Volume 37 Summer 2010

Water Lines

Featured Article:

Managing Improvements Part 1—Stay Ready

By Bob Foerster, Executive Director, NvRWA

Every several years some part of your water or wastewater system will reach the point where replacement or renovations are needed. Wastewater and water improvements are complex productions, and often, because of the long cycle between projects, only a single project is undertaken during the tenure of a system board and management team. Nobody wants to go to the dance without knowing the steps, so let's look at the first part of the project life cycle and some of the ways to get things moving.

Planning and First Steps

One of the most powerful tools ever invented is right on our desks. The power of the computer enables good organization and local decision making. It is no longer sensible to leave system institutional knowledge in the minds of a few key employees – get it into the computer. Every piece of pipe, every lift station, every valve and hydrant, every meter and every other part of a system can (and should) be in a data base. In the simplest form, this is a list of the parts that make up your system. Free software and assistance is available to get this done. After taking that first step, a wealth of information can built upon or linked to the basic list – maintenance history, location coordinates, photos, manufacturer info, maintenance manuals and parts lists, parts and service vendors, and a schedule for renovation or replacement.

Taking in all of the system and component status info and forming a renovation / replacement plan or schedule is one of the basic needs of every system. The maintenance history will let you know the current condition of a given sub-system (*tank, pump station*) or component (*all the pipe in the 1982 project*), and, along with the desired level of service (*in terms of reliability, service interruptions*), drives the time line for renovation or replacement. With good information, management will be able to regularly report on system condition, giving the board or council the inputs they need for keeping plans current.

Use the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to drive a systematic approach for scheduling replacement and renovation projects. Initial preparation steps begin a year or more ahead of construction: a Preliminary Engineering Report and plan for financing the project. With these steps taken, some construction scheduling flexibility is possible. With any project, but especially with the deadline-driven ARRA funded work, it is important to ultimately finish on time and within budget. Take the lead - the board and management team represents the customers-owners and should always be in control of their projects.

'Shovel ready' work can be moved forward if needed or if the funding picture changes. Sometimes, as we saw with the urgency of the ARRA funding, projects ready or nearly ready to go will be funded while others will miss an

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Updates and Announcements

EPA Administrator Announces New Approach to water Regs

In a March address to the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson proposed a new strategy for the regulation of drinking water in order to more quickly achieve greater public protection.

The policy proposed to:

- **Address contaminants as a group rather than one at a time so that enhancements of drinking water protection can be achieved cost-effectively.**
- **Foster development of new drinking water technologies to address health risks posed by a broad array of contaminants.**
- **Use the Authority of multiple statues to help protect drinking water.**
- **Partner with states to develop shared access to all public water systems monitoring data.**

EPA will be seeking input from drinking water stakeholders on the policy. The policy's aim is to provide greater public health protection in a transparent manner, assist small communities in identifying cost effective and energy efficient technologies, and to build consumer confidence.

The policy can be found at www.epa.gov/OGWDW/.

Change of Mailing Address Requested

Operator Certification Administrators have noted that a 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

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Vacant

The Spigot Q & A:

Focus on Electrical Fundamentals

1. Resistance to the flow of electrons is measured in:
   a) Direct current b) Ohms c) Amperage d) Valence shell

2. In electrical circuits E is the symbol for:
   a) Resistance b) Voltage c) Execute d) Induction

3. Three-phase motors are common in pumping installations and:
   a) Cost less than comparable single-phase motors
   b) Require less maintenance than single phase motors
   c) Will easily start a heavy load
   d) All of the above

4. Transformers are primarily used to _____
   a) Diffuse electrical current b) Equalize voltage flow
   c) Step up or step down voltage d) Measure the flow of current to an end user

5. The device that stores electrical charges and can be used to maintain voltage levels in power lines and improve electrical-system efficiency is:
   a) Capacitor b) Inductor c) Transformer d) Float switch

6. Alternating current moves through a process of; starting at zero, moving to positive maximum, back to zero, to negative maximum, and back to zero. The frequency with which the cycle repeats itself is called:
   a) Sine wave b) Cycle time c) Hertz d) AC

Answers to the Spigot questions

1) b 2) b 3) d 4) c 5) a 6) c

Study Material: Arasmith, S., *Electrical Fundamentals for Water & Wastewater*, ACR Publications, 1997

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

Cont' Managing Improvements Part 1—Stay Ready

opportunity. With today's historically low loan interest rates, a project on the planning horizon for a few years from now might be much less costly if undertaken now, compared to starting in the foreseeable high interest rate future.

A preliminary engineering report will be needed to identify exact system needs and to evaluate alternative solutions. If the starting point is a solid capital improvement plan based on accurate system condition information, you are already in the drivers' seat. The PER should zero in on those system renovation or replacement needs you already know of, through your good grasp of system conditions. Less work will go into discovering and evaluating present condition and suitability for continued use, and there should be few surprises. Starting with good information, the work can focus on the other components including alternatives and cost estimates.

Preliminary Engineering Reports should be completed in the months before a project is planned to start. Reports over about eighteen months old should be revised to develop current costs. This will avoid under-funded projects based on outdated information. The PER does not need to describe every future system need, but does need to describe the current project(s) in the context of overall system conditions and the capital improvement plan. The obvious pitfall in replacement-rehabilitation planning is not having a CIP at all, or not updating the CIP regularly to reflect actual system conditions.

Deciding how to pay for a PER is one of the early decisions in the project planning process. Will it be self-funding, conventional loan, CDBG funding? This initial project cost can often be 'folded-in' to a subsequent loan package. Please remember you own the product – it should satisfy your system needs and communication within the board and management team is essential to getting the best product. Aim for modest solutions and moderate costs to avoid delays after lenders review overblown project plans.

Mandatory Steps – Technical, Managerial and Financial Capacities

Public loan and grant agencies are not able to fund systems where there is not a demonstrated capacity to stay in business. Most wastewater and water projects are built using public funding sources. While each of these sources has requirements (see *Water Lines* Special Insert, Spring 2009), they all emphasize sustainability in terms of technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacities.

Playing catch-up in order to meet funding requirements is a waste of project time. To avoid burning the project timeline from both ends, keep up your ability to demonstrate the TMF capacities. Do not fall behind on sampling and reporting. If there is a water quality exceedance, or a deficiency is noted in an inspection or sanitary survey, deal with it. Make a point of systematically reviewing the O&M Manual, Conservation Plan and Emergency Response Plan, and making needed changes. Implement and document a Cross-Connection Control Plan. A great deal of technical assistance and training is available to help with compliance in these areas.

Expecting funding without having meters is like going to the bank for a small business loan and insisting that you won't need to take inventory or have a cash register. The amount registered at the water meter can be used to derive fair wastewater charges. If your system is not metered, make this a priority in your CIP. Today's metering systems can be highly automated.

Keep your billings and financial reports current and have regular audits conducted. Charge for all water used or collected and treated. Make

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Operator Certification Renewals for 2010

By: Duncan Wright , NDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

Greetings certified operators of Nevada! It has been an interesting and exciting first year working with all of you. I have been impressed with the professionalism, attention to detail and passion for the job you have demonstrated over the past year. It is hard to believe we are in the home stretch of the year already, Halloween, Thanksgiving, and all of the other festivities are right around the corner. Knowing we are all going to be celebrating, eating, and spending time with our families and friends, I'd like to take the time to remind you all that certifications are coming due at the end of the year. We will be mailing invoices out by October 1, 2010, so be sure to keep an eye on your mailbox. Applications will be due in this office by December 30, 2010 no later than 4:30 PM.

The renewal applications will look a little different this year with the addition of certification of compliance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.646. This certification of compliance should be nothing new, it is already asked and is a required part of the application for a certified operator's license. If you have ever had to reinstate your license, you will have to answer "Yes" when asked if you have been in violation of NAC 445A.646. I have pasted in a link to NAC 445A.646 if you are unsure how to answer the question.

http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-445A.html#NAC445ASec646

Below are a few more "hints" that will help guide your application through the process a little easier. The applications need to be completely filled out. There are two pages that need to be filled out and most importantly signed on the bottom of page two. The more complete the application is, the quicker they can be processed. If an application is incomplete and you cannot be reached by the contact

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sure your rates and fees are reviewed at each budget cycle and revise rates and fees based on current budget needs, not those of last year or five years ago.

To summarize, you are running a complex mechanical system with mostly buried components that will wear out and need replacement or renovation. The enterprise needs to have a planning program. The computer empowers your management – board team by placing the information that you own at your fingertips. Use that information to update your capital improvement plan. Start the first stages of a project well ahead of time. Keep your capacities squared away. Stay ready by making sure approved O&M Manuals, Cross-Connection Control Program, Emergency Response Plan, Conservation Plan and all permit and compliance requirements are implemented and up to date. Treat your system in a businesslike way – install and maintain meters. Financial records, audits and user rates and fees also need to be on solid footing.

In Part Two we will go into avoiding delays in the remaining phases of a project, from environmental and permits/easements, to construction and inspection. Remember, get everyone on your team involved and stay in the lead on every part of your project. You don't only have need-to-know status, you own it!

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

Training Requirements for Handling Asbestos - Cement Pipe

By Steve Palmer, RCAC

Asbestos cement (AC), or Transite pipe is very common in the drinking water industry. These pipes typically contain from 15% to 20% asbestos fiber, a known carcinogen. Asbestos is a generic term for a group of naturally occurring fibrous minerals with high tensile strength, flexibility, and resistance to chemicals, heat, and electricity. Exposure to asbestos is linked to disabling or fatal diseases such as asbestosis, an emphysema-like condition; lung cancer; mesothelioma, a cancerous tumor that affects the membranes covering the lungs; and gastrointestinal cancer. The symptoms of these diseases often appear 20 years or more after exposure. Although AC pipe is no longer manufactured for new construction because of these occupational and environmental exposure concerns, many water systems still have AC pipe in their distribution systems, and water operators may be required to perform maintenance activities that could potentially release asbestos fibers. Fortunately, AC pipe is relatively harmless unless the fibers are disturbed by sawing, drilling, cutting, or sanding so that they can be ingested or inhaled. It is important for anyone who may be handling asbestos containing materials to understand the hazards and proper procedures for personal protection.

OSHA standards CRF 1910 establishes a classification system for asbestos construction work that spells out work practices that are designed to reduce worker exposures. Most maintenance activities involving AC pipe fall under Class II or Class III. Class II work pertains to the removal of asbestos-containing materials that are not thermal insulation, while Class III work includes repair or maintenance operations where asbestos-containing materials are disturbed, such as when tapping or tying in AC pipes.

Regardless of the class of work being performed, the area where the work is to be performed is designated a Regulated Area, where in all work will be conducted under the supervision of a Competent Person. The area must be effectively demarcated, and signage must be provided to limit access by persons not trained and authorized by the employer. Appropriate respirators must be worn by all workers, and no eating, drinking, smoking chewing tobacco or gum or application of cosmetics will be allowed in the regulated area. Additional responsibilities of the Competent Person include the evaluation of the potential for release of asbestos fibers that exceed Personal Exposure Limits (PELS) for employees on a job. This determination can be made from initial exposure monitoring on the job, historical monitoring results from jobs that closely resemble the current operations, or objective data that shows fibers cannot be released in excess of PELS under the most severe conditions. A Negative Exposure Assessment will help determine what minimum engineering controls to Competent Person will require for the job to be performed.

The employer is responsible for providing no cost training each employee who is likely to be exposed to asbestos in excess of a PEL. For Class II workers, this training must be at least 4 days long , and comply with EPA Model Accreditation Plan (MAP) asbestos abatement workers training (40 CFR Part 763, subpart E, appendix C). This training will include 14 hours of hands on training in the work practices applicable to each category of material that the employee removes and each removal method that the employee uses. Class II workers must receive this training in addition to the training required for class III workers, and must receive annual refreshers.

For Class III work, 16 hours of training is required that will satisfy the requirements of CFR 763.92. This will include information on the uses, hazards and recognition of asbestos, recognition of damage or deterioration of asbestos containing materials, and handling of asbestos containing materials, in addition to the proper use of respiratory protection. This training must include the specific work practices and engineering controls related to the handling of AC pipe, and shall also include "hands-on" training.

Visit http://www.epa.gov/asbestos/pubs/training.html for specific information about training for asbestos handling workers, including a list of courses offered in Nevada that meet EPA guidelines.

Cont' Operator Certification Renewals for 2010

By: Duncan Wright , NDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

information provided, the application may be returned and you may not have enough time to resubmit before the deadline.

Level 1 and 2 operators need to have 5 contact hours of applicable training earned in 2009-2010 in order to qualify for renewal. Level 3 and 4 operators need to have 10 contact hours of training. Contact hours used for last year's renewals cannot be used for this year, also operators cannot use the same contact hours for different certificates. It seems that there has been constant confusion and rumor over the issue; however, from my research, this approach has been the policy for many years. The database I am currently using is set up quite well and allows us to track which classes were used for renewals in 2009, and the database will be used for the 2010 renewal season.

There are a few other "need to knows" when dealing with your Operator Certification. The first common question I get is "I didn't get a new certificate when I renewed." Bureau policy has been to issue a certificate when the license is awarded, subsequent renewals will not get a new certificate, only a new wallet card. The second issue that has come up a few times is in regards to an individual with two licenses. We mail out the invoices and the renewal cards *individually.* If you don't get an invoice for each license, or you only get one of the two cards back, contact us ASAP and we can double check our records. The third and final issue that needs to be addressed is keeping your contact information updated. Several operators had licenses expire at the end of 2009, in attempts to follow up with operators, we found several had moved and left no forwarding address or phone number. Keep in mind if your license expires, you have six (6) months to reinstate the license. If you are the holder of an OIT (operator in training) certificate or a provisional certificate, which expires, the license cannot be reinstated. The Bureau mails renewal invoices and cards to the operator's home address, operators need to be proactive in keeping contact information current with the Bureau to avoid having to reinstate or risk loosing certification.

I can't stress the importance of holding a current operator's certificate enough. For many of you it is your license to work, and as we all know in these uncertain times how important it is to stay employed. During layoffs this year I received several calls from operators in panic mode because their license was expired or they didn't know their license had expired. Employers were using license status to determine who might get laid off, and who might stay, so it is so important you as the operator keep track of your license status. Right now in Nevada we are facing massive unemployment and every job is sacred, for example The City of Henderson had posted a few jobs in July and the response totally caught us off guard, I must have fielded over a 100 calls from individuals seeking information on how to break into the industry. The competition for any new jobs in the industry will be fierce; there are a lot of very intelligent, talented individuals out of work and looking for a career change. These folks have done their research and discovered the water industry is a great place to have a career; good benefits, fairly stable work environment and competitive wages are the things people are looking for.

I would like to extend best wishes for the holiday season coming up to all the operators and their families. If you have any questions or concerns, don't hesitate to contact me at dawright@ndep.nv.gov.

Regulatory: Total Coliform Rule and Ground Water Rule changes

By Latricia Edrosa , NDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water

The Ground Water Rule (GWR) went into effect December 1, 2009. This rule affects all Public Water Systems, most notably when a positive routine Total Coliform Rule (TCR) sample occurs. Here are a few tips to ensure your system is prepared to comply with this new rule.

Routine Sampling is not allowed from wells, springs or storage tanks:

Due to the implementation of the GWR, routine TCR samples collected at wells, springs and storage tanks will **NO LONGER** be accepted for Total Coliform Rule Routine monitoring compliance. If routine samples are not collected at representative distribution system locations, a Failure to Monitor Violation will be issued to the water system.

Identify/Install GWR sample tap(s):

In order to properly distinguish source water from distribution system water, a proper GWR sample tap should be identified or installed at all ground water sources (wells and springs). When installing this sample tap it needs to be smooth nosed, located prior to any treatment and as close to the source as possible.

Source Water sampling after a TC positive sample:

Within 24 hours of a water system being notified of a positive total coliform result under routine TCR monitoring, all groundwater sources in operation at the time of the positive TCR sample must be sampled in addition to the TCR repeats. These samples are triggered source water samples.

How many repeats do I take again?

If you regularly sample one TCR sample per month you need to take 4 repeats (one at original tap, one upstream within 5 service connections, one downstream within 5 service connections and one additional) within the distribution system and a source water sample for each groundwater source in operation at the time the present sample was taken.

Note: In the above scenario, you may use the one additional sample as the GWR source sample but it is important to note that if the source sample is positive for coliform bacteria an automatic violation of the TCR may result.

If you regularly sample more than one TCR sample per month you need to take 3 repeats (one at original tap, one upstream within 5 service connections and one downstream within 5 service connections) within the distribution system and a source water sample for each groundwater source in operation at the time the present sample was taken.

Positive Source Water Samples:

If a triggered source water sample is positive for *E. coli*, the water system must take corrective action or take five additional samples from the source within 24 hours and notify all consumers within 24 hours. If any one of the five additional samples is *E. coli* positive, the water system must take corrective action.

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Cont' Regulatory: Total Coliform Rule and Ground Water Rule changes

Total Coliform Rule Reminders:

Five routine samples in month following a TC positive sample:

In the month following a TCR positive sample, five routine TCR samples must be collected. These samples are required from the DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM only. Source water samples are not appropriate as the GWR requirement no longer applies.

Sample Scheduling:

It is beneficial to all parties if routine total coliform samples are taken early in the month or quarter. This allows time to respond in the event of a lost shipment, compromised sample container or other unexpected circumstances.

Reporting Results by the 10th of the month:

All sample results are due to the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (BSDW) within 10 days following the month in which they are received by the water system, or within 10 days following the compliance date, whichever is shortest. Analytical labs frequently forward copies of results to BSDW, but this action must be requested by the water systems.

Sample labeling techniques:

It is important that your TCR and GWR samples are properly labeled with the last 4 digits of your PWS ID and sample site location to clearly identify whether they are from the source or from the distribution system. Analytical labs receive hundreds of samples a day. Therefore, the responsibility to label samples correctly lies with the samplers. Proper labeling of all samples will ensure your system gets proper credit with the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and follow up phone calls and violations are minimized.

Consecutive Systems:

A consecutive system with a positive routine total coliform sample result must notify its wholesale system(s) within 24 hours of being notified of the positive sample.

Wholesale Systems:

A wholesale system that receives notice from a consecutive system of a routine positive total coliform sample must collect a triggered source water sample and analyze it for E. coli within 24 hours of being notified by the consecutive system. If the triggered source water sample is positive for *E. coli* the wholesale system must notify all consecutive systems served by that source within 24 hours of the positive sample result.

The Next Drinking Water Operator Certification Exam is: Sept. 22, 2010
The deadlines for the applications are: August 9, 2010
For more information on the exams and testing sites please visit:
http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdw/test_dates.htm

Wastewater Operators Certified

The following wastewater professionals passed their Wastewater Treatment, Laboratory, Collection, Industrial Waste Inspector, and Nevada Plant Maintenance exams in June 2010.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT GRADES

Grade 1: Thomas Borley, Mark Hattendorf, Michael Hazard, Richard Turner, Ruth Watson

Grade 2: Andrew Marshall, David Orais

NEVADA COLLECTION

Grade 1: James Black, John Phillip De Jesus

WASTEWATER LABORATORY ANALYST

Grade 1: Robert Robbins

NEVADA PLANT MAINTENANCE

Grade 1: Meherban Bolbolan,

Michael Haddenham, Thomas Wurth

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTION

Grade 2: Villaneta Slansky

Next 2 Wastewater Certification Exams are: Sept 9, 2010 & Dec 9, 2010
The deadlines for the applications are: Aug 9, 2010 & Nov 9, 2010
For more information on the exams and testing sites please visit: www.nvwea.org

Water Operators Certified

The following water professionals passed their Water Treatment and Distribution exams in June 2010.

WATER DISTRIBUTION GRADES

Grade 1: Kirk Huhtala, Samantha Stoughtenger, Jose Nunez, Ron Jenkins, Kyle Smith, Tommy Winans, Scott Shook, Bryon Krell

Grade 2: Frank Felix, George Gaynor, Leroy Marx, Frank Scheib, Kyle Habberstad, Robert Faust, Lester Porter, Logan Randolf, William Holmes, Terry Banker

Grade 3: Mark Windholz, Kevin Agrella

Grade 4: Charles Atkinson

WATER TREATMENTS GRADES

Grade 1: Bruno Nolte, Lee Ahrens, Bruce Harland, Elise Hoover, John Filippini, Juan Estrada, James Holden, David Albertson, Daniel Peterson, Marc Rohus

Grade 2: Samantha Stoughtenger, Ryan Luzier, John Summers, Galen Benn

Grade 3: John Dufresne, Michael Crow

TRAINING CALENDAR FOR 2010

Oct 15, 2010 - Math for Water Operators by: Max Shen

Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

Nov 5, 2010 - Distribution Topics: Hot Tapping, Pipes and Basic Water Works

Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

Dec 3, 2010 - Regulation Updates by NDEP

Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

Ongoing On Site - Various training topics - RCAC

Contact: Stevan Palmer at 775-750-1884

Ongoing On Site - Various Management, Board, Wastewater and Water Topics, at your request - NvRWA

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

Upon Request: Instructor-Lead CSUSac Courses: Distribution or Treatment, 6 - 8 weekly trainings. Contact NvRWA for details and to schedule. Gain the approved post-secondary training while preparing for your exams - NvRWA

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222 SEND US YOUR e-mail address to get on the e-announcement list.

The next Tri-State Conference Will be held in Primm, NV Sept 28 - 30, 2010 Contact Bruce Dacko for info. bdacko@lasvegasnevada.gov or call 702– 229– 1677

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 2011 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/bsdw/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

Summer 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.
***Crystel Montecinos* 775-240-1396**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
www.epa.gov/region9
Jason Gambatese, 415-972-3571

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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Paul Strasdin
Dan Tarnowski
Teresa Taylor
Jim Weeks
David Willard
Tatiana Zehl

Indian Health Services
***Dominic Wolf* 775-784-5327**

UNR Colleges of Natural Resources and Evironmental Science, and Cooperative Extension
www.unce.unr.edu/swp
Mark Walker, 775-784-1938

NDEP Board For Financing Water Projects
http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/index.htm

NDEP
http://ndep.nv.gov/index.htm
Adele Basham, DWSRF 775-687-9436
Capital Improvements Grants Program
Michelle Stamates 775-687-9331
My-Lihn Nguyen, Wellhead Protection
775-687-9422

Water/Wastewater Education and Training Consortium of Southern Nevada—WWET
www.wwet.org
Jeff Butler, 702-258-3296

Public Utilities Commission
www.puc.state.nv.us
Mark Clarkson, P.E., Water Engineer
775-684-6132