacked 150,000m³ water every day. The leaders of Datong Water Supply Company led all staffs, brough every positive factor into play, raised the effective water supply capacity in every possible means. Under the condition of the underground water level declined as the speed of two to two point eight meters the producing volume reduced by 3,500,000 to 4,500,000m³ every year, and no new eource was exploited, they kept on the standard of supplying over 190,000m³ water every day that formed in 1986. It ensures the city's economic construction and people's living demand, and appreciated by the people and government.

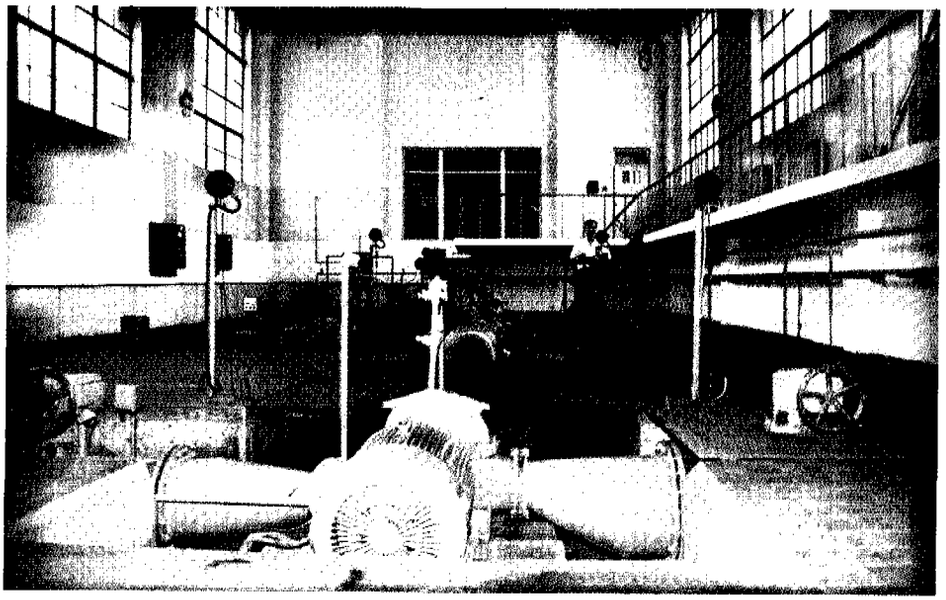
The company has experienced 40 years' development from 1984. At the beginning, it was a small and weak enterprise. The reform brought vigour and vitality for it. The new leader structure was founded in 1984, it strengthened enterprise management and deepened the internal reform from the beginning of reforming the management and distribution system.

Entered the peoiod of "Seven-Five-Year", they gradually practised the internal reform, strengthened the management, improved the service quality, quickened the technological progress, and gained great achievement on the double civilization construction. In 1989, it was elected to be the provincial advanced enterprise and promoted to be second-class enterprise of state in 1990. The enterprise's progress ensured the city's water supply and improved the economic benefit. From 1984 to 1994, they realized producing value of 114,360 yuan and turned over profits taxes 39,540 yuan. They was elected to be one of the 50 best economic benefit enterprise of state and the 100 best economic benefit enterprise of Shanxi Province continuously for 1990 to 1994. Following economic benefit development, the staff's income also increased from 1,126 yuan of 1984 to 6,846 yuan of 1994, the average housing area had increased from 10,74 m2 of 1984 to 29.43 m2 of 1995. They was named the honour titles of advanced unit, civilization unit, spiritual civilization unit, excellent ideological and political work enterprise and model enterprise by the provincial and city's government.



The company makes great efforts to achieve the progress. They practise some measures as follows: 1) Liberating the mind, standing 5 thoughts of not to wait and depend on others, give full play to the enterprise's advantages, insisting on reform, developing the talents and walking toward to the market. 2) Deepening the reform of three systems, carrying on the post skill wage system and contract system and appointing system. 3) Strengthening the capital construction management, going further to practise the up to the standard and promoting level activities of basic units management, and group management up to the standard activity, strengthening the professional administraton including *transforming the central laboratory, importing* some foreign or national testing plements, developing the financial system, spreading the computer assistant management aspcts, realized computer management and other capital construction. 4) Walking toward the market, through market trade to achieve benefits, stressing the water source waterworks construction, they has cost 30,000,000 yuan to build a water clean works which can supply water 43,000m³ per day, and cost 16 million yuan to build the Zhaojiayao diversion water-clean works, it can supply water 20,000m³ per day. But owing to the water quality and quantity problems, these two waterworks have to reduce the scale to go into operation. They make diversification, walk to the market, with setting up 6 third industrial units about 95 staffs, drawing up management measures, signaturing contracts with these units. The reform plays an important role, and they will make progress, the enterprise must prefect internal management.

水廠送水泵房



地表水廠反應沉淀池外景

運城市地處山西省南部。近年來由於全市人均水資源佔有量只有280立方米，只有全國人均佔有量的11%，在一定程度上制約了經濟的飛速發展，爲此計劃用水、節約用水迫在眉睫，刻不容緩。

經運城市人民政府批准，於1987年11月成立了市節約用水辦公室，隸屬市建委直接領導。多年來，經他們艱苦創業，使節水辦從小到大，從單一收費型發展到全面管理綜合服務。如今，該節水辦已有正式人員30名，固定資產60餘萬元，並創辦了節水器具技術服務公司。

節水辦在市委、市政府，市人大、市政協等各級領導的關懷和支持下，嚴格執行喬呈祥副市長提出的“開源節流，以節爲主；利用保護，以保爲主；規範管理，以法爲主”的工作方針。緊緊圍繞社會、經濟、環境效益同步發展，穩步提高這個中心，採取了開發利用與計劃用水相結合；強化節水職能與社會綜合治理相結合；分層次用水與重復性用水相結合，夯實基礎與總結管理相結合；推廣使用節水新技術與節水器具相結合的工作方法，重點突破跑、冒、滴、漏、改，先後投資5000多萬元，新建、改建、擴建節水工程200餘項，推廣應用節水器具1.2萬餘件，水錶入戶率由1987年的28%提高到現在的79%，城市工業用水重復利用率由1987年的30%提高到現在的69%，萬元產值取水量由1987年的305立方米降低到現在的241立方米，累計節水2000餘萬立方米，使節水工作逐步實現了規範化、體制化和制度化管理。

節水工作是一項複雜的系統工程，它涉及的單位多，管理的範圍大，需要全社會的重視和支持。爲此運城市節水辦從提高全區節水意識，強化執法隊伍建設，完善節水法規配套政策入手，先後頒發了《運城市城市節約用水管理暫行辦法》，編制了《運城市計劃用水、節約用水“八五”計劃和10年規劃》等一系列政策，保證了節水工作的順利開展，取得了輝煌的成績，受到了地市兩級的多次表彰，特別是在1992年到1994年，連續3年被山西省建設廳評爲“節水先進單位”。

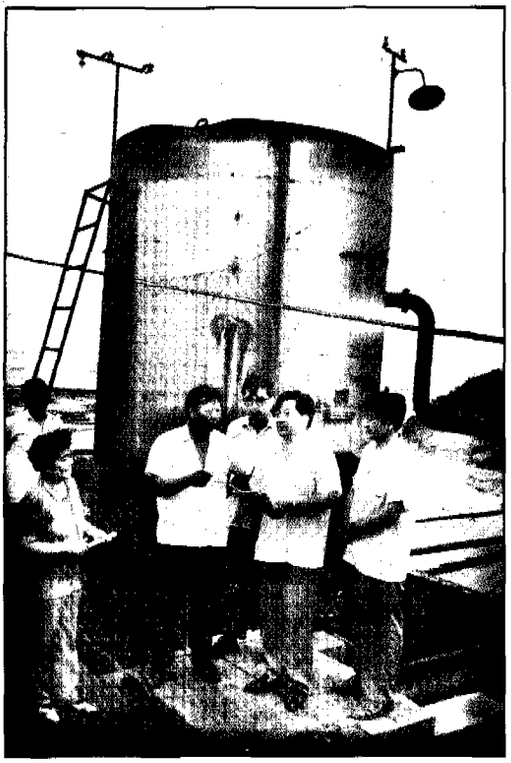
Yuncheng islocated in the south of Shanxi. In recent years, each person occupied the water 280 cubic meters, it's 11% of the state standard. So the planned water using and the water saving become more and more serious.

Through the application of the government, the Water Saving Office was set up in Nov. 1987, managed by the municipal construction committee directly. Through many years' hard work, the office grew from a single collection style to a comprehensive service of allsides administration style. Now, it has staff 30 persons and with more than 600,000 yuan fixed assets. The Water-saving Equipments and Technology Service Company was established.

Under the higher authorities' care and support, the office strengthens the function and comprehensive management, arround the center of developing social, economic and environment benefits at the same time. They had invested 50,000,000 yuan early and late to build, rebuild or expand the water saving works more than 200 aspects, spread about 12,000 equipments The rate of watermeter using increased from 28% of 1987 to 79% now. The repeatition using rate of the industrial water increased from 30 % of 1987 to 69% now and the water taking capacity of ten thousand yuan reduced from 305 cubic meters of 1987 to 241 cubic meters now. The total water saving capacity reached more than 20,000,000 cubic meters.

The water-saving work is a complicate system. It need the support come from whole society. So the office promulgated the Temproary Maesures of Yucheng's City Water-saving Administration, and drew up the Eight-Five-Years Plan and ten years plan of Yucheng's water using and saving. In 1992 to 1994, they were named as the Advanced Water Saving Unit by the Construction Department of Shanxi Province.

節水辦領導正在研究節水工作。（右二）市節水辦顧問張正喜、（左二）節水辦主任孫天福，（左一）書記劉建榮，（右一）主任陳天太



副市長喬呈祥（右二）、市人大工委主任晉根師（右三）市建委主任姚克讓（右一）檢查鹽化四廠節水改造工程。

山西陽泉市自來水公司始建於1940年，距今已有50餘年的歷史，是全民所有制的城市供水企業，擔負着城市居民生活、企業生產、社會團體及市政用水的供水重任。幾十年來，爲陽泉的建設和發展發揮了重要作用。

解放以後，在黨和政府的支持與領導下，經過廣大干部和職工長期的不懈努力，使企業發生了重大變化。

——企業規模和職工隊伍不斷壯大。1992年被國家審定爲中型一級企業。企業機構按照經營管理需要，共設立黨群、行政部門11個，基層行政單位12個，建制班組52個。企業現有職工800餘名，其中從事專業供水的650名，從事第三產業的150餘名。職工中有管理人員60餘名，工程技術及專業人員120名。

——生產規模和供水能力逐年增加。建國以後，先後投資建成了坡頭水庫、桃河淺層水井群、山南水庫及娘子關水源工程。現在正在進一步完善桃河地面水處理系統、籌資擴建娘子關水源及籌備與平定提水工程聯網項目。目前，日設計生產能力達20萬m³以上，日供水量10萬m³以上。

——經營規模和供水範圍穩步擴大。目前全公司供水範圍達50餘平方公里。

——資產實力和經營水平得到適度增強。現在，企業擁有固定資產6千萬元，供水干管218公里，管道最大口徑1.2米，裝機總容量3.3萬千瓦，年供水量3200餘萬m³，銷售利潤率爲9.93%，成本利潤率爲9.18%，上繳利稅達到了國家要求，職工人均收入逐年增加。

——企業管理和技術不斷進步。企業基礎工作基本健全，標准、質量、計量、能源、設備、安全、會計、檔案、環保、治安、後勤、衛生、班組建設及思想政治、工會建家等專項和專業管理均達到了上級要求，取得了成效，得到了肯定。從控制手段到運行手段，從節能降耗到增產增收，新技術、新材料、新工藝、新方法不斷被引進和吸收，極大地改善和提高了企業的整體素質，推動了企業進步。

Yangquan Water Supply Company was founded in 1940. Now it has more than 50 years' history, is the state-owned water supply enterprise. It shoulders the task of supplying water for industry and people's lives.

After liberation, under the leadship and support of Party and government, the company has changed remarkably.

—Continuous enlargment for scale of enterprise and worker members. In 1992, It was qualified as a medium size enterprise. It has 11 departments, 12 basic units, 52 groups, 800 staff and workers including 650 persons specialized for water supply, 150 persons specialized for tertiary industry, 60 administrative personnels, 120 technicians.

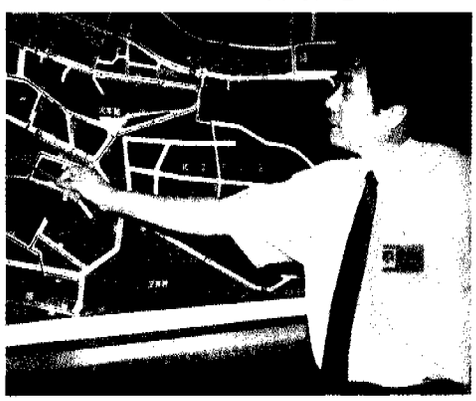
—The capacity of water supply has been increased year by year. After liberation, Puodou Reservoir, Shannan Reservoir, Liangzhiguan Watersource engineering、shallow wells of Taohe River has been set up early or late, ground water processing system of Taohe River、reconstruction of LiangZhiguan Watersource, pingdin water lifting engineering are in building. Now the designed capacity of water supply is more than 200,000m³/day and the quantity of water supply is 100,000m³/day.

—The scope of water supply has been enlarged. Now it covers an area of more than 50 square km.

—The fixed assets and level of managment have been increased. Now it has 60,000,000 yuans fixed assets, 218km pipelines, 33,000kw installed capacity, 32,000,000m³/year capacity of water supply. The profit rate of sales reaches 9.93% and the profit rate of cost reaches 9.18%.

Increasing improvement of managment and technology. The basic works including standard, quality, measure, energy equipment, safty, finance, finance, files, envirnomental protection, security, rear-service, sanity, construction of groups and ideological education have all met the requirements of higher authorities, new technology, materoials, processing, method have been used in energy saving and income increasing. Thus improved the total quality of enterprise.

公司經理：薛銀拴



公司一景

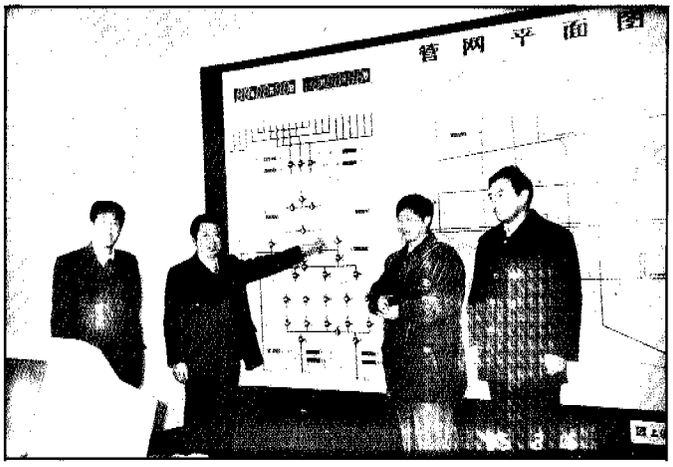
公司辦公大樓

晉城市自來水公司始建於1964年，是一個中型全民所有制供水企業。固定資產3000多萬元，發展用戶6000多户，供水服務面積達17平方公里，現有日産水5萬立方米水廠1座，水源井22眼，主要管道長度200多公里。

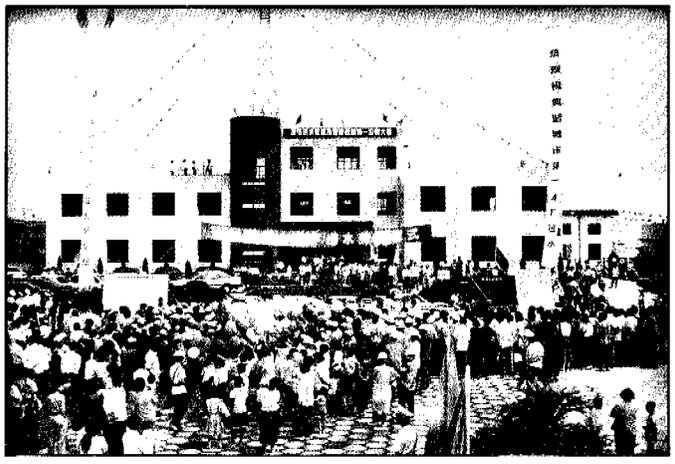
隨着市區人口急劇增長，城市建設規模不斷擴大，原有的供水能力已遠遠滿足不了新的需要，日缺水3萬立方米，水成爲制約城市發展和人民生活水平提高的直接因素。公司領導一方面積極挖掘潛力，另一方面全身心投入了報批建設第一水廠的工作。這座集遙控、遙測、遙調、遙訊爲一體的現代化水廠，於1993年7月1日剪彩通水，揭開了晉城市供水事業新的一頁。

公司在企業管理上下功夫，以經理李和平爲首的決策者們，針對公司的生產經營特點，建章立制，對企業的每一環節進行了規範。同時，充分發揮黨支部的核心作用，深入開展以黨、政、工、團爲龍頭，全方位、多層次、一體化的政治思想工作，爲企業注入了新的活力。1994年經省供水企業資質審查領導組的審查，公司全部指標均達到資審標準，同年，被市政府授予城市建設工作先進單位稱號，被市環委、市綠委命名爲“環境優美單位”，公司連年被市建設局評爲先進單位，連續5年被市政府授予文明單位稱號，1995年4月，市委、市政府又授予公司“模範集體”的榮譽稱號。

公司領導深入基層。中爲公司經理李和平



市建設局領導在公司指導工作。中左爲市建設局局長張太平

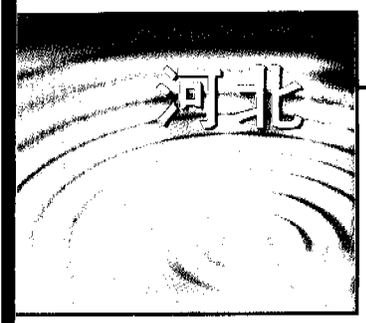


公司第一水廠於1993年7月1日勝利通水剪彩，標誌着晉城市供水事業邁上了新的台階

Jinchen Water Supply Company was founded in 1964, it is a state-owned medium sized enterprise with 30,000,000 yuans fixed assets、600 users、17Km² coverage of water supply、1 waterwork with capacity of 50,000m³/day, 22 wells、200KM network.

With the increasing population of city and enlargement of scale of construction, the original capacity of water supply can't meet the requirement, it lacked water 30,000m³/day. The company taped the potentialities at one hand, at other hand it began building No.1 Waterwork, this modern waterwork was put into operation on July. 1st. 1993, opened the new page of water supply industry of Jinchen.

The company pays attention to enterprise management, under the leadership of the manager Li Hepin, they sets up rules and regulations, standardizes every link, at th same time, the company gives full play to party branch, carries out "making party、 administration、trade union、communist Young League as head and developing all-side、multi-level ideological education". In 1994, it passed through the attestation for quality and qualification of water supply enterprise of provincial leading group, at the same year, it won advanced unit of construction of city and was confered excellent unit of environment. It was elected advanced unit by municipal construction committee year by year, it also won municipal civilization unit 5 years continuously. In Apirl. 1995, it won municipal model group.



石家庄市供水總公司是一個有着50多年歷史的國有大型二類企業。擔負着河北省省會石家庄一百多萬居民生活和部分工農業生產用水任務。在黨和政府的領導關懷下，公司全體干部職工團結奮鬥，頑強拼搏，無私奉獻，狠抓了各項基礎設施建設，使企業不斷發展壯大。已由解放初的26名職工，4眼水井，20公里管道，58KW裝機容量，日產水800立方米，發展成爲擁有1800多名職工，171眼水井，915公里輸水管道，7座水廠，1350KW裝機容量，日綜合生產能力58.5萬立方米，固定資產2.71億元的現代化供水企業。

1992年以來，先後有44眼新井並網供水，爲緩解城市供水緊張狀況做出了突出的貢獻。1994年，產水1.89億立方米，創造了歷史最高記錄，提前一年實現了“八五”計劃。企業內部管理上了台階，生產、經營、計劃、財務、設備、能源、行政、檔案等管理都達到了新的水平，群衆性的QC小組活動開展得有聲有色，先後有7個QC小組及成果獲得市優、省優，兩個QC小組及成果獲部優。科技發展開拓了新的領域，研制開發的單井無線三遙系統榮獲省建委科技進步一等獎，春流BTH系列變頻調速給水設備榮獲全國新技術、新產品交易會“金獎”。進入1995年以來，他們認眞貫徹了“開源與節流並重”的指導方針，全力加速水源建設，僅用126天完成了一年的工程量，使日產水能力增加4.5萬立方米，在公司施工史上譜寫了光輝的篇章。同時，利用法律、行政、經濟手段，促進了節約用水工作的開展。目前，公司除了確保城市的安全供水外，還可獨立完成供水工程設計、施工、用戶安裝、改建安裝二次加壓供水設施、水表檢定維修、經銷供水材料、管件等多項任務，產、供、銷、維修、服務、三產業形成一體，具有較強的城市供水能力和市場競爭能力。

自1987年以來，公司先後被市委、市政府評爲“文明單位”；被省委、省政府評爲“雙文明單位”和省級先進企業。

Shijiazhuang WaterSupply Company is a large size enterprise with 50 years” history. It shoulders the task of supplying water to 1,000,000 people in Shijiazhuang. Under the leadership of Party and municipality, the company has payed attention to capital construction, great development has been taken place. Now, it is a modern enterprise changed from 26 staff and workers, 4 wells, 20 kilometres pipeline, 58km installed capacity, 800 m³/day to 1800 staff and workers, 171wells, 915 kilometres pipeline, 7 waterworks, 13503 kw installed capacity, 585,000m³/day, 271,000, 000 yuans fixed assets.

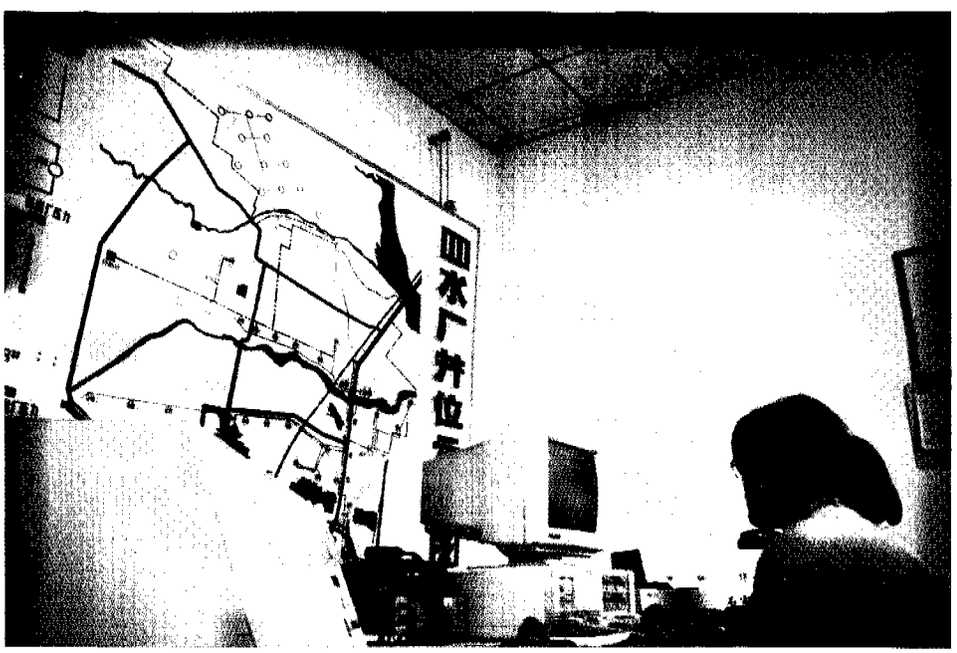
Since 1992, 44 wells have been opened early or late. In 1994, the company produced water of 189,000,000m³, created the higest record in the history, fulfilled the plan of "eighth five-year" 1 year ahead of time. The interior management of enterprise has stepped into a new stage. The management of production、organization, plan, finance, eguipment, energy, administration、files have all reached new level. It was elected the state advanced unit of standard service. 7 Q.C groups won the excellent achievement of municipality、province. 2 QC groups won the excellent achievement of Ministry. Three Remote system of well it developed won the first-class prize of provincial Construction Committee, "ChunLiou" BTH series freguency conversion adjusted-speed equipment of water supply won the "golden prize" of state new technology, new products fair. Since 1995, the company has carried out the policy of "both importance of increasing income and decreasing expenditure", quickened the construction of watersource, it has tufilled 1 year" s quantity of engineering by only 126 days, increased the capacity of water supply 45,000m³/day, opened new page in the history of engineering of company. At the same time, it used legal, administrative, economic methods to improve the works of water saving. Now, in addition to ensure saftey in production, the company also can shoulder the tasks of design, engineering, installation、building of secondary pressure、facilities, repairs of watermetres, sales of water materials, plumping, has strong capacities of water supply and competition power.

Since 1987, it has been elected the unit of civilization by municipal government and municipal Party Committee、the unit of "double civilization"、advanced unit by provincial government, provincial Party Committee early or late.

公司總經理：袁慶新

公司機關辦公大樓

微機無線單井遙控遙測遙信系統



河北省邯鄲市自來水公司建於1956年，1958年5月1日正式投產。現有職工800人，其中具有專業技術職稱的125人。設計生產能力36.5萬立方米/日，固定資產原值14366萬元，供水管道總長度368千米，城市用水人口68.86萬人，供水普及率96.98%。公司下設3座水廠，一處水源地，一座加壓站及營業管理處、淨水劑廠等8個生產經營服務單位和19個機關科室部門，是一個擔負着全市居民生活和部分工業企業生產用水的中型一類供水企業。

公司有一個團結戰鬥的領導班子。經理于文竹，一心致力於改造、發展邯鄲的供水事業；黨委書記連珍，圍繞生產經營，狠抓兩級班子建設和思想政治工作，形成了黨政合唱一台戲，齊心協力謀發展的良好局面。

——狠抓內部改革，提高了企業整體效益。在生產經營上，實行了以“一定十保”爲主要內容的承包責任制，在人事制度上，實行了干部聘任制，建立起了能上能下的競爭、制約機制；在分配上，實行了崗位技能工資制，向艱累苦險和生產一線崗位傾斜。改革的深入激發了廣大職工的工作熱情，使生產經營任務年年超額完成，國家考核供水企業的13項主要指標在全省同行業居領先地位。

——重視基礎工作，強化企業管理，根據企業特點，建立健全了一整套規章制度共計82種1588條，企業標準452項，各種定額2039個，是河北省企業管理基礎工作達標單位。

——狠抓科技進步工作，幾年來，先後研制了“城市供水微機調度系統”、“深井群微機遙測系統”、“營業微機和CAD輔助設計系統”，曾獲市科技進步一等獎、省科技進步三等獎和省建設系統科技進步先進單位等稱號。

——狠抓優質服務活動，在全市開辟了4個優服示範區，實行義務諮詢、預約維修、定期回訪用戶、聘請社會監督員等措施，鍛練了職工隊伍，提高了社會效益。

公司狠抓兩個文明建設，各項工作取得了長足進步。幾年來，先後榮獲市級先進企業、省級先進企業、省級檔案管理先進企業、市級文明單位、河北省先進企業、中原明星企業等榮譽稱號。

Handan Water Supply Company was prepared to be built in 1956 and put into operation On May. Ist. 1958. It has 800 staff and workers including 125 technicians,143,660,000 yuans fixed assets、368km pipeline、365,000 design capacity of water supply, it supplies water for 688,600 people and the popular rate of water supply reaches 96.98%. The company has 3 waterworks、1 watersource、1 pressure station、sales managment division、purification chemical plant and 19 offices. It is a medium size water supply enterprise supplying water for industry and peple's lives.

The company owns a unite leading group, manager Yuwenzhu、general secretary of Party Committee Lianzhen around production, pay attenion to construction of second-grade leading group and ideological education, a good situation has been formed.

—paying attention to interior reforming, increasing total benefits of enterprise. The company carries out the contract responsibility system, maks cadre appoint system in personnel and technical ability wage of position in distribution. So, 13 main indexes reaches the first level of provincial water supply industry.

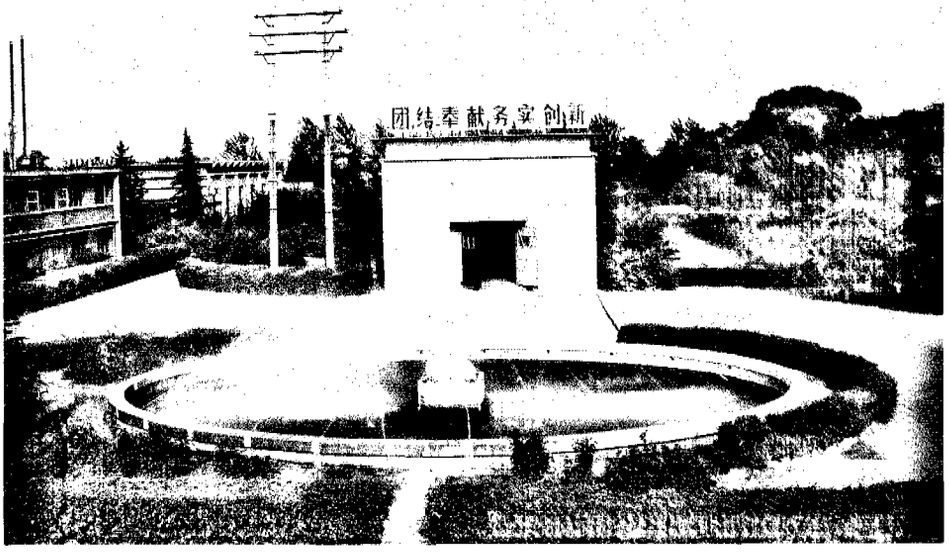
—paying attention to basic work, strengthening managment. The company sets up a complete set of rules and regulations with 82 kinds and 1588 clauses and subclauses、452enterprise standards、2039 various quotas.

paying attention to scientific progress. In recent years, the company has achieved the projects of "computer control system of city water supply"、"computer remote metering system of deep wells"、"sales computer and CAD system" and has won first class prize of municipal scientific progress and advanced unit of provincial construction system.

paying attention to high quality service. The company sets up 4 example district of high quality service, increases social benefit.

The company pays attention to double civilization, makes great progress in every work. In recent years, it has won mun cipai advanced unit, provincial advanced unit provincial advanced unit of files manag nent, municipal civilization unit、provincial advanved unit, star enterprise of zhongyuan early of lately.

公司經理于文竹



日供水20萬立方米的三堤水廠外貌

河北省唐山市自來水公司始創於1951年7月，迄今已有44年的發展歷史。現擁有地下水廠5座，地面水廠1座，地面取水泵站1座，水源井70餘眼，固定資產總額2.14億元，城市供水管網長度644公里，日供水能力53.62萬立方米。形成了地下、地面水源並用的城市環狀供水系統。是國務院八部委1992年首批確定的大型二檔城市供水企業，名店行業50強，並享有"中國100家最大的自來水生產供應企業"之稱。

1989年6月份，由政府投資1個多億興建的引灤入唐市區供水一期工程投產，結束了該市單純開採地下水的歷史，日增供地面水10萬立方米，給該市經濟快速發展注入了新的生機與活力。為使唐山市供水事業更好地滿足今後經濟大發展的需要，市自來水公司未雨綢繆於1992年主動向市政府提出：在市政府資金非常困難的情況下，自籌資金1.16億元，與建引灤入唐市區供水二期工程和西郊熱電廠給水工程。這一舉措打破該市公用事業靠政府投資興建的舊格局，在該市建設系統開創了"舉貸投入、負債經營、自我積累、滾動發展"的新局面。引灤二期供水工程1993年5月正式動工，1994年6月30日實現了淨化系統通水，1995年7月29日又提前5個多月實現了全線通水。這一造福子孫後代的宏偉事業，得到了1994年來唐山視察工作的建設部部長侯捷同志高度評价和贊賞。引二期工程和西郊熱電廠給水工程竣工投產後，可為唐山市日增供水量12萬多立方米。

幾年來唐山市自來水公司在加強企業管理基礎工作和科學管理上邁出了可喜的步伐，不僅在供水調度、水質監測、營業收費、勞動人事、財務、計劃、檔案管理以及辦公自動化等方面，全方位實現了微機管理。而且企業管理水平及能源、計量、檔案等單項管理水平均率先在省同行業和市建設系統達到國家二級標準，並獲得單項證書。水質檢驗擁有國內最先進的高、精、尖水質檢測儀器對35項檢測指標進行檢測，並在1992年全國61個大、中城市參加的水質分析質控競賽中，以優異成績獲得全國僅有的14個"甲一"級最高榮譽，並因此榮立市政府頒發的振興唐山集體三等功；修漏及時率多年來一直保持在100%以上。

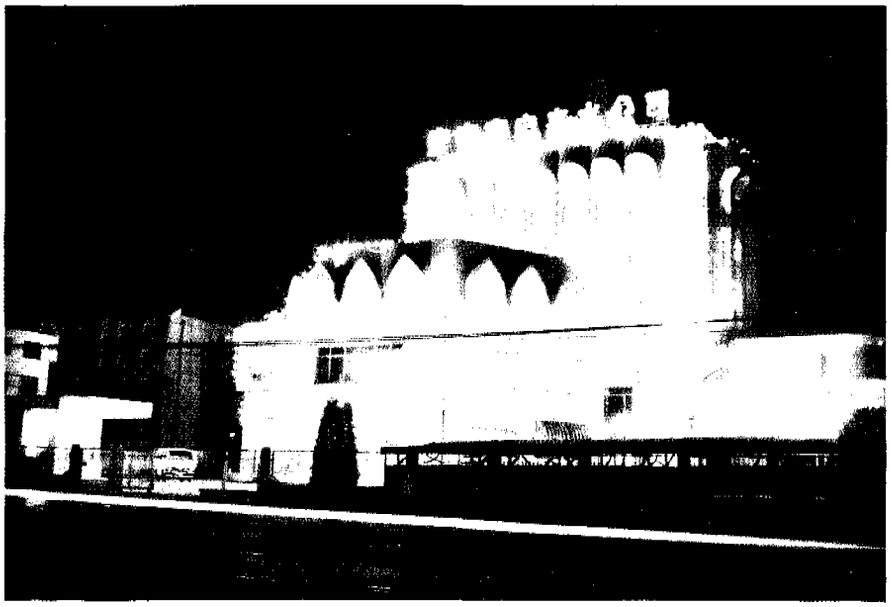
近幾年來，唐山市自來水公司先後多次榮獲省級先進企業、市級文明單位、省級全面質量管理達標單位、省級企業標準化水平合格單位、市級安全生產先進單位、市級遵紀守法先進單位、市級交通安全先進單位、帶狀公園建設市級標兵單位、兩次榮立建設唐山立功競賽集體二等功等榮譽稱號，取得了社會效益和經濟效益的雙豐收。

在小平同志南巡談話發表後，唐山市自來水公司着力實施"一業為主、多種經營"的發展戰略。第三產業在原有服務公司的基礎上，重新組建了勞動服務公司，並於1994年又成立了多種經營公司，從事三產人員擴展到326人，佔職工總數的28%，

由於唐山市自來水公司的全面發展與進步，1994年成為省、市建設系統唯一榮獲"河北省標兵企業"和"唐山市優秀企業"的單位。

Tangshan Water Supply Company in Hebei Province was established in July, 1951. with 44 years' history Now, the company has 5 underground water works, 1 ground water-works, 1 water pump station, 70 water source wells, and fixed assets of 214 million yuans, 644 km network, the water supply capacity per day is 536.2 km³ formed a circular system consists of underground water source and ground water source. The company is one of the first batch large scaled grade two water supply enterprises defined by the State

公司經理、高級工程師，楊連衢



公司辦公大樓夜景

Council in 1992. It is ranked in 50 strong water supply enterprises and wins the honour of the 100 largest city water supply enterprises in China.

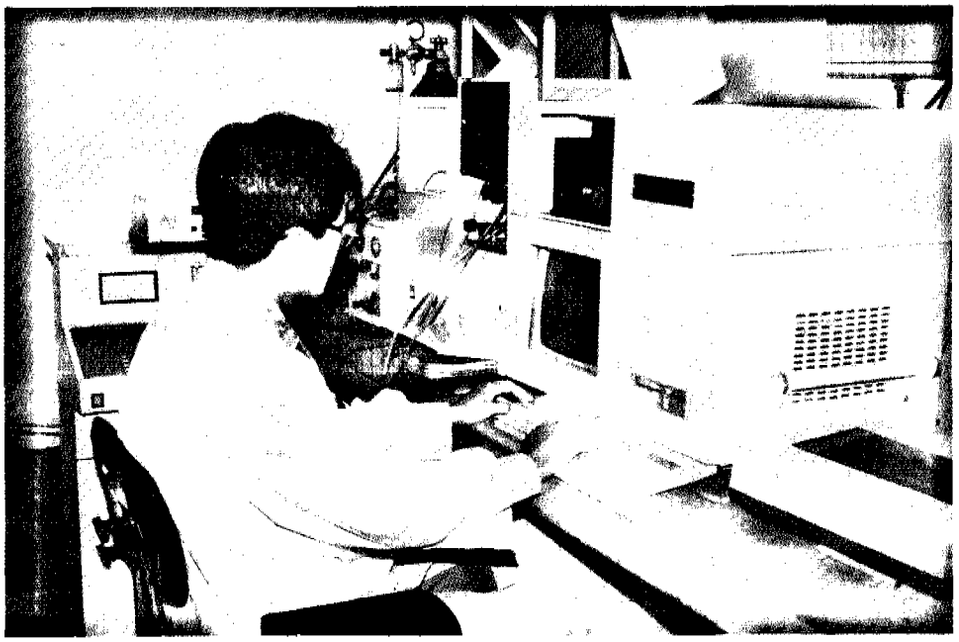
In June, 1989, the first stage of diversion work of brining the water of Nuanhe River to urban district with investment of 100million yuan was put into operation ended the history of simple using underground water increased the capacity of 100 km³/day. In order to meet the requirement of future economicl development the company put forward a suggestion to government actively in 1992, that under the condition of difficult funds the Company would raise money by itself with 160 million yuan to build the Second stage of the divevion work and Water supply project of the Westside heat -electric factory, This action broke the old situation that the public affair depends on the government investment, created a new situation in the construction system. In May 1993, the second projest was begun building, on June 30, 1994. achieved pruification system and put into operation on 29, July, 1995 5 months a head of plan This great affair which benefited the children, gained the high praise of the head of the construction department Mr. Houjie. After the completion of the second project of the diversion and the water supply project of the westside heat-electric, the water supply capacity per day in Tangshan city can increase 120 km³.

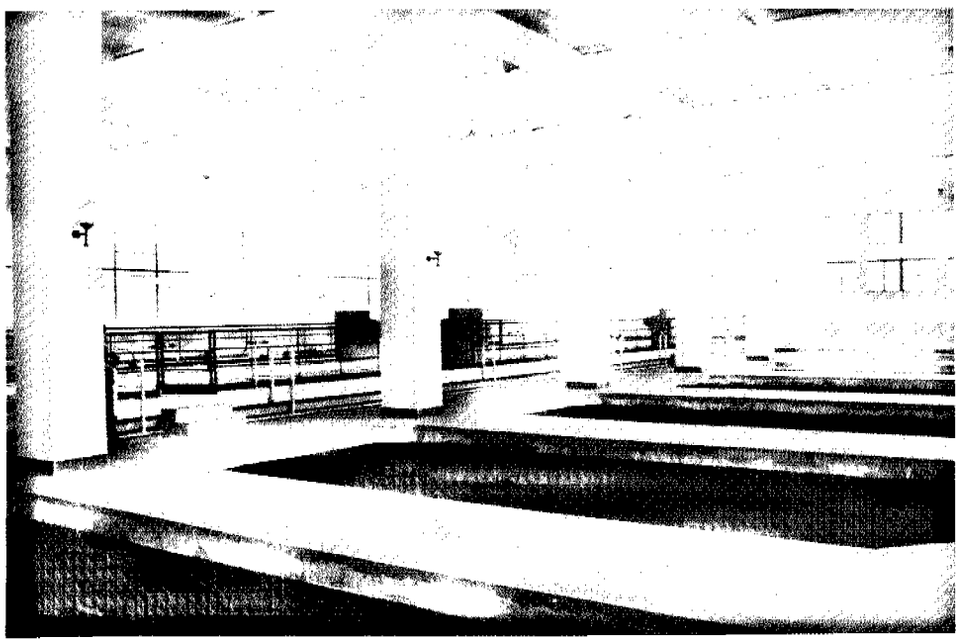
In recent years, the company took great steps in strengthening basic work and scientific management Not only achieved computer management in fields such as water Control. water quality monitor, charge, labor personnel, finace, plan, file management office automation but also first reached state second level in fields of enterprise management, energy management, measure file management, and got the certificates. the labortary use the most advanced water quality test measurement testing 25 indexes in 1992, in the contest of water quality analyse and control in wich 61cities took part it won one of the only 14 state first-class honours and gained the third-class prize of city govenment, the intime rate of reparing leak alway keeps 100%.

In recnt years, the company has won honour titles such as provincial advanced unit, municipal civilization unit, provincial standard quality managment company, provinical enterpise standaro level qualified company, muicipal safe production unit, municipal advanced unit of obeying the law and the regulation municipal advanced unit of safe transportaion and gained the collective second class prize for construcing Tangshan city, both economic and so cial benefits were good.

After the speech of Mr. Xia ping inspection to south Chna, the comapny carried out the developing strategy of "give water supply the first place, developing diversification". On the base of the former labor service company, it set up service company again in 1994, the number of the staff of the tertiary industry is 326, take 28% of the whole staff.

水質處工程技術人員正在進行水質分析





即將投產的引灤二期供水工程10萬立方米/日的濾站

公司辦公樓外景

秦皇島市位於河北省東部，南臨渤海，北依燕山，東與遼寧省交界，內與河北省唐山市接壤，西北與河北省承德地區毗鄰。秦皇島市氣候適宜，環境優美，物產豐富，風光秀麗，是旅游度假、療養休息的理想地點。

秦皇島市自來水總公司座落在秦皇島市海港區民族路52號。創建於1958年6月23日，現爲全民所有制大型一類供水企業，有職工1200餘人，其中高、中級專業技術人員45人。

秦皇島市自來水總公司下設山海關、北戴河、經濟技術開發區、山海關開發區4個公司；湯河、洋港、柳江、柳村、北門峰、棗園、崔各庄7座水廠；管網總長度爲462公里；固定資產原值爲2.6億元；1995年城市日需水量已達45.3萬立方米。

秦皇島市自來水總公司自創建至今，已經走過了37年的歷程。37年來，在市委、市政府和上級上管部門的領導下，在社會各界的大力協助下，在全市人民的熱情支持下，經過全體干部職工的共同努力，使秦皇島市的供水事業得到了長足的發展。特別是黨的十一屆三中全會以來，秦皇島市自來水總公司堅持黨的基本路線，執行黨的對外開放，對內搞活政策，塑造了“團結、奉獻、務實、創新”的企業精神，深化了企業改革，轉換了經營機制，加強了職工的思想政治工作，實行了職工的民主管理，狠抓了技術進步和技術改造，強化了企業的生產、經營和管理，人搞了精神文明和物質文明建設工作，使秦皇島市的供水事業得到了飛躍發展。截止1995年6月，秦皇島市自來水總公司已實施了全員勞動合同制，崗位技能工資制，行政中層干部聘任制和多種經營開發等多項改革措施；實現了生產調度指揮的搖控、遙感、遙測和人事勞資、材料供應、財會、營業、工程、企管、文秘等項目的微機管理。

秦皇島市自來水總公司現有地表水廠5座，地下水廠兩座。其生產工藝流程爲反應、沉淀、過濾、消毒；其主要工藝設施爲反應池、平流沉淀池、斜管沉淀池、快濾池、虹吸濾池和雙閥濾池。

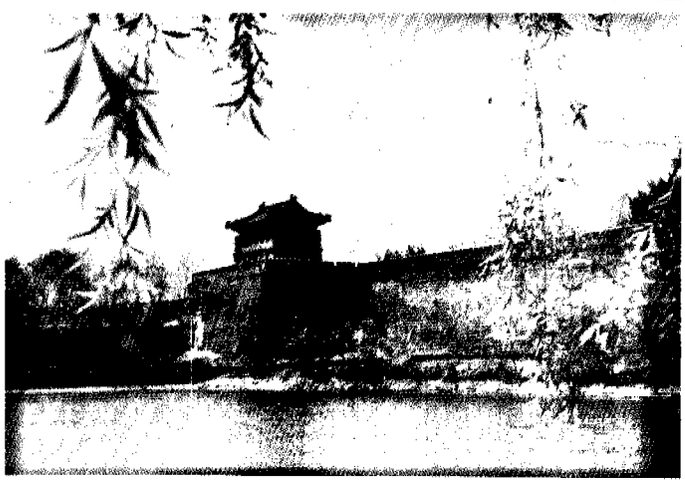
秦皇島市自來水總公司曾於1989年被評爲市級先進企業；1990年被評爲省級先進企業；1990年到1992年連續被評爲市級文明單位；1993年被評爲部級規範化服務先進單位；1993年被評爲省級職工教育先進單位；1994年被評定爲中國自來水生產和供應行業100家最大經營規模企業的第八十八位；1994年被評爲省級節約用水先進單位。

秦皇島市自來水總公司堅持爲城市人民服務，爲城市建設服務，爲改平開放服務的經營指導思想；堅持以水爲本，多種經營的經營方針；堅持統一管理，分散經營，以主帶副，以副促主的經營方式；異徹團結、奉獻、務實、創新的企業精神。爲達到讓上級領導放心，讓全市人民滿意，讓內外賓朋愉快的目標，爲秦皇島市供水事業的更大發展，正在繼續前進。

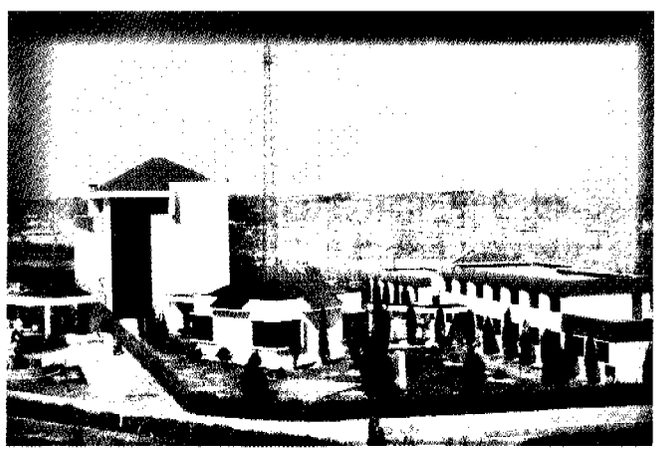
Qinhuangdao is located in the eastern part of Hebei Province. To the south is Pohai Sea, to the north is Mount Yan, to the east is Liaoning Province, to the west is Tangshan city of Hebei Province, to the northwest is Chengde area of Hebei Province. Qinhuangdao enjoys pleasant weath and fine environment, abundant products and beautiful sight. It is an ideal place for tourist and recreation.

Qinhuangdao Water Corporation is located on 52 Minzu Road, Haigang District of Qinhuangdao. It was established on June 23, 1958. Now it becomes a large scaled, Second-grade water supply enterprise. There are 1200 staff and workers in the Corporation. Among them are 45 senior and middle ranking professional technical persons.

Qinhuangdao Water Corporation has four subcompanies as following: Shanhaiguan, Beidaihe, The Economic & Technical Development Zone (ETDZ) and Shanhaiguan ETDZ. The Corporation also has seven water-



山海關分公司水廠一角



北戴河分公司一角

公司總調度室

works as following: Tanghe, Haigang, Liujiang, Liucun, Beidoufeng, Zaoyuan and Cuigezhuang. The total length of the pipe net is about 462 km, and the orlginal values of fixed assets is 0.26 billion RMB yuan. The daily requirement of water in the city meets 0.453 million m^3 this year.

Qinhuangdao water Corporation has a long history of 37 years. During these years, under the leadership of municipal Party committee, municipal government and higher department responsible for the work, under the energetic help of all walks of life; with the warm surpport of whole people in Qinhuangdao, all staff and workers in the Corporation are taking great effort to make Qinhuangdao water-supply cause better.

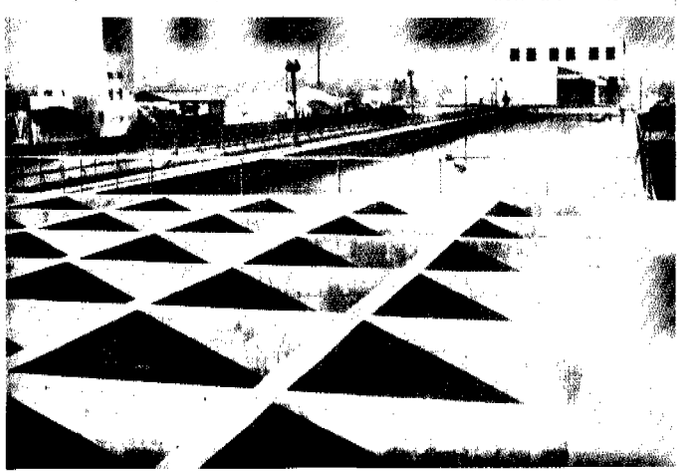
The water supply in Qinhuangdao develops very fast. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, Qinhuangdao Water Corporation maintains basic line of the Communist Party, conducts the policy of "open to foreign countries and activate domestic economy"; creates the enterprise characters with "Unity, Contribution, Matter-of-fact attitude and making innovations"; deepens reform of enterprise; changes mechanism of management; strengtens staff's political work; conducts democratic management and at the same time stresses the technical progress and technical reform; strengtens the production, management and adminis tration of the enterprise; makes spiritual civilization and matrrial civilization progress. Qinhuangdao Water-Supply cause is developing in a leap.

By June, 1995 Qinhuangdao Water Corporation has carried out multi-management system in the labor contract, system of post technical salary and the system of middle-level cadres engagements. The Corporation also has realized dispatcher's remote control, remote sensing and telementering in the production. As for personnel matters, labor-capital matters, material supply, financial affairs, business, onstruction, enterprise mangement and official documents, they are all managed by the computer.

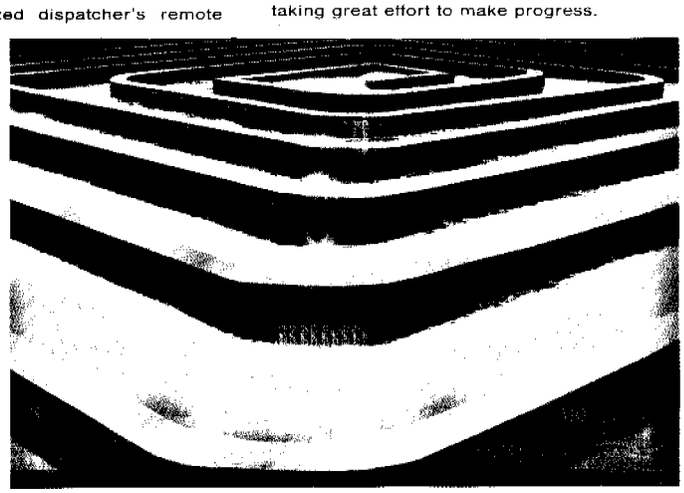
Qinhuangdao Watter Corporation owns five surface Waterworks and two under ground waterworks. The technological process of production consists of reaction, precipitation, filtration and disinfection; in addition, the main technological installations consist of reaction tank, horizontal precipitation tank, horizontal sedimentation basin with tube settler, rapid filter, filter controlled by siphon and two-valve filter.

Qinhuangdao Water Corporation was chosen as municipal advanced enterpise in 1989, provincial advanced enterprise in 1990, municipal civilized unit in 1990 1992, the advanced Unit of Ministrial Standard Service in 1993, the provincial advanced unit on staff education in 1993, the provincial advanced unit on staff education in 1993 the provincial advanced unit on water saving in 1994. The Corporation was chosen as the No. 68 among the hundred largest business enterprises in Chin a running water production and supply trade.

Qinhuangdao Water Corporation insists on serving for people, for urban construction, for reform and open policy; the corporation also insists on multi management and water as a root, The Corporation owns its special operating method: "dispersion of operation, main management leading auxillary one; auxiliary management promoting main one." and it carries out the enterprise spirit: "unity, contribution, matter-of-fact attitude and making innovations". To make higher leaders and the whole citizens trust us and to make friends at home and abroad happily , we are taking great effort to make progress.



柳村水廠一角



海港水廠反應池

承德市自來水公司經理鄭寶華

承德市自來水公司一隅

河北省承德市自來水公司，創建於1935年，迄今已有60年的發展歷史。

60年承德供水事業的發展史，是一個從無到有、從小到大不斷發展的歷史，市區供水已由解放前的一眼水井，一座泵房，供水能力0.22萬立方米/日，發展到現在擁有固定資產1120萬元，水源井20眼，配水廠一座，供水能力5萬立方米/日，供水管網總長144公里，供水人口14萬人，形成初具規模的供水企業。目前，正在建設的秋窩新水源工程建成投產后，供水能力將達到8萬立方米/日，其中一期工程將於1995年底投入使用，供水能力可達到4萬立方米/日。

1994年底，公司在册職工316人，具有各類專業技術人員63人，其中中級以上職稱20人。公司機構設置爲8科1室，下屬水廠、用水管理處、勞動服務公司3個基層單位。爲提高管理水平，建立了以生產指揮、經營管理、黨群工作、多種經營爲主要內容的四大管理體系。

60年滄桑，承德市自來水公司實踐中逐步建設起自己的企業文化，堅持了"以水爲本，多種經營，深化改革，綜合發展"的戰略方針，形成了"團結、奉獻、務實、創新"的企業精神，確定了"安全供水，優質服務"的職業道德，使企業具有強大的凝聚力，不僅職工隊伍的思想建設出現新面貌，而且爲企業的發展創造了和諧的氛圍。

黨的十一屆三中全會以來，該公司確立了緊緊圍繞以保証城市供水爲中心，以深化改革爲動力，努力使企業建設再展新面貌，努力使各項基礎管理再上新台階的工作戰略，落實公司生產、經營及各項工作，使城市供水基本保持了長期穩定、協調的發展趨勢。

隨着城市建設規模的不斷擴大，文化名城承德在國際、國內聲譽的不斷提高，必將帶動其它產業的迅速發展。承德水司將站在新的起點上，以生生不息的創業精神和實抓實干大膽實踐的勇氣，戰勝前進中的各種困難，發展供水事業，造福承德人民。

Chengde Water Supply Company was founded in 1935, now has 60 years' history.

The company has changed from one well, one pump station, 2,200 cubic meters per day capacity of water supply to 11,200,000 yuan fixed assets, 20 wells, one water distribution plant, 50,000 cubic meters per day capacity of water supply, and the pipeline network is 144km long. It provides water to 140,000 people.

The capacity of water supply will reach 80,000 cubic meters per day after the construction of Qiuwo go into operation at the end of 1995, with capacity of 40,000 cubic meters per day.

At the end of 1994, the company had 316 staff and workers, including 63 technicians, and 20 persons among them had middle and higher professional titles. The company has 8 offices, one department, 3 basic units as follows: waterworks, water using management ofice, labor service company. In order to improve managing level, the company sets up 4 managing system as follows: production, management, party and masses work and iversification.

With 60 years' development, the company has set up enterprise's culture gradually, insisted on the role of "giving water supply the first place and developing diversification, deepening reform, developing comprehensively", set up the spirit of "unity, devotion, be realistic, making innovation", defined professional morals of "safe supply and high quality service", made the enterprise have a strong force of cohesion to workers, taken on a new look of ideological construction. A harmonious environment has been created.

Since the 3rd pleary session of the 11th congress of the, the company has defined the center of ensuring city water supply, done hard to make every basic works up to new stage, thus, maintains the reliable harmonious trend of development.

With the constant enlargement of scale of city construction, the reputation of city has been improved continuously. The company will stand at a new starting point overcome difficulties, develop water supply industry by the spirit of great vigour, the courage of practice.