



CALL FOR PAPERS

6th World Plumbing Conference

22 - 25 May 2002, Berlin

Please reply by: 21 September 2001

Introduction

The World Plumbing Conference, which is staged every three years, is the most important event of the world-wide active and internationally recognised World Plumbing Council (WPC). The 6th World Plumbing Conference will be held in Berlin from 22 to 25 May 2002. The Conference 2002 aims to bring together the know-how of its members and the experience of all experts associated with WPC on all continents. The 2002 conference focuses on the following topics:

Water – Heat – Air in connection with SMART HOUSE TECHNOLOGY,

with contributions from high-calibre speakers from various countries followed by detailed discussion of the main issues in workshops. Water – Heat – Air represent the basic needs of the human species. The qualifications and experience of WPC members ensure that a humane living environment is guaranteed in buildings and homes throughout the world through innovative plumbing technology.

With this CALL FOR PAPERS, the 2002 conference mainly calls on WPC members but also on any interested plumbers, planners, architects, technicians, engineers, scientists, manufacturers, suppliers, managers, consultants, service providers, government representatives and the trade press anywhere in the world to get actively involved in the 6th World Plumbing Conference 2002 via the CALL FOR PAPERS.

We kindly ask you to forward this CALL FOR PAPERS request to the respective experts in your country or provide us with the details of your experts, so that we can contact them personally.



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ZVSHK – Zentralverband Sanitär Heizung Klima, Germany has been commissioned to organise the 2000 conference and this CALL FOR PAPERS. Please forward any contributions to discussions, opinions, comments and papers to us by

- 21 September 2001 –

Please use the checklists enclosed for this purpose.

Please send your information to the following address:

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Water

Potable water is the world's most important food item. There is no life without water. Potable water refers, apart from water for processing food – also to water used for personal hygiene and washing as well as for cleaning objects in contact with food items.

The general public only has a limited awareness of the technical and professional efforts required to produce adequate quantities of healthy and drinkable potable water for everybody, with the world's population steadily increasing.

Aspects such as suitable plumbing technologies for the transportation and distribution of potable water and the protection of potable water from contamination outside and inside of buildings are particularly significant. In some water sector applications, products in contact with potable water can be used that, although they have a similar function, consist of different materials. All used materials should therefore be checked in a suitable manner to ensure a uniform consumer protection level and to allow comparable statutory and standardising underlying conditions to be created for the individual markets. Within the EU, uniform statutory regulations for determining the quality of drinking water are currently being created in connection with technical standards for plumbing systems.

In future, the question of the format and frequency in which the monitoring, maintenance and remedial measures dealing with any occurrences of health hazards (i.e. legionella) are defined, must be addressed. Modern information and communication technologies that are directly linked to internal plumbing systems of buildings - SMART HOUSE TECHNOLOGY – could generate new services for plumbing companies, in particular, with regard to new buildings. With regard to buildings requiring modernisation, installation checks should be carried out to determine to what extent existing plumbing systems meet the requirements of the know-how available today. All parties agree that a close and proactive co-operation between government authorities and the builders of potable water plants and systems is required to guarantee a potable water quality that meets the individual requirement of consumers.

The improvement of our economic and social living conditions and the long-term and sustained safeguarding of the natural fundamental elements of life, depend largely on the know-how and qualifications of plumbing technology experts. Whilst taking into



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consideration respective country-specific and cultural features, further education and the improvement of the regional and international exchange of information and know-how must be stepped up.

Summary/checklist

- Right to potable water of a defined quality
- Availability of potable water / world-wide water resources
- Requirements to transportation and distribution installations
- Measures for preserving the quality of potable water
- Requirements for installation systems / economic efficiency
- Requirements to products and used materials
- Maintenance and servicing of installation systems
- Monitoring and control of potable water quality
- Determination of water consumption / benchmarking
- Hygiene and health / legionella
- Change of taste characteristics
- Integrated water management / services
- Organisation of water supply / restructuring
- Qualification / training and vocational training
- Organisation of information relating to important practical experiences, research results and technological further development

Heat and Air

Safeguarding our climate is one of the greatest challenges as part of a responsible and preventive approach and requires national as well as international action. The Kyoto report consequently specified the reduction of the emission of gasses affecting the climate (CO₂) as an urgent task.

Apart from industry and transport, a high proportion of the world's energy is consumed by homes, service buildings and energy services relating to buildings. Because of different underlying climatic conditions, economic activity and country-specific heating structures, the primary energy consumption with regard to heat used for heating and warm water

systems, differ from one country to the next. These differences must be specified. According to the experts, homes and service buildings do, however, still offer the largest energy saving potential, with energy savings relating to heating systems, warm water installations and ventilation and air-conditioning systems representing the most economical measures. The overall goal can also be achieved by regulatory requirements, limiting energy losses in new buildings to a defined minimum level and resulting in mandatory retrofitting in existing buildings.

A clear trend towards an overall concept for energy building standards and regulations is apparent. The overall aim is the creation of a comparable framework for a mutual method for determining energy profiles of buildings and installation. Apart from the quality of the heat insulation of a building, the concept could also include the energy requirements for heating systems, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, lighting, heat recovery, positioning and alignment of buildings, use of solar energy and other regenerative energy sources. Such an integrated concept corresponds with the SMART HOUSE TECHNOLOGY philosophy. It offers the advantage that respective planners can select the most effective and economical measures from a vast array of individual measures whilst taking into consideration their building culture.

The motivation to invest in order to improve the energy consumption of plumbing systems varies widely between building owners. One way to improve the situation is the introduction of energy certifying systems for new and existing buildings, based on technical standards and the disclosure of these energy certificates. This information will show the user of the building (owner or tenant) how his energy consumption compares to the determined standard (BEST PRACTICE). The disclosure and documentation of the energy consumption values will lead to investments in energy-saving and environmentally-friendly plumbing systems. Such energy certificates would also be of interest for the sale of properties.

Inspection and maintenance of technical building systems, in line with requirements, are decisive for maintaining energy quality and preserving operating conditions. In some countries, statutory inspection and maintenance has been introduced whilst in other countries, voluntary regulations and information programs have been provided. In addition, advice for users on energy improvements and the provision of alternative suggestions is important.



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Summary / checklist:

- World energy resources
- Environmental pollution/CO₂ emission from building installations
- Status of national climate protection programs acc. to the Kyoto report
- Heating structures (Gas, oil, solid fuel, electricity, etc.)
- Energy-efficient heat generation / storage / economic efficiency
- Energy consumption certificate (energy labelling)
 - Status of alternative and regenerative heat generation
 - Maintenance and servicing of technical building installations
 - Qualification, training and vocational training
 - Organisation of information about important practical experience, research results and technological further development

Workshops

Successive workshops will be arranged to allow in-depth discussion of the Water, Heat and Air topics. Two workshops will be available for each topic. We would be delighted to receive your suggestions (max. 1 page), taking, in particular, the following aspects into consideration:

Workshop I: Image/vocational training

- Image of plumbers should be improved / public interest
- Customer-focused service
- Problem with attracting people to the profession / promotion opportunities
- Quality of training and vocational training
- Current and future areas of activity for plumbers

Workshop II: CIT – Communication/Information/Technology

- Integration of Internet into plumbing technology

- New functions with known plumbing products
- Requirements for SMART HOUSE TECHNOLOGY
- Transfer of information and know-how
- Requirements on technical services through networking and the Internet
- Requirement / supply / demand
- Opening up of new business areas
- Work with various forms of media
- Requirements for the set-up of networks / software/hardware
- Requirements for Home Management systems
- Available access to data/data bases/benchmarking
- Suitability of systems