



# FYI - Small Systems

Small Systems Committee  
INDIANA SECTION AWWA

FYI - Small Systems

October, 2004

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## FYI

We hope you have found each edition of FYI – Small Systems of benefit to you and your utility. The AWWA Small Systems Committee is planning a retreat on November 5 where we will discuss the future direction of our Committee and its projects. We would appreciate hearing from you regarding this publication and how we can better assist small systems in Indiana. Please contact anyone on the Small Systems Committee listed below and give us your input.

If you need to reference past FYI – Small Systems newsletters, please visit the Indiana Section AWWA's website at [www.inawwa.org](http://www.inawwa.org) or Indiana Rural Water Association's website at [www.indianaruralwater.org](http://www.indianaruralwater.org).

We look forward to hearing from you!!

## AWWA SMALL SYSTEMS COMMITTEE

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## WHAT'S UP WHAT'S NEW - IDEM

**Field Inspection Section:** We have had some changes in the Field Inspection Section lately. In July we added four new inspectors. They are Kim Davin, Kirk Kuroiwa, Craig Lawson, and Bill Morgan. Bill is assigned to the Northern Regional Office in South Bend. The others are assigned to Indianapolis. They will add to the depth of the knowledge base we currently possess. Kim was formerly with our Office of Land Quality where she was an inspector for the Industrial Waste Compliance Section and previously worked for a county health department in Michigan. Kirk comes to us from Family and Social Services Agency (FSSA). There he worked as an inspector with the Child Care Division responsible for day care facility environmental inspections. Prior to that he worked for Delaware County Health Department. Craig has been an IDEM employee since 2000. He was formerly with our stormwater section first as the Rule 5 coordinator then as the Rule 6 coordinator. Bill is a former IDEM employee who came back to us after spending time off for some further education. His former position with IDEM in the Northern Regional Office was as an emergency responder. He was an Environmental Specialist with Ball State University prior to that. He has also worked for the Indiana State Board of Health, Rush County Health Department and Henry County Health Department. Jim Davis who has been with our program for a while will take on the role of special projects. We are pleased to have them on board. One initiative is to work closely with local health departments.

In this issue you will find a map and list of inspectors with their county assignments. Feel free to call them if you need their help or just to get acquainted. Remember they are field inspectors so they spend their time out of the office. They have voice mail and check it regularly, but we can reach them by pager and will be happy to do so for you if your question or problem is of an urgent nature.

## FYI FROM THE SECTION CHAIR

Pat Spence

This message will sound familiar to those who attended the District meetings as it includes info I shared at the Five District meetings. However, since some did not attend (you missed great programs!) I will share regarding info on our annual meeting and some of our committees.

**ANNUAL MEETING** - John Stancati, with South Bend Water Works, our **Program Committee** Chair has chosen the theme, "Salute to the MAC" for the Annual Meeting. John has refused to let history rule and has lead the coordination with IDEM to obtain up to two CEU's while visiting the exhibit area. Watch for information about the Annual Meeting in early December regarding: (1) a slight change in schedule - only set-up on Monday with sessions early Tuesday thru late AM on Thursday and (2) parking from free to valet. See you in February at the Marriott Downtown!

### **COMMITTEE INFORMATION**

John Hardwick, Valparaiso Water Works, and the **WUC (Water Utility Council)** have been tracking legislative issues and have (with the assistance from Dan Hood, ME Simpson) established an e-mail notification system to call for action on legislation that may affect utilities. If you are not receiving these e-mail notifications and are a member of the Indiana Section, contact Dan Hood at 800-255-1521 to become a member or to correct/provide your e-mail address.

The **Small Systems Committee** lead by Odetta Cadwell, Indiana Rural Water Association, with great assistance from Phil Smith, Smith Group Consulting, developed a winning proposal to provide for IDEM training focused on small systems and operators newly regulated by IDEM. Congratulations! Call Odetta if you have a handicapped accessible venue that could be used to train up to 50 people.

The **Public Information (PI) Committee** has a new chair, Chris Gale, HNTB Corporation. In August, Joe Loughmiller, stepped down as chair since he is leaving the water industry. The PI Committee is responsible for the Membership Directory and the Clarity in Reporting Awards along with coordinating with the Web Site and Publications Sub Committees. The PI Committee will be reorganizing at a meeting this fall. Call Chris at 317-636-4682 if you are interested in joining the committee.

A new committee, the **Young Professionals**, is headed by Randy Wynn, Rochester Water, to involve/recruit more members under the age of 30 years into the Section. Interested in getting involved? Call Randy at 574-223-3412.

Exciting happenings are occurring in the Indiana Section. Get involved! Broaden your knowledge and your contacts!! See you all in February.

Pat Spence  
Indiana Section Chair

### **AWWA MENTORS PROGRAM**

The persons listed below have volunteered to be primary contacts as part of our "Mentors Program". Please contact any of them for advice and information. If these primary mentors are unable to assist you, they will direct you to others that can. Additionally, you may contact any of the Small Systems Committee members, AWWA Officers, or District Presidents. Mentors and others will speak to you as peers only. Please keep in mind that IDEM has final regulatory oversight.

- **Bob Waples**  
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## WATER GROUP SURVEY TO HIGHLIGHT DISINFECTION OPTIONS FOR NEW RULES

A water utility group is conducting a survey of drinking water suppliers to catalogue the type of disinfectants systems use in order to inform EPA of the consequences of recommending any one method to comply with forthcoming rules, one drinking water official says.

The move is part of an ongoing debate over whether drinking water systems should use a disinfection treatment technique utilizing chloramines -- which some stakeholders fear may cause an increase in lead levels in drinking water.

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) is conducting the national survey as EPA is preparing to finalize or revise several drinking water rules which may effectively encourage systems to use a particular method of disinfection. Disinfecting water with chloramines will be the most cost-effective means of complying with the upcoming Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment rule (LT2) and the Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts rule (D/DBP) in particular, drinking water system sources say. Other rules that may encourage the use of chloramines include pending revisions to the lead and copper and total coliform rules.

While AWWA does not intend to offer recommendations on which disinfection method EPA should endorse, an AWWA source says the group wants to provide the agency with basic information on which kind of disinfectants drinking water systems use, as well as the costs and consequences of switching.

AWWA will survey drinking water utilities across the nation on whether they use chlorine or chloramines -- a mix of chlorine and ammonia -- to disinfect their water supplies. The group predicted in the past that up to 60 percent of water systems nationwide would switch to chloramines to comply with the LT2 and Stage 2 D/DBP rules because chloramines are not as reactive with organic material in water and produce significantly lower concentrations of DBPs in distribution systems.

EPA proposed the LT2ESWTR to control microbial contamination of drinking water by treating for *Cryptosporidium* in surface sources of drinking water. The agency proposed the Stage 2 D/DBP rule to ensure that anti-microbial chemical agents do not create harmful byproducts that could cause cancer and other adverse health effects. The rules are expected to be finalized later this year.

However, use of chloramines is now raising new concerns because some water officials from Washington, DC's Water and Sewer Authority say the utility's 2002 switch to chloramines led to a change in the chemical composition of their water that stripped lead from old pipes and fittings at a higher rate than chlorine (Water Policy Report, June 14, p7).

The AWWA source says the group wants EPA to be aware of this risk when considering whether to endorse chloramines as the most cost-effective way to comply with the LT2 and D/DBP rules. EPA should also consider the risk when contemplating upcoming revisions to the lead and copper rule, which most likely will address public notification issues but could include disinfection as well.

EPA may also be considering whether chloramines or chlorine would be more fit to treat for bacteria as part of the agency's total coliform rule, the AWWA source says, especially as the agency is deciding whether it should issue an accompanying rule requiring additional monitoring in distribution systems. The total coliform rule requires public water authorities to monitor for bacteria within their distribution systems in order to assess their vulnerability to contamination.

"There are a number of regulatory issues out there affected by the use of chlorine versus chloramines," the AWWA source says. "We want to make sure EPA has sufficient background on current use of these chemicals before making decisions."

Meanwhile, the wastewater treatment industry is also contemplating whether its treatment plants should switch from chlorine to other disinfectants -- primarily because of security rather than cost concerns. The Association of Metropoli-

*(Continued on page 4)*

## WATER GROUP SURVEY TO HIGHLIGHT DISINFECTION OPTIONS FOR NEW RULES (Continued)

*(Continued from page 3)*

tan Sewerage Agencies is in the early stages of developing a toolkit to help systems determine if it would be preferable to switch to an alternate disinfectant, such as ultraviolet radiation.

The toolkit, which likely will be funded by the Department of Homeland Security, will help wastewater treatment plants weigh whether they would be able to meet discharge limits, among other concerns, if they change disinfectants, one AMSA official says.

The wastewater treatment industry has long acknowledged that the large containers of gaseous chlorine stored at their plants could pose a threat if detonated during a terrorist attack. Switching to a less volatile disinfectant would likely reduce this possibility, the AMSA source says.

Source: Water Policy Report via InsideEPA.com  
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## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS – PROACTIVE COMPLIANCE OR ANOTHER PAPER WORK DRILL?

Maintaining a safe and secure workplace in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is more than just good business practice, it's the law. The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 require most water utilities to conduct vulnerability assessments and to have an Emergency Response Plan (ERP). To date, most large and medium sized utilities have completed vulnerability assessments and ERPs while small systems have until the end of the year to certify that you have amended your emergency response plan to address counter terrorism issues. Is yours compliant?

Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) are documented plans that describe the actions water utilities would take in response to major incidents or events. These events could include: acts of terrorism, major weather related disasters, catastrophic incidents resulting in mass casualties, major damage or disruption to your utility or other critical infrastructures. The common thread of all these events is the inability or lack of resources a utility or critical infrastructure would have to adequately respond to the situation. As a result, these organizations must look outside for help and assistance during the crisis and consequence management phases of a major emergency or incident.

USEPA has established eight core elements of a compliant plan, these include:

1. Water utility system specific information
2. Individual roles and responsibilities
3. Communication procedures – answering questions surrounding the incident that address who, what, when, where and why
4. Personnel safety
5. Identification of alternate water sources
6. Replacement equipment and chemical supplies
7. Property protection
8. Water sampling and monitoring

*(Continued on page 5)*

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS - PROACTIVE COMPLIANCE OR ANOTHER PAPER WORK DRILL? (Continued)

(Continued from page 4)

ERPs must also incorporate the results of the utility's Vulnerability Assessment (VA). For small systems, VAs had to be completed by the 30<sup>th</sup> of June. Signed certifications of ERP completion will need to be mailed to the USEPA and IDEM no later than December 31, 2004.

Other federally mandated plans similar to the ERP include OSHA's Emergency Action Plans (EAPs), Process Safety Management or Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 CFR 1910.119 & 29 CFR 1910.120). All of the OSHA required plans or programs are site specific documents that are retained on location and address emergencies that the employer may reasonably expect in the workplace. For example, the EAP must include (at a minimum) the following elements:

1. Escape procedures and escape route assignments
2. Critical operations shutdown procedures
3. Procedures to account for all personnel
4. Rescue and medical duties
5. Means of reporting fires and emergencies
6. Identification of responsible persons for further information

Although there are neither deadlines nor submittal requirements for OSHA's EAP, all newly hired employees and contractors need to be briefed on the plan's details. Copies should also be posted or made available upon request by those affected. Detailed guidance concerning EAPs can be found in 29 CFR 1910.38.

The route to attaining compliance with USEPA's emergency response program requirements can take a variety of paths. Some will choose to work with their county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) or their county Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Both of these community level organizations are mentioned in the EPA's strategic plan as: "key response agencies that EPA will work with to respond to potential terrorist actions against water utilities. EPA will also assist local government (including EMAs and LEPCs) to understand site security hazards and to prioritize risks with chemical facilities" (*USEPA Strategic Plan, 2002*).

Outsourcing the development and implementation of these or other plans by using consultants is another route to achieving regulatory compliance. Technical expertise, timeliness, experience and cost effectiveness should be some of the considerations when choosing the best course to take.

The ERP is a key component of the enhanced security process. It's your play book and it will only be as good as the information that has been incorporated into it. ERPs need to be tested through table top or more extensive full scale exercises to see if what has been written will indeed work. Most importantly, a well written functional ERP can help set the stage for coordinated procedural activities and long term cost effective improvements rather than near term quick fixes.

Steve Pappas, CUSA

Steve is an independent consultant and the Deputy Director of Johnson County's Emergency Management Agency and the chair of their Local Emergency Planning Committee. He can be reached at (317) 881-0584 or by email at [StevPapp@aol.com](mailto:StevPapp@aol.com)

### Did You Know?

EPA has updated the LT1 P/B Spreadsheets (long and short forms) and they are now posted at the following website, along with the Users' Guide:

[www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/lt1eswtr.htm](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/lt1eswtr.htm)

## AQUIFERS AND PRODUCTION WELLS ... A DEEP SUBJECT

TODD FEENSTRA, PEERLESS-MIDWEST, INC.

### An Overview of Aquifers and Production Wells

Municipal groundwater production wells are the heart of many water supplies across the Midwest. Proper use of these wells is critical to prevent damage to the wells, pumps, and the aquifers that supply the groundwater to the utility. The greatest operating danger is posed by over-pumping. That is when a production well is pumped at a rate higher than the aquifer can safely support.

The maximum safe pumping rate, is established by an analysis of the hydraulic characteristics and behavior of the aquifer. Obviously, the aquifer cannot be physically examined, so the analysis revolves around well logs of the production well and any nearby wells, and measurements of the water levels within all the available wells during both pumping and rest periods.

### Aquifer Description

Well logs describe the thickness and type of sediment, or rock, and the vertical order each was encountered during the drilling of the well. The well logs available in the area of a production well can be used to create geologic cross-sections that show how the different layers of clay, sand and gravel, and sometimes rock are connected between the wells in the area. The cross-sections are also used to show which aquifer each of the wells is screened within. These “pictures” provide an idea about what the aquifer looks like in the subsurface.

Based on the cross-sections the different layers of sediment and rock can be divided into two categories: aquifers and confining layers. An aquifer is typically composed of a layer of sand, gravel, or fractured rock that groundwater can flow through. Nearly all of the groundwater flow through aquifers is horizontal. The ratio of horizontal to vertical movement of groundwater through aquifers varies, but is typically about 10 to 1. A confining layer is typically composed of silts, clays, or un-fractured rocks and these layers allow almost no flow of groundwater either horizontally or vertically.

Aquifers can generally be organized into three categories: unconfined, confined, and leaky-confined aquifers. An unconfined aquifer receives water from the ground surface because there is no confining layer over it to prevent water from percolating down from precipitation, streams, or lakes. A confined aquifer has a confining layer above it that prevents water from percolating down, and can only receive water from the horizontal movement of groundwater. However, most confining layers allow some water to “leak” into the underlying aquifer, which creates leaky-confined conditions.

### Effects of Groundwater Production

During rest periods the water level within a well stabilizes at the static water level. Groundwater still flows past the well, but the aquifer system is in balance. The water pressure within the saturated portions of the aquifer is equal to the sum of the pressure of the overlying sediments and the up-gradient groundwater.

Once pumping begins, the water level within the pumping well and the aquifer drops. The amount of drop in the water level from the static water level is known as the drawdown. Since groundwater movement within an aquifer is mostly horizontal a cone of depression forms around the well. The amount of drawdown within the pumping well continues to increase and the cone of depression continues to grow in size until the aquifer system is in balance again with all of the pressures equalized. Higher pumping rates produce more drawdown and a larger cone of depression. Drawdown will also occur within any nearby wells that are screened in the same aquifer and are within the radius of the cone of depression. As the radial distance from the pumping well increases the amount of drawdown decreases.

Once pumping ceases, the aquifer system is again out of balance and begins to recover from the pumping influence. The water level within the aquifer, and all the affected wells, rises again until the static water level condi-

*(Continued on page 7)*



## AQUIFERS AND PRODUCTION WELLS ... A DEEP SUBJECT (Continued)

tions are achieved. The rate at which the water level rises will be the same as the rate the water level dropped during pumping. The elapsed time required to achieve full recovery to static water level conditions should be the same as the duration of the pumping.

### Aquifer Testing

During an aquifer test the amount of drawdown within the pumping well and any available observation wells are monitored throughout both the pumping and recovery phases. The drawdown data is plotted against the elapsed time of pumping and recovery and then matched to known "type" curves. The curves are approximations for the hydraulic behavior of the aquifer and are based on complex equations, which relate to the rates of groundwater movement.

The type curve match provides values for the transmissivity and the storage coefficient of the aquifer. The transmissivity is a measure of how much water can pass through a unit width of the aquifer, and is typically given in the units of feet<sup>2</sup>/day or gallons/day/foot. Dividing the transmissivity by the thickness of the aquifer results in the hydraulic conductivity, which is a measure of the rate that groundwater can travel through the aquifer. The storage coefficient is a measurement of how much water is stored within the pore spaces of the aquifer and given up to the well during pumping. The storage coefficient is typically presented in units of feet/feet, or as dimensionless.

### Maximum Safe Pumping Rate

The transmissivity and the storage coefficient can be used to predict how much drawdown will occur within the pumping well and any nearby wells at any given pumping rate for any duration of pumping. The available drawdown within a well is the depth to the top of the screen minus the depth to the static water level. Typically, for a municipal production well an additional 3 to 5 feet is subtracted from this number to allow for pump installation and an additional factor of safety. Pumping should never cause the amount of drawdown to be more than the available drawdown within the well.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management defines the maximum safe pumping rate as the highest pumping rate the production well can maintain while the water level within the well stays above the well screen. Additionally, the pumping rate may not create entrance velocities within the screen of more than 0.1 feet/second.

### Dangers of Poor Pumping Practices

The major concerns related to over-pumping a production well include: induced fouling of the well screen, well failure, and "mining" of the aquifer. Pumping a well too hard can lower the water level within the well into the screen and introduce oxidizing conditions and promote bacterial growth. Both of these have the effect of fouling the screen, which decreases the production capacity of the screen and thus the well.

Another possible affect of excessive pumping rates is well failure. Well screens are typically rated for entrance velocities of approximately 0.1 feet/second. If the well is pumped at rates greater than the screen is rated for the increased entrance velocities can physically erode the screen. The screen erosion can be enhanced by the chemical reactions also promoted by over-pumping.

Finally, pumping wells at excessive rates can result in "mining" of the aquifer as the static water level becomes progressively lower and lower. When pumping stops, the water levels within the aquifer do not return to the original static water levels. Mining can result from removing too much water from storage within the aquifer. The groundwater within the aquifer helps support the framework of the aquifer. If too much of this supporting groundwater is removed, the aquifer may actually be compressed and will never regain its full thickness. Compression of the aquifer will decrease the production capacity, storage capacity, transmissivity, and hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer. Mining will also occur if the amount of groundwater being withdrawn is greater than the recharge to the aquifer. Water levels will progressively decline along with the production capacity of the well.

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

*(Continued from page 1)*

**Consumer Confidence Report:** July 1 marked the deadline for community public water supply systems to have provided the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers. The certification that the report has been distributed to customers, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the commissioner was due to this office by October 1, 2004. Only twenty-three (23) systems have failed to provide a copy to all their customers and to IDEM. Failure to submit either the CCR or the certification is a violation of rule. Certified operators please make sure that you have complied with this requirement for your systems. If we can be of help please contact our office. We can help you with the information and a template to assist you in completing the report and certification. Reminder letters have been sent to the systems. Continued failure to submit the required documents may result in an enforcement action.

### **Drinking Water Operator Certification Exam**

The Fall Drinking Water Operator Certification examination will be held on November 4, 2004. There are currently 3 sites scheduled, Indianapolis, Rochester and Bedford. September 20, 2004, was the application dead line for the November exam. Applications are due to this office at least forty-five (45) days prior to the exam. Notification of exam is sent out at least sixty (60) days prior to the exam. If you missed the deadline for November, the spring exam will be given on May 5, 2005. The announcement of the May exam will be sent out to all Community Public Water Supply and all Non-Transient Non-Community Public Water Supply systems in February 2004. Phil Hiestand (317/308-3284) is responsible for the continuing education program. This includes tracking hours and approving training requests. If you have questions regarding your hours, you may contact Phil. It is your obligation as a certified operator to keep track of your required hours. We enter data that is provided to us by either you or the training provider. Make sure you keep your own records. If there is a discrepancy your records will go a long way in correcting the problem.

After the exam, the examination papers are retained for a time to afford an applicant notified of having failed the examination to review the graded examination. The examination papers are kept until a date ninety (90) days prior to the next scheduled examination. The applicant must submit to the commissioner a written request for review of the graded examination and a statement affirming the applicant's understanding that the examination review does not include the right to copy, by any means, the examination or any portion of it.

**Drinking Water Fees:** Drinking water fees were due by October 4, 2004, for all systems. Any fees billed and not paid may be subject to a 10% penalty. A questionnaire will be mailed to all systems in November requesting updated information on number of service connections and/or population. 2005 fees will be based on the information in our database as of December 2004. Please return the completed questionnaire as quickly as possible. If you have any questions please Contact Sara Fields at 317/308-3298.

**Drinking Water Rulemaking:** IDEM is actively working on several rules. We are doing an incorporation of the federal requirements for the Radionuclides Rule, Arsenic Rule, and the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. We are also working on updates to our permit rules which include some specific changes which will make our rules easier to comply with at small transient noncommunity water systems (serving less than or equal to 250 people). In addition, we are making changes to our sanitary survey requirements and operator certification requirements to clarify the rules and meet federal requirements. The sanitary survey revisions will include the requirement from the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule for surface water systems to correct significant deficiencies found during sanitary surveys. If you are interested in information on any of these rules, please contact our Regulatory Development Specialist, Stacy Jones, at (317) 308-3292 or sjones@dem.state.in.us.





Liz Melvin, Field Inspection Section Chief

Phone – (317) 308-3366

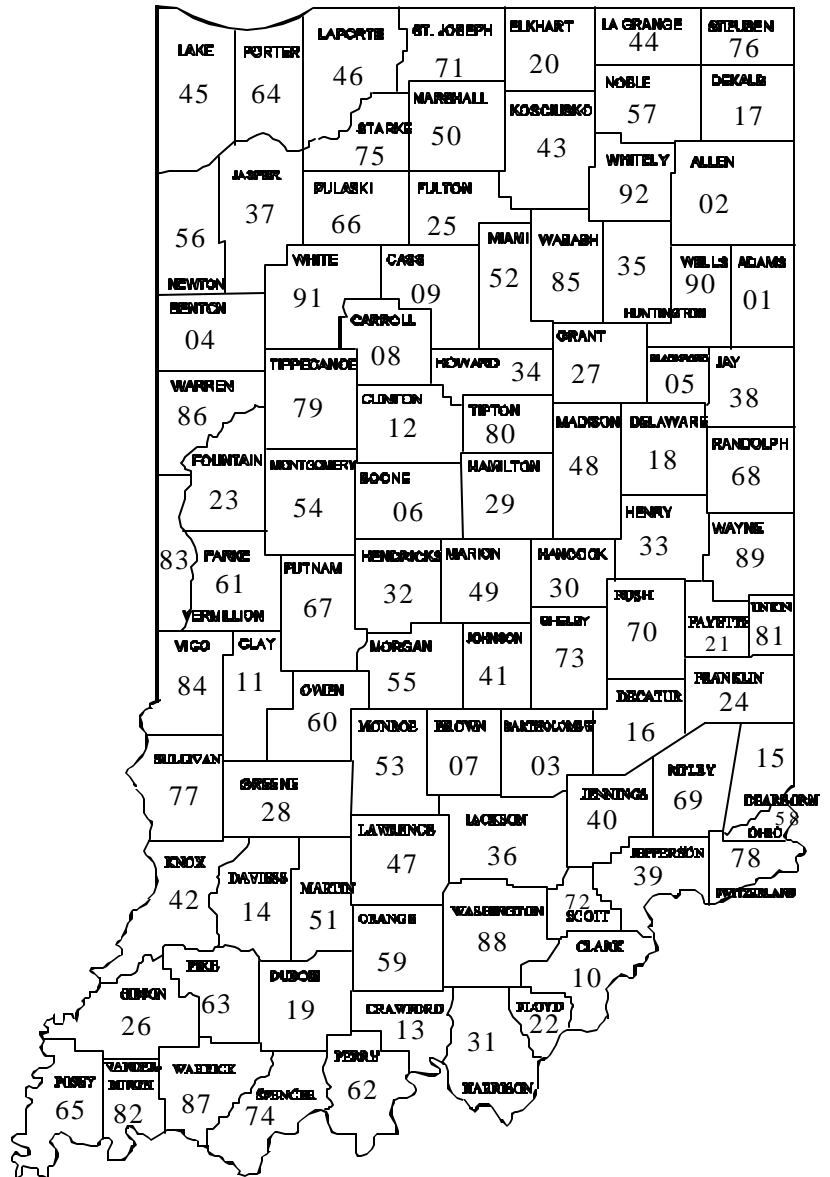
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64 Porter	05 Blackford	15 Dearborn
	27 Grant	16 Decatur
<u>Kimberly Davin</u>	35 Huntington	22 Floyd
08 Carroll	38 Jay	24 Franklin
09 Cass	90 Wells	31 Harrison
12 Clinton	92 Whitley	36 Jackson
34 Howard		39 Jefferson
52 Miami	<u>Chris Hoesli</u>	40 Jennings
54 Montgomery	06 Boone	47 Lawrence
80 Tipton	29 Hamilton	58 Ohio
85 Wabash	30 Hancock	69 Ripley
	32 Hendricks	70 Rush
<u>Craig Lawson</u>	49 Marion	72 Scott
04 Benton	67 Putnam	73 Shelby
37 Jasper		78 Switzerland
56 Newton	<u>Kirk Kuroiwa</u>	88 Washington
66 Pulaski	07 Brown	
79 Tippecanoe	11 Clay	<u>Carolyn Chappell</u>
86 Warren	23 Fountain	18 Delaware
91 White	28 Greene	21 Fayette
	41 Johnson	33 Henry
<u>Dan Plath</u>	53 Monroe	48 Madison
25 Fulton	55 Morgan	68 Randolph
50 Marshall	60 Owen	81 Union
57 Noble	61 Parke	89 Wayne
71 St. Joseph	77 Sullivan	
75 Starke	83 Vermillion	<u>Shawn Flaningam</u>
	84 Vigo	13 Crawford
<u>Bill Morgan</u>		14 Daviess
20 Elkhart		19 Dubois
44 LaGrange		26 Gibson
		42 Knox
<u>Lucio Ternienden</u>		51 Martin
17 Dekalb		59 Orange
43 Kosciusko		62 Perry
76 Steuben		63 Pike
		65 Posey
		74 Spencer
		82 Vanderburgh
		87 Warrick



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 Jim Davis 317-308-3319  
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### BESOZZI YOUTH DELEGATE GRANT

#### PROGRAM of the INDIANA SECTION AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION for ANNUAL CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

- Grant Goal:** To send "a young delegate or delegates who have never been to an annual meeting of this Association...to gather water supply and water treatment information accented toward innovative and cost-control methods. This information shall be for their own use but shall also be relayed to Indiana communities for possible use."
- Who May Apply:** Individual in or interested in a career in the water industry who has never attended the Annual Conference and is no older than 30 years of age.
- Amount of Grant:** For conference registration, conference meals, hotel, travel and miscellaneous expenses.
- How to Apply:** Submit application to Pam Waggoner at 4313 Tattersall Drive, Plainfield, Indiana 46168; phone (317) 839-2783.
- When to Apply:** The Awards Committee will review all applications. Applications will be accepted until January 15, 2005. Applicants will be notified of the Committee's decision by February 9, 2005.
- District Contacts: (Trustee or Secretary):**
- Central: Vince Sommers (317-888-1177) or Tom Edwards (765-793-4955)
  - Northeast: Ted Miller (260-868-5881) or Art Umble (574-293-2572)
  - Northwest: Mike Simpson (800-255-1521) or Randy Wynn (765-223-3412)
  - Southeast: Roger Maynard (812-282-1512) or Beverly Hoagland (812-372-8861)
  - Southwest: Mary Lou Schnell (812-295-2800) or Harold Spaetti (812-477-2377)
- Awards Committee Contact:**  
Awards Committee Chair: Paul Hartman (574-753-6231)

### APPLICATION FORM BESOZZI YOUTH DELEGATE GRANT FEBRUARY 2005 CONFERENCE INDIANA SECTION AWWA

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Waterworks System: \_\_\_\_\_

AWWA Member Number (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Prof. Eng.'s License or Eng.-in-Training Number (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Operators Certification Number (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you want to attend the conference? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other Indiana Section Education opportunities attended (i.e. District Meetings, Teleconferences, Operator's School): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Applicant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Indiana Section AWWA District Officer Recommendation (Required):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

District Officer Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



## AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

FAX (303) 347-0804 Phone 1-800-926-7337/303-794-7711  
6666 W. Quincy Avenue/Denver, CO 80235  
www.awwa.org

For AWWA Use Only

Have you ever been a member of AWWA? \_\_\_\_\_  
 When? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Member No. \_\_\_\_\_

Please furnish your preferred mailing address below (Indicate whether business or home):  Business  Home

Mr.  Mrs.  Ms.  Dr.

First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name	Suffix
Exact Street Address		(P.O. Box or Mail Stop)	
City		State or Province	
City		Zip or Postal Code	
Title			
Company Name		E-mail Address	
Home Phone		Business Phone	
Home Phone		Business Fax	
Applicant's Signature		Date	
Signature of AWWA Member Endorsing Application (Optional)		Endorsing Member Number	

Is your company a current member of AWWA? \_\_\_\_\_ If not, please provide your company's main address if different from above:

Company Name	Main Business Address	City	State/Province	Zip or Postal Code
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**ANNUAL DUES:**      **\$114-Active**      **\$57-Operations/Administrative**      **\$36-Student**      **\$150-International**  
                                  **Grade Code 02**      **Grade Code 06**      **Grade Code 14**      **Grade Code 03**

ANNUAL DUES      \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (For operator or administrative level personnel or employees of small utilities. Will not receive Journal/AWWA.)

Section Assessment\*      \_\_\_\_\_ Make check payable to AWWA (U.S. funds only).

Multi-Section Option†      \_\_\_\_\_  MasterCard     VISA     Send Invoice

TOTAL DUE      \$ \_\_\_\_\_  American Express

PREPAYMENT OF ONE YEAR'S DUES REQUIRED  
No action can be taken on this application until payment is received.  
Dues amount guaranteed through December 31, 2003

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

\*Section Assessment - AWWA has 43 local sections. Your section is determined by your address. However, some sections require additional annual fees to better serve their local members. Section assessments are mandatory for applicants with addresses as shown:

Please find your Section Assessment fee in the table at right and enter the total on the line reading "Section Assessment."

ADDRESS	ACTIVE (02)	OPERATIONS (06)	STUDENT (14)
Alabama, Mississippi	\$20	\$20	-
Alberta, Manitoba, N.W. Territories, Saskatchewan	\$10	\$10	-
California, Nevada	\$17	-	-
Connecticut	\$10	-	-
Florida, Minnesota, South Carolina, Texas	\$10	\$10	-
Georgia	\$28	\$28	\$5
Illinois	\$9	\$5	-
Iowa, Idaho (western), Oregon, Washington	\$11	-	-
Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	\$50	\$20	-
Missouri	\$7	\$3	-
New Jersey	\$15	\$10	-
New York	\$15	\$8	-
Pennsylvania	\$15	\$5	-

**ALL APPLICANTS SHOULD COMPLETE**

<p><b>BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY</b></p> <p>A. Public Water Supply Utility—Municipally Owned                  B. Public Water Supply Utility—Investor Owned                  C. Governmental—Federal, State, Local                  D. Consultant                  E. Contractor                  F. Private Industrial Systems or Water Wholesaler                  G. Manufacturer of Equipment &amp; Supplies including Representatives                  H. Distributors of Equipment &amp; Supplies including Representatives                  I. Educational Institutions, Faculty and Students, Libraries, and Other Related Organizations                  J. Fully Retired                  K. Research Labs                  L. Unreported</p> <p>CHECK FIELD(S) SERVED:                  5 <input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply Only      7 <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Only                  9 <input type="checkbox"/> Both      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><b>JOB TITLE</b></p> <p>A. Executive—Gen'l Mgr., Commissioner, Board Member, City Mgr., Mayor, President, Vice-President, Owner, Partner, Director, etc.                  B. Management—Division Head, Section Head, Mgr., Chief Engineer, Comptroller, etc.                  C. Engineering/non-managerial—Civil Engr., Mech. Engr., Envr. Engr., Planning Mgr., Field Engr., Systems Designer, etc.                  D. Scientific/non-managerial—Chemist, Biologist, Biophysicist, Researcher, Analyst, etc.                  E. Purchasing—Purchasing Agent, Procurement Specialist, Buyer, etc.                  F. Operations—Foreman, Operator, Maintenance, Crewman, Service Rep., etc.                  G. Marketing &amp; Sales—non-managerial—Mkt. Analyst, Mkt. Rep., Salesman, Sales Rep., etc.                  H. Other (describe) _____                  I. Professorial - Teacher, Educator, etc.</p>
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Completion of this information is optional.

AWWA maintains profile data for use in developing additional programs and services to meet the diverse needs of our members.

Birth Date \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Race/Ethnic Identification: (check one)  
 1 American Indian/Alaskan Native  
 2 Asian/Pacific-Islander  
 3 African American  
 4 Hispanic  
 5 White (Non-Hispanic)  
 6 Other

Gender: (check one)  
 F Female       M Male

† MULTI-SECTION MEMBERSHIP OPTION In addition to your own section membership, you may also join other AWWA section(s). This allows you to receive information on events and activities from other local sections. If this is of interest to you, call 1-800-926-7337 for multi-section information and fees.

The following information is for USPS Standard class mailing requirements ONLY: In some AWWA sections, a portion of the section allotment equal to 50 percent or more of the domestic subscription rate charged for the section periodical will be allocated toward a subscription of that periodical. Dues allocated for each publication members receive: Journal \$30 MainStream \$6 Optflow \$6

Small Systems Committee  
INDIANA SECTION AWWA

2984 Crestwood Lane  
Danville, IN 46122-8500

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[www.inawwa.org](http://www.inawwa.org)

American Water  
Works Association:  
[www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

EPA Drinking  
Water Hotline:  
[www.epa.gov/OGWDW](http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW)



## MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!

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

**November 3, 2004** – Potable Water Issues & Analysis Workshop in Remington. Contact: Odetta Cadwell of Indiana Rural Water Association at 317-402-7349 or visit [www.indianaruralwater.org](http://www.indianaruralwater.org)

**November 4, 2004** – Water Works Operator Certification Examination. Application submission deadline was September 20, 2004.

**November 4, 2004** – AWWA Teleconference – Water Resource Alternatives – The Future of Sustainable Utility Practice. Contact: Randy Russell, Chair; Education Committee; 219-874-3228 or [www.awwa.org/education/teleconf/](http://www.awwa.org/education/teleconf/)

**November 5, 2004** – Small Systems Committee Retreat. Please contact any Small Systems Committee member to share your thoughts on the future direction of this Committee.

**November 15, 2004** - Indiana Conference on the Environment - IDEM and IDNR. Contact: Tonya Galbraith, Director Intergovernmental Relations; IDEM; 317-232-8598; [www.IN.gov/idem/conference](http://www.IN.gov/idem/conference)

**November 15 - 17, 2004** - Indiana Water Environment Association Conference. Contact: Conference - Marriott Hotel; 21st and Shade-land Avenue; Indianapolis, Indiana. Contact: Gary Price; 317-685-0009

**December 6 – 8, 2004** – Indiana Rural Water Association – Water Institute – Holiday Inn; Columbus, Indiana. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 812-988-8595; or visit the IRWA website – [www.indianaruralwater.org](http://www.indianaruralwater.org)

**December 31, 2004** – Deadline for Emergency Response Plan Certifications submission to USEPA and IDEM.

**February 22 – 25, 2005** -- Indiana Section AWWA Annual Conference – Marriott Hotel; Downtown, Indianapolis. Contact: Tim Bumgardner at 317-745-1124 or visit [www.inawwa.org](http://www.inawwa.org)

**March 16, 2005** – Pipe Rehabilitation Workshop in Madison. Contact: Odetta Cadwell of Indiana Rural Water Association at 317-402-7349 or visit [www.indianaruralwater.org](http://www.indianaruralwater.org)

**April 18 – 20, 2005** – Indiana Rural Water Association – Annual Spring Conference – Holiday Inn; Columbus, Indiana. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 812-988-8595; or visit the IRWA website – [www.indianaruralwater.org](http://www.indianaruralwater.org)

**May 5, 2005** – Water Works Operator Certification Examination. Application submission deadline is 45 days prior to the exam (March 20, 2005).

Please visit AWWA's website ([www.awwa.org](http://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.