



FYI - Small Systems

Small Systems Committee
INDIANA SECTION AWWA

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December, 2006

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FYI

Some exciting things happening in Indiana!! We wanted to share with you that the Indiana Section AWWA received the National 2006 Small Systems Program Award for our AWWA / IRWA / IDEM Contract to provide training for grandparented operators. We have had wonderful articles about this contract and award published in *Indiana Public Works News* and also in AWWA's November issue of *Opflow*.

Another exciting opportunity comes in the form of the Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment being conducted by the Indiana State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program. If your system is selected to participate, please cooperate fully and provide all information requested. Based on the last survey that was conducted in 2003, Indiana increased its allotment by \$6.6 million dollars. That has a huge impact on helping to address our infrastructure needs!!

An exciting tool to help your boards and communities understand just what it takes to provide safe, reliable, and secure drinking water is the new DVD that the Indiana Section AWWA now has available. This 11-minute video is great to share with your town board, community organizations, schools, and other constituents that you serve.

The AWWA Small Systems Committee wishes you and yours a wonderful Holiday Season!!

WHAT'S UP WHAT'S NEW - IDEM

The Water Pollution Control Board earlier this year approved a rule package that included the following amendments and additions. Rules are effective 30 days after filing with the Secretary of State. This package was filed by the LSA on October 24, 2006 with the effective date as November 23, 2006.

The amended sections are:

- 327 IAC 8-2-8.2 Sanitary surveys
- 327 IAC 8-2.5-6 Monitoring requirements; disinfectant residuals, disinfection byproducts, and disinfection byproducts precursors
- 327 IAC 8-2.5-7 Compliance requirements; disinfectants and disinfection byproducts
- 327 IAC 8-2.5-8 Reporting and record keeping requirements; disinfectants and disinfection byproducts
- 327 IAC 8-2.5-9 Treatment techniques for control of disinfection byproducts precursors
- 327 IAC 8-2.6-6 Filter backwash
- 327 IAC 8-11-1 Water purification or treatment works; operation; reports
- 327 IAC 8-12-1 Definitions
- 327 IAC 8-12-2 Classification of water distribution systems and water treatment plants
- 327 IAC 8-12-3 Qualifications of a certified operator
- 327 IAC 8-12-3.2 Certified operator grades
- 327 IAC 8-12-3.4 Grandparenting
- 327 IAC 8-12-3.6 Certified operator in responsible charge
- 327 IAC 8-12-4 Examination of applicants to become a certified operator of a water treatment plant or water distribution system
- 327 IAC 8-12-6 Certification; reciprocity; provisional certificate
- 327 IAC 8-12-7 Certificates and certification cards; renewal; duplicates
- 327 IAC 8-12-7.5 Continuing education requirements

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FYI FROM THE SECTION CHAIR

During the past three years as I have progressively moved through the leadership positions in our Indiana Section I have had the opportunity to see the inter-workings of the Section and one thing is clear...for a volunteer organization we get some amazing things done. That said there is always a need for additional volunteers. One area where we need additional volunteers is on the Education Committee. That Committee is charged with identifying, developing and offering educational opportunities to our members, particularly the certified water operators that have continuing educational requirements to maintain their certifications. Even if you are not an operator you will find that you will learn things while working on the educational programs that will help you in your occupation. If you are interested in helping develop and deliver quality educational programs contact our Education Committee Chair, Catherine Pallotta at 317-846-3161 or Vice-Chair, Randy Russell at 219-874-3228.

One of the other areas where we are looking for volunteers is for the planning and management of our newest initiative, our Section's Water Celebration Day. I have asked the Central District to take the lead in organizing and hosting the event which will be held during the summer 2007. It will be an outdoor event open initially to our AWWA members, our families, and our co-workers and their families. The primary objectives of the event will be to educate our children and grandchildren about water, promote in the process AWWA membership and all of the various professionals that work to protect and deliver safe drinking water, and have some FUN! Naturally, we will also use the opportunity to raise some more money for Water For People.

Imagine if you will the outdoor activities that we as a group can come up with to teach children of all ages (and some adults) about water. I expect that we will have a station where they can play with different size containers so that they can learn how many pints are in a quart, and how many quarts are in a gallon. We might also want to have a few scales that can be used so they can verify that one gallon weighs roughly 8.33 pounds and that one cubic foot weighs 62.4 pounds. We might have some of our MAC folks bring and display interesting products, like cutaway hydrants, and different types of valves. We could have the event near a water treatment plant and arrange to give tours during part of the day. We might also ask the local fire department to show what a pumper truck can do (provided it is hooked up to one of our hydrants), and we could invite the DNR to bring out their hydrological cycle display that they created for the State Fair. We could set up a small theater and show our Section's video on Indiana's Drinking Water. Sound like fun? Wait until you hear about the central event. It will be called the "Great Water Relay". Teams assembled from within our ranks will be invited to compete in a relay where they will move a certain amount of water from one container to another, over a set distance using no more than ten items that can be purchased for less than \$100. Rules of the relay have already been established. If you are interested in helping with the planning and management of our Water Celebration Day, or entering a team in the Great Water Relay, contact Bob Waples at bwaples@lebanon-utilities.com or 765-482-8823 or me at sdiamond@greeley-hansen.com or 317-924-3380.

Stan Diamond, Chair
Indiana Section, AWWA

WHAT'S UP WHAT'S NEW - IDEM (Continued)

(Continued from page 1)

Added the following sections:

327 IAC 8-12-3.5 Facility-specific operator
327 IAC 8-12-4.5 Demonstration of proficiency for applicants to become a facility-specific operator

This will be available to you through our web site at www.in.gov/idem click on the rules prompt.

If there is such a word, I want to re-iterate something from the last 2 issues. If you are doing construction or a developer or InDOT is doing construction that affects your lines, or any other system components, please make sure that you have obtained all of the necessary permits for the construction. We will continue to pursue enforcement for systems constructing or allowing construction without a permit. Our permitting section does an excellent job of getting permits out the door in a timely manner. In addition there is the notice of intent (NOI) to construct option under our general permitting rule. If you go with the NOI, you as the public water system and the devel-

oper, builder, owner, etc. agree to abide by all of the construction rules. If you do not construct in accordance with the rules, you could be in violation and subject to enforcement for failure to abide by the construction rules. Construction application information can be found on our web site or obtained by calling our office. We continue to find construction without a permit and construction not in conformance with a permit or applicable rules. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

November Operator Certification Exam

There were 226 applicants approved to sit for 286 examinations. On November 2, 2006, a total of 215 applicants sat for a total 267 exams. To date, 179 exams received a passing score of 70% or above. There were 61 exams that received scores of less than 67% and 17 received a failing score due to the applicant failing to show for the exam. The notification letters have already been mailed. Congratulations to all.

The Spring exam is scheduled for May 10, 2007. If you have any questions, please contact Ruby Keslar at 317/308-3305 or Denny Henderson at 317/308-3304.

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ENERGY AUDITS

By: Jeffery Hoshaw; Peerless-Midwest, Inc.

Last August I wrote about how utilities can save money by efficiently running pumps and process equipment. This article will attempt to explain more fully why it is important to change the way we think about energy use and how we can better manage our equipment in order to be more energy efficient.

Like anything else in life, if our goal is to be efficient, we need to have attainable and realistic expectations. In the case of energy efficiency, we know where we want to go, and that is to be as efficient as the equipment can be. The application will dictate the best choice of equipment and the desired efficiency.

Different types of pumps have different efficiencies. Managing the operation of the equipment is also part of being efficient. Not all pumps work in every application and how we manage our process can save money. We need to collect information that will tell how efficiently our equipment is operating. Let's look at how we can collect the data, how we can apply it to understand how efficient our equipment is, and if we can expect any monetary savings by being more energy efficient.

For some systems the process for developing an understanding of system efficiency can be easy if the information has been recorded through normal maintenance practices. Many larger systems collect voltage and current information on pumps and process equipment. They also monitor pump operation and record the performance data. For most small to medium size systems, data is not collected in a manner that can provide reliable calculations. The real rub in collecting performance data is that it needs to be verifiable and repeatable. Duplex and triplex pump systems that don't have large changes in demand are much easier to understand than industrial systems that have a varying demand and complicated piping configurations and processes. For those reasons, it makes good sense for the small to medium systems to start looking at pump efficiency as a way to save money. Typically, large municipal and industrial systems that have varying head and capacity changes are more complicated and require more attention in regard to documenting system characteristics. The audit necessary for these systems can take a great deal of time in some cases. Documenting small and medium systems can be accomplished in a day or two; but remember, it will be well worth your while to be sure that you do it correctly.

In case you didn't read the previous article, I suggested that there were large savings available to you with running your equipment more efficiently (if you missed that article, please visit either the AWWA website – www.inawwa.org – or the Indiana Rural Water Association website – www.indianaruralwater.org – to access past copies of *FYI-Small Systems*). I mentioned energy audits and how we need to think about utilizing this tool to help us see how efficient our equipment is and what the savings might be if we make some changes. Energy audits are field evaluations of all aspects of your process equipment. As mentioned earlier, that is data logging electrical and pump performance information as the system is in operation. The audit is collecting good data while the system is in operation for as long as necessary to understand the operating characteristics of the system components, mainly pumps and compressors. We do this by collecting voltage and current draw on the electrical system. We also collect head and capacity of the pumping equipment. This is accomplished by placing transducers, which record the head of the pump, and also by recording flow. Usually flow is recorded with existing meters or by using a portable ultrasonic flow meter. These are kept in place for a period of time to account for system changes as pumps are brought on line or system conditions change. The way it works is that current and voltage as well as pressure and flow are recorded simultaneously on all equipment in the process. This information is then used in calculations that indicate how the components are performing individually and together. As you can imagine, the evaluation can be simple or complicated depending on how many pumps are operating and how efficient they are.

It's important to know what your system needs are in terms of head and capacity. From experience I can tell you that many systems have been poorly designed, added onto, and jury rigged to the point that the pumping equipment is virtually running past the rated capacity much of the time. Instead of running at a potential efficiency of 80%, the system is at a point that it is inefficient all the time. System head curves change as utilities grow. What once was a good choice for a pump ten years ago is no longer the case. Take into account that pump and motor efficiency has changed over the years and you have a big reason to modify your equipment if it is outdated and vastly inefficient.

The payback or return on your investment in new equipment may be significant. You can be hurting yourself by not

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2007 DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

The Indiana State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program is preparing to conduct the 2007 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment, a survey of community water systems to assess 20-year capital improvement needs. The results of the survey determine Indiana's allocation of annual Drinking Water SRF dollars.

Due to the results of the 2003 survey, Indiana's allotment percentage increased from 1.17% to 1.40%, which resulted in \$6.6 million more dollars coming into Indiana!

Your help is needed to keep Indiana ahead of the curve! If you are a community water system serving a population of 3,300 or more, your system may be one of the 101 systems in Indiana selected for inclusion in the survey. The needs of systems serving a population less than 3,300 will be represented by a separate national survey.

Surveys will be mailed out to selected systems in January 2007, with a response requested by March 2007. After lots of data crunching, the final report goes to Congress in February 2009.

No doubt completing the survey will take some time. But by pulling together the documentation, the survey will get you thinking about your utility's long-term needs. This exercise might be the push you need to start that asset management plan you've been thinking about.

Even if you are not a SRF customer, you might be in the future. For instance, the SRF supports programs such as the Arsenic Remediation Grant Program, which grants funds to existing public water systems that serve a population less than 10,000 and cannot comply with the new arsenic standard. So far, this program has awarded \$153,000 mostly to non-transient, non-community schools that serve very small populations.

What's more, if we want our legislators to know we need funding for drinking water capital improvement projects, we have to let them know! The survey will produce an accurate assessment of the nation's and state's drinking water system capital improvement needs and will be part of a report to Congress to let our legislators know the true drinking water need!

If you want to know if your system has been selected to be surveyed or have any questions, please contact Sarah Hudson, SRF Drinking Water Program Administrator, at 317-232-8663 or email sahudson@ifa.in.gov.

The SRF thanks you in advance for taking the time to complete the survey!

ENERGY AUDITS (Continued)

considering an upgrade if energy or pump performance tests suggest that you consider a more efficient unit. Understanding the dynamics of any pump or process system is critical to understanding how and what data to collect. Combination of pumps and varying demand need to be understood and data logged. Control valves, process water use (softening and backwash water), as well as booster pump operation are considerations when conducting an energy audit.

The basis for understanding efficiency of process equipment is collection of good information and applying it through proven methods of analysis that will prove or disprove the efficiency of a system and how much you can save in electrical energy.

So in closing, I suggest that you look at the Department of Energy's web site (www.energy.gov). It talks about tax credits, energy saving suggestions for homes and businesses as well as new standards for efficiency. All of these things will become more familiar to us as the energy deficit continues to grow in the future. Combine the energy shortage with global warming and we have a good reason to do our homework on what we can do to conserve energy.

“ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY ISSUES”

Vince Griffin, Indiana Chamber of Commerce

The Indiana Chamber of Commerce is an organization that advocates a pro-business agenda for our state. The Indiana Chamber aggressively works with all groups in many public policy areas, including environmental and energy. Vince Griffin is the Chamber's policy expert in these areas. The following is the first in a series of articles authored by the Chamber related to environmental and energy issues.

The environmental and energy disciplines are closely linked. To borrow from Forrest Gump, “they’re like peas and carrots” – they go together. It’s a classic symbiotic relationship as they both need each other. Indiana is an energy intensive state. We are one of the highest per capita users of all forms of energy, including electricity, natural gas and petroleum. Two reasons why Indiana is the number one manufacturing state in the nation are we have an adequate, reliable and cost-effective supply of electricity and ample water supplies. However, to maintain that energy and water advantage puts a stress on our environment. The Chamber is working toward a balance among our energy, environment and water resources.

Indiana industry has done much to clean up our environment. But, it is a work-in-progress. While we have accomplished much, we have more to do – and, we are about the business of doing just that. Below is a quick review of those issues that will be discussed in greater detail in future articles.

Ozone: To not meet the ozone standards results in limited economic development and/or loss of business. Indiana has aggressively reduced its ozone emissions in recent years and many non-attainment ozone counties are now in attainment.

Particulate matter: The federal government just recently again lowered the particulate matter standard. Many Indiana counties just managed to meet the former standard only to learn that the bar has been raised, thus they now have to meet an even more restrictive level.

Mercury switches: Indiana is the number one steel-producing state in the nation. When car bodies are melted to recover the steel, often the mercury switches that turn on and off the hood and trunk lights are in the crushed metal and the mercury is emitted. In 2006, the Indiana Legislature passed a law that promotes the removal of these switches, while not placing huge environmental and economic burdens on the steel or auto industries.

Mercury emissions from the burning of coal: Coal contains minute amounts of mercury. When burned, some of the mercury is emitted. Mercury is a neurotoxin that if ingested by fish that are subsequently eaten by people sensitive to it (i.e., young children and pregnant women) may pose a health problem. A new federal standard will place yet more expensive controls on Indiana’s coal-burning industry, which is where we get more than 90% of our electric.

Drought plan: Indiana has had droughts in the ‘40s, ‘60s and ‘80s. Logically, we will have another drought, and it may be soon. The 2006 Legislature passed a law that directs the Indiana Department of Natural Resources to complete its drought plan by identifying who will get the water in the event of a drought.

Indiana’s future water supply: Indiana is a growing state. There is some question about our state’s ability to supply water at peak demand in the future.

Environmental Crimes Task Force: In the 2005 legislative session, Sen. Luke Kenley (R–Noblesville) passed a bill that requires the development of a schedule to identify a violation and an appropriate penalty. That task force has been meeting through the summer of 2006 and is close to a final product.

Biofuels in Indiana: Indiana is fast becoming one of the nation’s premier resources for biofuel production. With this, however, comes some environmental and energy challenges.

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO): Indiana has over 100 CSO communities. Only 32 of those presently have either an approved long-term control plan or sewer separation. This effort is arguably the largest and most costly construction project in the state for the next 20 years.

Indiana’s electric power future: As a major user of electric, the ability of the state to supply an adequate, reliable and cost-effective supply of power may be in jeopardy. The energy forecasters now predict that we will have a need of 500 megawatts of NEW demand every year for the foreseeable future.

Natural gas: Indiana is the crossroads of natural gas pipelines. Over 70% of all the natural gas that arrives at our borders leaves our state for other markets. Just a few years ago, natural gas was \$2 per thousand cubic feet, last year it was over \$10 and is now around \$5. It is used for home heating, as a chemical feedstock – including fertilizers – and as fuel for electric peaking generators.

*** *The Indiana Chamber of Commerce has been the state’s largest broad-based business advocacy organization for over 80 years. Today, it serves more than 26,000 members and customers. To learn more about the Indiana Chamber, including its membership benefits, please visit www.indianachamber.com.* ***

WHERE IS THE MONEY? PART IV - FINANCING ALTERNATIVES

By Scott Miller, CPA - Umbaugh

This article is the fourth in a series discussing the availability of funding for small system water and wastewater improvement projects. The first article provided the framework for this series and discussed the need to evaluate the existing financial capabilities of the system prior to beginning an improvement project. This analysis forms the basis of financial planning for the future. The second article discussed the need to plan and effectively communicate the future needs of the system to local elected officials and ratepayers. Ultimately, the decision to move forward with an improvement project will be made by these two groups. The third article discussed the benefits of attending an Environmental Infrastructure Working Group ("EIWG") meeting. These meetings include representatives from various state and federal agencies that provide funding to small systems for projects. This article will briefly describe some of the various funding mechanisms available to small systems in the private capital market.

Indiana Code prohibits municipal utilities from going to the local bank to establish a line of credit or commercial loan for major projects. Instead, municipalities must issue bonds to pay for these improvements. Instead of a mortgage on the utility property itself, these bonds are typically secured by a pledge of the future revenues of the system. This does not mean that local banks are not viable sources of funding for improvement projects. Rather, it simply means that the transactions need to be structured properly to ensure compliance with Indiana Code. In fact, many small municipal utility projects across the state have been funded by local community banks. Quite often this provides the utility with a less costly means of obtaining financing. In most cases, formal offering documents are not required for a bank financing. In addition, while most banks will charge a modest placement fee, these fees are generally much less than the fees incurred when issuing bonds on the open market with an underwriter.

In some cases, however, the local bank is not an option. In these situations, the municipality can issue bonds through the Indiana Bond Bank or directly on the open market. The Indiana Bond Bank is a state agency that exists to provide access to the capital markets for entities that would otherwise not be able to issue debt on their own. The Bond Bank pools together a group of projects then issues bonds using the State's credit rating instead of the credit rating of the individual communities. These funds are then distributed to the qualified entities in the pool. Using a pooled financing with the State's credit rating can result in interest savings for smaller communities or systems with poor credit quality.

Utilities that already have debt outstanding or that have a strong credit rating may choose to issue bonds directly on the open market. This process gives the utility maximum flexibility regarding the timing and structure of the financing. While various state and federal regulations must be followed, the utility maintains control of the process throughout the entire transaction. Like the other financing mechanisms, various legal and financial documents will be required including the preparation of an offering document or prospectus. This offering document describes the bonds, the community and the utility and is used by the underwriter to sell the bonds. The underwriter is determined through the process of a competitive bond sale. The underwriter that bids the lowest net interest cost is generally awarded the bonds.

Ultimately, no single financing mechanism will work for every project in every community. Each situation will have different nuances that may make one program more beneficial than another. Consultation with your team of professional engineers, financial advisors and attorneys will help you determine the best course of action for your next project.

INDIANA'S DRINKING WATER - SAFE - RELIABLE - SECURE DVD AVAILABLE

The Indiana Section AWWA is pleased to offer a professionally produced DVD presentation for use in schools, service organizations and public meetings.



This 11 minute DVD provides an excellent fundamental overview of the drinking water industry and our role in protection of public health.

This DVD was prepared to educate the general public regarding the important issues associated with providing safe and plentiful drinking water supplies.



It is available for \$25 at the district meetings and the annual conference, or for \$35 (to include shipping & handling) by filling out the attached form.

Name: _____

Utility Company: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: ____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

No. of DVDs to pickup: _____ @ \$25 ea. = _____

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Check here if you need to be invoiced.

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www.inawwa.org

**INDIANA SECTION, AWWA - Annual Conference
February 20-22, 2007
Indianapolis Downtown Marriott**

HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!

WINTERIZING TIPS FOR WATER UTILITIES

Before long the cold winter air will be hitting us in the face. The question is: Are you prepared for the bitter cold weather that will come and can cause you so many problems? The purpose of this article is to get you brainstorming what areas you might have in your water system or community that could be potential problems or risk due to the cold weather. Here are a few areas that we need to check in our community and water utility, we call it our winterizing checklist.

- Start working on your winterizing checklist before the cold weather sets in. Set a deadline for when this checklist should be completed. (we use October 31.)
- Check for fire hydrants that do not drain properly. You may have notes on these from your flushing program; if not, it may take awhile to check all of your fire hydrants so start early. Once you have identified the problem hydrants, you need to pump them down at least 3' below ground level. You will want to check these problem hydrants a couple of days after pumping them down to see if water is leaking by the main seat and filling the barrel of the fire hydrant back up.
- Check any areas in which you may use heat tape. You will want to make sure that the heat tapes are working properly. If the heat tape is 3-4 years old you may want to strongly consider replacing that heat tape.
- Does your community have park restrooms or water fountains that need drained or winterized?
- Your water tower is one of your biggest assets and should be a concern during the winter months. You can vary the water level in your tank on a daily basis to keep from having major freezing problems. If your tank overflows on a regular basis, you need to correct the problem before the hard winter gets here. (A water tank can collapse with excess ice build-up.)
- Do you have an auxiliary heat source available in your well house in case power would go off for more than a couple hours?
- If you have any machinery that stays out in the weather or is in an unheated garage, be sure to check anti-freeze strength, it should be down to at least -25 degrees F.
- Winterize mowers and equipment that will sit all winter. Gas stabilizer in October makes things so much easier in April.
- Check insulation and weather-stripping on all facilities in order to reduce the cost of heating those spaces.
- Inspect your facilities for small openings where mice and other small animals could find their way into the facility. In addition to the health concerns from their droppings, mice can cause a lot of damage.

While conducting winterizing inspections, this would be a good time to check security needs for each site.

- Secure accessways with chains and/or locks
- Clear fences and make sure they are properly maintained
- Close and lock gates
- Make provisions for proper snow removal if access is needed during the winter
- Make sure any security or freeze alarms are all operational
- Remind your seasonal customers of some winterizing tips for their home when they call in for their seasonal disconnect. (Draining of water line, *if they don't have hot water heat of course*, turn back thermostat on furnace and hot water heater.)
- Find out an approximate return time of your seasonal customer to be verified with a phone call. Just in case of a problem you should see if they will give you a phone number so they can be contacted in case of an emergency.

WHAT'S UP WHAT'S NEW - IDEM (Continued)

(Continued from page 2)

The Ground Water rule is finally out. We have waited a long time for this. You can get more information and view the rule by going to this EPA web site <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/gwr>

What are the basic requirements of the rule?

The risk-targeting strategy incorporated into the rule provides for:

- regular sanitary surveys of public water systems to look for significant deficiencies in key operational areas;
- triggered source water monitoring when a system that does not sufficiently disinfect drinking water identifies a positive sample during its Total Coliform Rule monitoring and assessment monitoring (at the option of the state) targeted at high-risk systems;
- implementation of corrective actions by ground water systems with a significant deficiency or evidence of source water fecal contamination to reduce the risk of contamination; and,
- compliance monitoring for systems that are sufficiently disinfecting drinking water to ensure that the treatment is effective at removing pathogens.

A ground water system is subject to triggered source-water monitoring if its treatment methods don't already remove 99.99 percent of viruses. Systems must begin to comply with the new requirements by Dec. 1, 2009.

Contaminants in question are pathogenic viruses — such as rotavirus, echoviruses, noroviruses — and pathogenic bacteria, including E. coli, salmonella, and shigella. Utilities will be required to look for and correct deficiencies in their operations to prevent contamination from these pathogens.

Final Requirements:

The targeted, risk-based strategy addresses risks through an approach that relies on four major components:

- Periodic sanitary surveys of systems that require the evaluation of eight critical elements of a public water system and the identification of significant deficiencies (e.g., a well located near a leaking septic system);
- Triggered source water monitoring when a system (that does not already treat drinking water to remove 99.99 percent (4-log) of viruses) identifies a positive sample during its Total Coliform Rule monitoring and assessment monitoring (at the option of the state) targeted at high-risk systems;
- Corrective action is required for any system with a significant deficiency or source water fecal contamination; and
- Compliance monitoring to ensure that treatment technology installed to treat drinking water reliably achieves 99.99 percent (4-log) inactivation or removal of viruses.

We will be providing more information on this rule as we work toward implementation. Take heart, you aren't the only ones that need to learn the new rule requirements.

As a reminder, you can look at compliance sampling data for all systems through our web site. The information is available by contaminant group. You can search by system PWSID number, system name, or by county. Once again that web site is www.in.gov/idem If you find that contact information for your system is incorrect; please notify us so that we can make the appropriate changes. Our staff contact information is on the site. Also to be found are forms you might need for construction, operator certification, and well site surveys, MROs, along with a multitude of useful information. Please call me if you have difficulty navigating through the site, 317/308-3366.

Another reminder, our address is IDEM, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251. We no longer have the post office box. If you send mail using the P. O. Box, it will be returned to you causing unnecessary delays. The specific mail code for the Drinking Water Branch is 66-34. If you want to get it to the Drinking Water Branch please add this mail code beside the person's name or the Branch. Other offices and branches have different mail codes. If you don't know the mail code, just be as specific as you can in the address.

IDEM is moving toward an electronic File Room. The Drinking Water Branch was among the first to go electronic. What this means is that all incoming mail is scanned as an image and filed in what is called the Virtual File Cabinet (VFC). We do not get hard copies of items sent to us. We only see electronic copies. So clearly stating the intended recipient is important. If you are in a time crunch, please contact your inspector to make the appropriate arrangements.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!! (Continued)

(Continued from page 12)

March 19 - 21, 2007 - Alliance of Indiana Rural Water Spring Conference - Bloomington Convention Center. Contact: Laura Vidal at 800-937-4992 or 317-789-4200; or visit the Alliance website at www.inh2o.org

March 22, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association Workshop – Pipe Products – Ford Meter Box in Wabash, Indiana. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 866-895-4792 (toll free) or 812-988-6631; or visit the IRWA website at www.indianaruralwater.org

March 26, 2007 – Water Works Operator Certification Examination Application submission must be post-marked by this date. The application can be downloaded from IDEM's website at <http://www.in.gov/idem/compliance/water/index.html>. Water Works Operator Certification Examination will be given May 10, 2007. Contact: Ruby Keslar, IDEM, 317-308-3305, rkeslar@idem.in.gov or Denny Henderson, 317-308-3304, dhenders@idem.in.gov

April 16 - 18, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association – 2007 Annual Spring Conference – Holiday Inn; Columbus, Indiana. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 812-988-6631; or visit the IRWA website at www.indianaruralwater.org

May 10, 2007 – Water Works Operator Certification Examination. Application must have been postmarked by March 26, 2007. Contact: Ruby Keslar, IDEM, 317-308-3305, rkeslar@idem.in.gov or Denny Henderson, 317-308-3304, dhenders@idem.in.gov

May 2, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Southwest District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: Darrell Heisler at 812-853-3356 or dheisler@amwater.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

May 11, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Southeast District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: Roger Maynard at 812-218-1512 or maynard@amwater.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

May 17, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Central District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: Dan Hilton at 317-996-2816 or dhilton@ccrtc.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

May 18, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Northwest District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: John Hardwick at 219-642-8412 or jahvwd@netnitco.net; or visit www.inawwa.org

May 24, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Northeast District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: John Mugford at 260-982-2993 or jmugford46962@mchsi.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

June 24 – 28, 2007 – AWWA National Conference – Toronto, Canada. Contact: American Water Works Association at www.awwa.org

July 25, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA -- Annual Golf Outing – Eagle Creek Golf Course; Indianapolis, Indiana. Contact: Dan Hood at 800-255-1521 or danhood@mesimpson.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

August 29, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Southwest District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: Darrell Heisler at 812-853-3356 or dheisler@amwater.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

September 13, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Central District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: Dan Hilton at 317-996-2816 or dhilton@ccrtc.com or visit www.inawwa.org

September 14, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Southeast District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: Roger Maynard at 812-218-1512 or maynard@amwater.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

September 20, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA – Northeast District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: John Mugford at 260-982-2993 or jmugford46962@mchsi.com; or visit www.inawwa.org

October 7 – 10, 2007 – Indiana Association of Cities and Towns – Annual Conference – Evansville, Indiana. Contact: Matt Greller at 317-237-6200 or www.citiesandtowns.org

October 12, 2006 – Indiana Section AWWA – Northwest District Meeting – Location TBA. Contact: John Hardwick at 219-642-8412 or jahvwd@netnitco.net; or visit www.inawwa.org

October 22 - 24, 2007 - Alliance of Indiana Rural Water Fall Conference - University Inn Conference Center; West Lafayette, Indiana. Contact: Laura Vidal at 800-937-4992 or 317-789-4200; or visit the Alliance website at www.inh2o.org

December 3 – 5, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association – 2007 Water Institute (Fall Conference) – Holiday Inn; Columbus, Indiana. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 812-988-6631; or visit the IRWA website at www.indianaruralwater.org

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



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Lance Mabry LMABRY 308-3301
Daniel Mains DMAINS 308-3307
Heidi Nassiri HNASSIRI 308-3362
Jane Servies MSERVIES 308-3337

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Special Projects

Rick Miranda RMIRANDA 308-3300

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Drinking Water Fax 308-3096
Compliance Fax 308-3340
Inspection Fax 308-3339
Ground Water Fax 308-3339
Permit Section Fax 308-3339
Conference K 308-3043

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All phone numbers are area code 317 unless otherwise indicated.

To email employees at IDEM, take their user ID (located between their name & phone number) followed by @idem.in.gov

Small Systems Committee
INDIANA SECTION AWWA

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Danville, IN 46122-8500

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www.inawwa.org

American Water
Works Association:
www.awwa.org

EPA Drinking
Water Hotline:
www.epa.gov/OGWDW



MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!

To add dates to this section,
contact any Small Systems
Committee Member.

Indiana Water Operator Training for Grandparented Operators
– Please visit www.indianawateroperatortraining.org for a
schedule of workshops. *ALL grandparented operators are
required to take one of these workshops.*

January 16, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association Workshop
– Making The Most Of Your Ductile Iron Pipe – Indianapolis,
Indiana. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane
Miller at 866-895-4792 (toll free) or 812-988-6631; or visit the
IRWA website at www.indianaruralwater.org

January 17 or January 18, 2007 -- Water Sector Incident Com-
mand Center Training (select which day you wish to attend) --
South Bend, Indiana. Contact John Wilttrout at 574-235-5670 or
jwilttrou@southbendin.gov

January 18, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association Workshop
– Making The Most Of Your Ductile Iron Pipe – Fort Wayne,
Indiana. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane
Miller at 866-895-4792 (toll free) or 812-988-6631; or visit the
IRWA website at www.indianaruralwater.org

January 24, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association Workshop
– Main To Meter – Ford Meter Box in Wabash, Indiana. Con-
tact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 866-
895-4792 (toll free) or 812-988-6631; or visit the IRWA website
at www.indianaruralwater.org

February 20 – 22, 2007 – Indiana Section AWWA Annual Con-
ference -- Marriott Hotel; Downtown, Indianapolis. Contact: Tim
Bumgardner at 317-745-1124; www.inawwa.org

March 13, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association Workshop –
Water and Wastewater Pumps 101 – Lafayette, Indiana. Con-
tact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 866-
895-4792 (toll free) or 812-988-6631; or visit the IRWA website
at www.indianaruralwater.org

March 14, 2007 – Indiana Rural Water Association Workshop –
Water and Wastewater Pumps 101 – Westfield, Indiana. Con-
tact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 866-
895-4792 (toll free) or 812-988-6631; or visit the IRWA website
at www.indianaruralwater.org

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Please visit AWWA's website (www.awwa.org) for additional information regarding continuing education and professional development offerings. Materials and instruction are available through a variety of media, from traditional seminars to online courses, teleconferences, and webcasts.