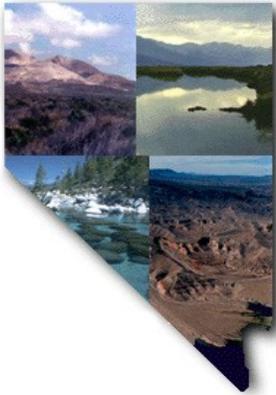


Water Lines



Featured Article:

A Wastewater System Upgrade Hits 'Jackpot'

By Curtis Duff, NvRWA Wastewater Technician

On the northern Nevada and Idaho border lies the town of Jackpot, Nevada. Strategically placed to catch Canadian "snowbirds" and other tourists traveling south, the town boasts several large casinos which provide jobs for the seventeen-hundred residents who call Jackpot home.

Established in the mid 1950's, Jackpot's casinos have grown to become the largest employer for all of southern Idaho. Even though Jackpot is in Elko County, Nevada, it observes the Mountain Time Zone for the benefit of its patrons and employees.

Over the years, the wastewater pond system has come to need an upgrade. Increasing nitrate levels have shown up in the system's on-site monitoring wells and have caused the system to fall out of state compliance. Confronted with adding acres of new ponds, Elko County started looking for other solutions. The answer: "Poo-Gloos".

As the name implies, a "Poo-Gloo" is an igloo-shaped dome. Standing 5 feet tall with a diameter of 4 feet, each 'dome' is filled with a large surface area media to which bacteria attach and grow as a bio-film, similar to a Rotating Biological Contactors (RBC). Unlike an RBC, the dome is completely submerged and covered with a dark shell to prevent algae growth. The bacteria then receive oxygen as air percolates up from the bottom of the dome at about 5-7 liters per minute.

The "Poo-Gloos" are a new product and technology, a process that achieves denitrification with removal rates of 3.2 g BOD/m²-d, and 0.75 g N/m²-d which are in the range of RBCs. Per square-meter of treatable surface area, the domes are less energy intensive than RBCs. With several dozen of these "Poo-Gloos" being proposed for this project, they will have a vast amount of surface area for biological growth when compared to a RBC unit.

Professor Kraig Johnson and a team in the department of civil and environmental engineering at the University of Utah invented the igloo concept and have successfully treated sewage in their lab.

The Utah town of Plain City was the first to test the new concept on a full-scale system.

According to Don Weston, the Plain City Director of Environmental Services, "*The good bacteria stay in there and just continue to eat, eat, eat and propagate and propagate.*"

For the folks in Plain City, the new concept came at a good time. Their sewage volume was increasing with growth and capacity had become an issue. Effluent discharges were getting closer to violating pollution standards, and they faced the enormous cost of a mechanical wastewater treatment plant. "*They figured it would be right around \$13 million. And this is going to cost us \$100,000*" Weston said.



Setting up the "Poo Gloo" testing

Cont' on page 2

Cont' Featured Article: A Wastewater System Upgrade Hits 'Jackpot'

Elko County Public Works - Director Lynn Forsberg and Senior Operator Ed Ellis have worked hard pilot testing the project along with system operators Jeff Bloom, Travis Hartman, Larry Tiffany, Dale Johnson, and Jim Kerr. The pilot test has produced very favorable results. Using the existing pond footprint and adding around 150 units will give the system the capacity it needs with low energy inputs.

Elko County Commissioners awarded the \$1.57 million contract to RSCI of Meridian, Idaho to construct the new system, with a \$545,000 deductive alternate for future upgrades. The total cost for the project is expected to be around \$2 million, which is about \$283,000 under budget.

Elko County received \$1.1 million in federal stimulus funding for the project through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, and Jackpot Town funds of \$1.2 million will also be utilized.

If the "Poo-Gloo" continues to perform as expected, they may soon become commonplace across the nation where small utilities are faced with the enormous cost of adding ponds or constructing a mechanical wastewater treatment plant. Why

couldn't I have come up with this simplest of ideas?



Operators Travis Hartman (L), and Larry Tiffany (R) with a "Poo-Gloo" for pilot testing. Will Jackpot become Nevada's new center of alien spacecraft sightings?

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2010 NTC Board Members

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Vacant

Safety Zone: Confined Spaces

By Steve Palmer, RCAC

Every year utility workers die in confined spaces. These deaths typically occur for two reasons:

1. Employers and workers fail to recognize and control the hazards associated with confined spaces, and
2. Inadequate or incorrect emergency response results in the death of the initial entrant, the would-be rescuer, or both.

Water storage tanks, pipe trenches, vaults, manholes, tunnels, hoppers, or pits may all be considered a confined space, provided they meet ALL the following criteria:

- Be large enough that a person can enter and perform work
- Have limited or restricted means of access or exit, and
- Not be designed for continuous occupancy

There are two types of confined spaces, those that require a permit before entry, and those that do not. A confined space that meets the three criteria above but does not contain or, with respect to atmospheric hazards, have the potential to contain any hazard capable of causing death or physical harm, is a Non-Permit Required Confined Space.

A Permit Required Confined Space is an area that has one or more of the following characteristics:

- Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere, including toxic or combustible gasses, or oxygen deficient or enriched air
- Contain a material that has the potential to engulf an operator
- Has an internal configuration that can potentially trap or asphyxiate an operator
- Contains any other known health hazard, such as electricity

Examples of permit-required confined space programs can be found at [OSHA/VOSH 29 CFR 1910.146 Appendix C](#). It is the responsibility of your employer to evaluate the workplace to determine if

there are Permit Required Spaces present. Every utility must have a responsible person, who is trained to recognize and mitigate hazards in a confined space. This person is responsible for issuing entry permits. Prior to any person entering a Permit Required Confined Space, the following steps must be taken:

- Isolate and ventilate the space (at least four volumes per hour)
- Conduct a planning meeting: plan work to be performed, review hazards of the area, discuss rescue plan (every person working in the affected area must attend)
- Complete the permit (done by the designated responsible person)
- Test the atmosphere for oxygen content, combustibles, and toxic gasses
- Enter the space

Atmospheric testing will be conducted before any entry when the space is vacant, and at least every hour while work is being performed, or more frequently when conditions warrant. Any time any atmospheric limit is exceeded, for any reason, all personnel shall immediately exit the space and shall not return until atmospheric conditions are returned to safe levels.

Any time operators are working in a permit required confined space, an attendant shall be posted near the entrance and will remain in constant communication with the entrants. The attendant is responsible for recognizing hazards, monitoring the atmosphere, controlling access to the space, summoning help in an emergency, and keeping records of the atmosphere monitoring and who enters and exits the space, etc.

Carefully evaluating confined space hazards and following permit procedures will help ensure your safety when working in these areas. For more information, visit

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/confinedspaces/index.html>

The Spigot Q & A:

Focus on Pipe Repair



1. In the waterworks industry, what is the most important thing you need to know when supplying saddles, couplings and other appurtenances?
 - (a) Nominal pipe size
 - (b) SDR rating of pipe
 - (c) Inside pipe diameter
 - (d) Outside diameter of the pipe
2. When tightening appurtenances with rubber gaskets it is best to wait ____ minutes, retighten, and then backfill.
 - (a) 5 minutes
 - (b) 10 minutes
 - (c) 15 minutes
 - (d) 25 minutes
3. Why should you cut PVC-C900 off square when installing into mechanical joint (MJ) fittings?
 - (a) To provide more surface area for the gasket to seal against
 - (b) The bevel on factory C-900 pipe tends to get stuck in the socket
 - (c) To remove any sealants or caulking
 - (d) You should not cut off the bevel because it becomes too difficult to push the MJ gasket on to the spigot
4. Hot taps can be done with what type of valve?
 - (a) Gate valve
 - (b) Butterfly valve
 - (c) Ball valve
 - (d) Air release valve
5. Hot taps can be done on what kind of service line?
 - (a) Corporation stop
 - (b) Curb stop
 - (c) Butterfly valve
 - (d) Gate valve
6. Couplings should be tightened evenly, alternating to the diametrically opposite position @ approximately 20 ft lbs increments.
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
7. Full circle repair clamps can repair the following?
 - (a) Full break
 - (b) Holes
 - (c) Cracks or splits
 - (d) Couple plain end pipe, new construction and repairs
 - (e) Pulled branch connections in tapped A/C pipe couplings
 - (f) Full breaks at the service connections or branch lines
 - (g) All of the above
8. A corporation stop is used at the:
 - (a) Meter box inlet
 - (b) Water main
 - (c) Start of the house service
 - (d) None of the above



Answers to the Spigot questions

1) d 2) b 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) a 7) g 8) b

Many thanks to Pak Hughes of Western Nevada Supply Company for the material used in this quiz.

***The Spigot is prepared by Crystel Montecinos, Environmental Consultant for Tigren, Inc.
You can contact her at 775-240-1396.**

Updates and Announcements

The 2010 NWEA Conference is scheduled for April 13th-15th at the John Ascuagas Nugget in Sparks. For more information please visit:

www.nvwea.org

Change of Mailing Address Requested

Operator Certification Administrators have noted that a large number of certificates are being returned to the State, because Operators have not updated their mailing addresses after moving. Operators are asked to promptly notify the State when they have changed addresses. Please contact Nan Paulson at 775-687-9447 or npaulson@ndep.nv.gov

On January 12, 2010, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water entered into a contract with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) to assist in updating information in the Public Water System (PWS) Vulnerability Assessments and Waiver Program. This program is targeting Rural PWSs and will identify potential contaminant sources for Community and Non-Transient, Non-Community groundwater supplies to determine eligibility for monitoring waivers when potential risk for contamination is not evident. This notice is being provided to let you know that your water system may be contacted by UNLV representatives. If you have any questions or concerns over contacts you receive, or the project itself, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Jim Balderson at: 775-687-9517.

Introduction for Duncan Wright

I would like to introduce myself to the Waterlines Newsletter subscribers. My name is Duncan Wright and I work for the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water as an Environmental Scientist II with the Operator Certification Program.

I moved up here from Arizona after working for the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department for almost 9 years. During my employment there I spent 6 years with the Drinking Water program conducting inspections, plan reviews and compliance determinations. The remainder of the time I worked with on-site wastewater disposal systems and the solid waste program. In addition to my normal Water duties I also helped in several special projects, including the West Nile Virus Campaign. Prior to moving to Arizona, I worked in Reno as a chemist for a few different analytical labs including the State health lab.

I earned my Bachelor's degree in Biochemistry from UNR in 1996, and went on to study for a year in the Environmental Sciences Master's program. During summer break in college, I was also given the opportunity to work in the lab at the Twin creeks mine. I graduated from Lowry High school in Winnemucca, so I have been around Nevada a bit and I am familiar with some of the issues we deal with here.

I look forward to meeting and working with you all. I am very excited to be back in the state that I consider "Home" and feel privileged to be given the opportunity to serve the citizens of Nevada. Don't hesitate to drop me an email or give me a call if you have any questions about the Op Cert. program, Arizona, or just to chat.
dawright@ndep.nv.gov

Water Lines is produced and funded by the NDEP Office of Financial Assistance. Questions or suggestions should be addressed to Adele Basham abasham@ndep.nv.gov or 775-687-9488

Safety Regulation Update

By Bob Foerster, Nevada Rural Water association

Due to a series of worker fatalities, the 2009 Nevada Legislature passed Assembly Bill 148 (AB148), which requires construction workers to complete the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 10-hour course and construction supervisors to complete OSHA's 30-hour course. According to the Nevada Safety Consultation and Training Section, 'Construction worker means a person who actually performs physical work at a construction site that results in the construction, alteration or destruction involved in the construction project including without limitation painting and decorating; or who supervises any person engaged in that work.'

Effective January 1, 2010, Nevada is working under temporary regulation promulgated by the Nevada Department of Labor to meet the requirements of AB148. Go to the Division of Industrial Relations, http://dirweb.state.nv.us/AB148_Emergency_Regs.pdf to read the regulation. The final regulation, due in April, is expected to clarify construction vs. maintenance, further clarify the term 'supervisory employee', and describe in more detail who can be on a construction site without being required to have the valid ten-hour or thirty-hour training completion card.

What work activities are considered construction? AB148 uses language close to the federal OSHA definition. In 29 CFR.1926.32, "Construction work means work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating". However, in AB148, the definition of the term 'construction worker' makes the following exception: *The term does not include a person to the extent that the person performs or supervises another person who performs work which is conducted: (a) For the upkeep of an existing property for which a certificate of occupancy has been issued by the appropriate building inspector or other authority; and (b) To prevent the property from degrading,*

to maintain the property in its original condition or to maintain the operational soundness of the property, including, without limitation, by repairing components of the property or by replacing components of the property with the same or similar components.

This exception has resulted in uncertainty, as some utilities may not add piping to their system, but only make repairs. Controversy over what entails construction is not new, as a brief exploration of the Federal OSHA web pages will show. There are letters dating back over fifty years concerning the issue.

How do we determine who needs the thirty-hour course? We must wait for the final regulation, which is expected to use existing federal definitions. Currently, the U.S. Department of Labor describes a supervisory employee as one who has the authority to hire and fire, correct subordinates, adjust employee grievances and direct the performance of the work. Thus, first level foremen, without all of the authorities defined in the final state regulation, would need the 10-hour training.

So, are you obligated to get yourself and your staff through the 10/30 training? Ask yourself; "Is staff already trained in OSHA certified activities such as trench safety, or ladder / scaffold safety?" "Do we do construction type activities such as trench work, in order to get to items needing maintenance or repair?" "What liabilities might there be if I assume that what we do is not construction?" Every system is different and has its own approach to work, from heavily in-house to all by contractor. Use your resources: talk with your insurer, your legal counsel. Get clarification from the Nevada Division of Industrial Relations. A good starting point is the website www.nv1030.org. It is never

Cont' bottom of page 7

Regulatory: New Revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule

By: Ross Cooper, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

New Short-Term Revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule became effective on December 10, 2009, with the goal of further reducing exposure to Lead in our Drinking Water, and informing consumers more quickly and thoroughly of any problems. All Public Water Systems, regardless of size, will be affected by the changes, to some degree. The primary revisions EPA published in the *Federal Register* in October 2007 are summarized as follows:

The areas of focus include:

- **Advanced notification and approval of long-term treatment changes.** The revisions require water system owners to receive approval from the State *before* adding a new source or making any long-term treatment change.

Any long-term changes to water quality might result in an increase in the frequency of sampling. Examples of significant changes in treatment in which a return to

annual testing may be required are as follows:

- ♦ *Secondary Disinfectant Change:* chlorine to chloramines
- ♦ *Coagulant Switch:* alum to ferric chloride
- ♦ *Corrosion Inhibitor Change:* orthophosphate to blended phosphate
- ♦ *Dose Change to Existing Chemicals:* Any long-term change affecting the finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentrations (Note: this is not applicable to daily fluctuations)

- **Reduced monitoring requirements.** EPA is no longer allowing owners of water Systems that exceed the Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for Lead Criteria to initiate or remain on a reduced monitoring schedule based only on water quality parameters (WQPs). Systems will now also be required to remain below the Lead action level in addition to optimizing their water

Cont' on bottom of page 8

Cont' Safety Regulation Update

a good time for new, expensive regulations, and the costs for compliance here are significant, but remember that health and safety management can save lives, driving overall costs down, and that safety training is the key to avoiding tragic accidents.

In terms of enforcement, expect card checks during other OSHA inspections, but not special 'card sweeps' to enforce just AB148 requirements.

Federal OSHA New Direction

After any administration change in Washington

D.C., there are bound to be changes to the way many agencies are funded and staffed. OSHA will now apparently be more involved in enforcement, relying less on such methods as voluntary agreements with employers. Its budget has been increased to hire over 125 additional inspectors nationwide (an increase of less than 3 per state). Therefore, be sure to review your workplace safety program and maintain accurate and complete records related to employee training.

Thanks to Ann Wiswell of POOL/PACT for inputs to this article.

Inside Story: Certification Success Stories

By Bob Foerster, Nevada Rural Water Association

It is no news that getting yourself on a long-term study program is the path to exam success, as Andy Andersen wrote in the last issue. Since hearing how others have managed to get through the wastewater and water exams helps, we asked some newly certified operators (Congratulations!) to share their stories. *Thanks* to all for taking the time to talk, but we have space for only a few of the many success stories:

John Gordon started work at Austin – (officially Lander County Water and Sewer District No. 2)

in 2008. Although he came aboard with a background in underground utilities he had no direct experience in water or wastewater, and the system needs a Grade 1 Wastewater, Grade 2 Water Distribution and Grade 2 Water Treatment certified operator. Getting certified not only meets the system's needs, it is linked to pay increases. John decided to tackle the water distribution first by studying about an hour a day for a month, and he was able to pass the exam on the second try. His efforts also helped him understand the water distribution system much better. John estimates he studied twenty

Cont' Regulatory: New Revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule

quality parameters. (WQPs are a set of parameters or ranges such as pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity and temperature selected as indicators of whether a particular corrosion control treatment is being effectively applied and properly maintained.)

- **Definitions for compliance & monitoring periods:** Clarifications throughout the rule explain when compliance periods begin and end. For example, a Public Water System (PWS) is required to sample during the "monitoring period" of the summer months from June through September, and Systems on triennial monitoring are to maintain 3 years between each monitoring period. Small/medium systems are required to collect water quality parameters within 6 months of an exceedance of the action level for Lead.
- **Consumer notice of Lead tap monitoring results.** EPA added new consumer notice requirements to provide each customer at a monitoring location (*including those who do not receive water bills*) with the analytical results when their water is tested for Lead

within 30 days of receipt of the results. EPA has provided guidelines specifying the timing, content, and delivery methods for the content of this Customer Report. For example, the content is to include results of lead tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested, health effects, actions to reduce exposure, a utility contact, maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG), and Action Level (AL).

- **Public education requirements.** System owners continue to be required to deliver public education materials *within 60 days* after a Lead exceedance. However, EPA made significant modifications to the content of the written public education materials and added a new set of delivery requirements. EPA is also requiring all community water systems to include an educational statement about the health effects of Lead to children in their Consumer Confidence Reports.

For further information regarding the Short Term Revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule, please contact the State of Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water or visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lcrmr/.

Cont' Inside Story: Certification Success Stories

hours each time. He also took in excess of 56 hours of NvRWA classes, including attending the 2009 conference. For study materials, he used the Sacramento Manuals, NvRWA and AWWA materials, and the "Operator Basics" CD from Montana University. John is now studying for Wastewater Operator certification, working toward that goal with Curtis Duff of NvRWA.

Jim Kerr of Elko County works at systems needing Wastewater Grade 2, Water Distribution Grade 1 and Water Treatment Grade 1 operators. He has now earned the Wastewater Grade 1 and Distribution Grade 1 certifications, which were needed within twelve months per the job requirements. Certification is also linked to pay scales. He got the distribution certification first, since it is what he does day-to-day. The wastewater systems are staffed by on-site personnel. Jim says studying for the exams '...helped in understanding what areas I needed to improve upon.' Jim has a year and a half of college, and worked as a Millwright. He used CSU Sacramento study materials and NvRWA materials and classes. In 2008 – 2009, Jim participated in nearly 100 hours of NvRWA classes. He took the correspondence course from CSU Sacramento and estimates exam preparation studies took around twenty hours, putting some time in nearly every day for a month.

Prior utility work experience helped Jacob Edgar get the Wastewater Grade I certificate. Lander County Water and Sewer District No. 1, Battle Mountain, needs operators with Wastewater Grade 3 and Water Distribution Grade 2 certifications. The wastewater certification is most important, being required by regulation. The system links certification to pay increases. Jacob used NvRWA study materials, on-site assistance and classes to pass the Wastewater Grade 1 exam.

Systems operated and maintained by Eureka

County require Wastewater Grade 1, Water Treatment Grade 2 and Distribution Grade 2 certifications. Luis Martinez came to the system with a background in farming. He needed to get certified as a job requirement, and for pay increases. His supervisor requested that he first get the Wastewater certification, so Luis studied for five months, about ninety hours, to prepare for the exam. He took the test more than once, and found that studying for the exam really helped to clarify issues in the field. Luis used CSU Sacramento and NvRWA study materials and the AWWA Q&A. He also got involved in over thirty hours of NvRWA classes and now holds Wastewater Grade 1 certification.

Duane Johnson came from a background in construction, where he was a laborer and framer, with some earlier experience in water and wastewater. He talked with his supervisor about which certifications were needed as both a job requirement and with links to pay increases. He studied for months, participated in small study groups and studied frequently for short periods prior to the test. Duane also used the CSU Sacramento materials, and some O&M training videos. He participated in about ten hours of classes put on by NvRWA. Duane was able to pass the Water Distribution 1 exam in 2008, and then the Water Treatment 1 exam in 2009.

The experiences shared here reflect what NvRWA has seen in assisting operators to prepare for certification exams over the years. Some people can take the test based on their experience, but those who start preparing well before the exam are most likely to pass. Successful strategies include getting into the habit of studying frequently, taking opportunities for short courses, studying manuals two or three times a week for short periods and working with small study groups.

Wastewater Operators Certified



The following wastewater professionals passed their Wastewater Treatment, Laboratory, Collection, Industrial Waste Inspector, and Nevada Plant Maintenance exams in December.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT GRADES

Grade 1: Jacob Edgar, Michael Ptak, JLee Smith
 Grade 2: Thomas Clary III, Ncholas Pickard
 Grade 3: Brian Mitts, Jacob Wawers, Robert Zoncki

NEVADA COLLECTION

Grade 1: Hugo Acosta, Alex Macri
 Grade 3: Joe Perkins

WASTEWATER LABORATORY ANALYST

Grade 4: Michael Arrasate

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTOR

Grade 2: Ken Peck
 Grade 4: Kelly Hale

NEVADA PLANT MAINTENANCE

Grade 1: Jeremiah Collins, Timothy Ogle, Antonio Zavala
 Grade 2: Albert De Los Santos

Wastewater Operator Training

April 13 -15, 2010 - NWEA Annual Conference

◆ John Ascuaga's Nugget in Sparks

Contact: Jennifer McMartin - (775) 465-2045 or jenniferm@nvwea.org

May 13 - 14, 2010 - Water Treatment Operator Test Prep, Grades I & II -

◆ 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM

North Tahoe Conference Center - 8318 N. Lake Blvd., Kings Beach.

Contact: Jennifer McMartin - (775) 465-2045 or jenniferm@nvwea.org

June 9, 2010 - Water Audits & Leak Detection

◆ 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM

North Tahoe Conference Center - 8318 N. Lake Blvd., Kings Beach.

Contact: Jennifer McMartin - (775) 465-2045 or jenniferm@nvwea.org

July 13, 2010 - Systems Security, Emergency Response Planning & CalWARN

◆ 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM

North Tahoe Conference Center - 8318 N. Lake Blvd., Kings Beach.

Contact: Jennifer McMartin - (775) 465-2045 or jenniferm@nvwea.org

**Next 2 Wastewater Certification Exams are:
 April 15, 2010 & June 10, 2010**

**The deadlines for the applications are:
 March 14, 2010 & May 10, 2010**

For more information on the exams and testing sites please visit: www.nvwea.org

Next 2 Drinking Water Operator Certification Exams are: June 16, 2010 & Sept. 22, 2010

**The deadlines for the applications are:
 May 3, 2010 & August 9, 2010**

For more information on the exams and testing sites please visit:

http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdw/test_dates.htm

TRAINING CALENDAR FOR 2010

April 22, 2010 - Introduction to GPS/GIS

Panaca

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

April 23, 2010 - Joint Restraints - Trenchless

Construction for PVD Pipe - Air Valves

Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

May 14, 2010 - Consumer Confidence Reports

Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

June 3, 2010 - Introduction to GPS/GIS

Lovelock

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

June 18, 2010 - Pump Hydraulics

Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

July 22, 2010 - Introduction to GPS/GIS

Elko

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

July 23, 2010 - Ductile Iron Pipe

Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

TBA - D1/D2 Operator Certification and Math Reviews, T1/T2 Certification Review and Board Training

Ongoing On Site - Various training topics - NvRWA

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

Ongoing On Site - Various training topics - RCAC

Contact: Stevan Palmer at 775-750-1884

Upon Request: : Six-Month Operator Training, Instructor-Lead CSUSac Courses, Distribution or Treatment. Contact NvRWA for details and to schedule. Gain the approved post-secondary training while preparing for your exams.

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222.

Useful Training Contacts

University of Nevada, Reno

CABNR & Cooperative Extension

UNR videoconference classes for water system operators and managers are available in most communities. To request a workshop in your area, call Crystel Montecinos at 775-240-1396 or email at: xtelle@aol.com

Community College of Southern Nevada Wastewater * Water Technology Program www.cleanwaterteam.com

LeAnna Risso at 702-668-8487;

LRisso@cleanwaterteam.com

WWET Training in Clark County

Training for water treatment plant and distribution system operators, wastewater treatment plant and collection system operators, and other professionals working within these fields. Contact Jeff Butler 702-258-3296. For the current training calendar see www.wwet.org.

State of Nevada Water Certification Exams

All exams will be proctored on the date listed. Applications and fees are due to the State Bureau of Safe Drinking Water 45 days before exam dates. A proctor will contact examinees to schedule testing. Contact Ron Penrose at 775-834-8017 for information about the 2010 exam dates. **The Bureau of Safe Drinking Water has a New Operator Certification Program Contact: Duncan Wright 775-687-9527 or dawright@ndep.nv.gov**

*Water exams are scheduled in the first three calendar quarters of each year at locations throughout the state. For additional information on

Drinking water call: 775-687-9527 or go to

http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdsw/cert_home.htm

Wastewater call: 775-465-2045 or go to

www.nvwea.org

Nevada Rural Water Association

Please send requests for training to www.nvrwa.org or contact staff directly at 775-841-4222.

 This symbol designates Nevada Division of Environmental Protection pre-approved training for certified renewal contact hours.

3189

STATE OF NEVADA
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
901 SOUTH STEWART STREET SUITE 4001
CARSON CITY NV 89701
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Water Lines **Spring 2010**

Nevada Drinking Water and Wastewater Training Coalition

American Water Works Association
California / Nevada Section
www.ca-nv-awwa.org or 909-291-2100

Nevada Water Environment Assoc.
www.nvwea.org or 775-465-2045
Starlin Jones 775-861-4104
Eric Leveque 702-792-3711

USDA Rural Development
www.usda.gov/rus/water/index.htm
Cheryl Couch 775-887-1222 ext. 22
Kay Vernatter 775-887-1222 ext. 28

UNR Dept. of Civil Engineering
Dean Adams 775-784-1474

Rural Community Assistance Corporation
www.rcac.org or 775-323-8882
Stevan Palmer and Preston Kinne

Tigren, Inc.
Crystal Montecinos 775-240-1396

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Region 9
www.epa.gov/region9
Sara Jacobs, 415-972-3564

Bureau of Safe Drinking Water
<http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdw/index.htm>
Duncan Wright, CEU approval 775-687-9527
Jim Balderson, SWAP 775-687-9517
Patty Lechler 775-687-9529
Bert Bellows, arsenic 775-687-9525

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John Allred
Andy Anderson
Curtis Duff
Crystal Montecinos
Tahnee Praiswater
Jim Renfree
Paul Strasdin
Dan Tarnowski
Teresa Taylor
Leslie Tench
Jim Weeks
David Willard
Tatiana Zehl

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UNR Colleges of Natural Resources and
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NDEP Board For Financing Water Projects
<http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/index.htm>

NDEP
<http://ndep.nv.gov/index.htm>
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Water/Wastewater Education and Training
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Public Utilities Commission
www.puc.state.nv.us
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