# Water Lines



Water Lines is the resource newsletter of the Nevada Water and Wastewater Operator's Forum

#### Water Lines

| Inside This Issue                                                                    |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Work It Q & A                                                                        | 3       |
| Article: Working Together to Protect Source Water                                    | 4       |
| Article: Change is in the Wind                                                       | 9       |
| Answers to "Work It" questions                                                       | 11      |
| Drinking Water & Clean Water State Revolving Fund Priority Lists Solicitation Letter | 12 & 13 |
| Water & Wastewater Operator Certifications                                           | 14      |
| Water & Wastewater Operator Training Calendar                                        | 15      |

## **Announcements**

Obtaining Contact Hours and Continuing Education Units (CEUs) is a crucial requirement for every Water Operator that works in the State.

These classes allow Water Operators to further develop their skill levels. They will not only be better prepared to provide and protect safe drinking water, but will become more familiar with new developments in their field as technology and regulations change.

The NDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water has a Calendar of Events for approved contact hour classes for certification renewal. The NDEP requires operators to take courses from International Association of Education Training (IACET) authorized providers or accredited colleges in order to apply for the Grade 3 & 4 exams.

#### **NVWEA Wastewater Exam dates for 2016:**

Exam date - 3/17/16 Deadline - 2/17/16

Exam date - 6/16/16 Deadline - 5/16/16

Exam date - 9/15/16 Deadline - 8/15/16

# Work It! Q & A

| 1. | incubated for 24 hr. at 35 degrees Celsius in a special media, m-ENDO broth. Coliform bacteria produce colonies with a characteristic indicating a positive result. |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | A. pink center                                                                                                                                                      |
|    | B. metallic green sheen                                                                                                                                             |
|    | C. confluent growth                                                                                                                                                 |
|    | D. smooth edge                                                                                                                                                      |
| 2. | A feature of the MMO-MUG method is the ability to determine the presence of <i>E. coli</i> directly. When a total                                                   |
|    | coliform positive, indicated by a color, if this MMO-MUG sample jar is placed in ultraviolet light, the sample will when <i>E. coli</i> are present.                |
|    | light, the sample will when <i>E. coll</i> are present.                                                                                                             |
|    | A. yellow, fluoresce                                                                                                                                                |
|    | B. bright pink, glow                                                                                                                                                |
|    | C. yellow, form gas                                                                                                                                                 |
|    | D. blue, bubble                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3. | A charged colloidal particle in water will be surrounded by a of ions .                                                                                             |
|    | A. Electric potential                                                                                                                                               |
|    | B. Double layer                                                                                                                                                     |
|    | C. Stern layer                                                                                                                                                      |
|    | D. 0.02 N solution                                                                                                                                                  |
| 4. | Methanol is sometimes added in wastewater treatment to promote                                                                                                      |
|    | A. Methanogenesis                                                                                                                                                   |
|    | B. Disinfection                                                                                                                                                     |
|    | C. Settling                                                                                                                                                         |
|    | D. Denitrification                                                                                                                                                  |
| 5. | The difference in weight between solids filtered and dried at 104 °C and the same solids ashed at 550 °C is used to determine                                       |
|    | A. MLSS                                                                                                                                                             |
|    | B. Total suspended solids                                                                                                                                           |
|    | C. Volatile suspended solids                                                                                                                                        |
|    | D. RAS settling volume                                                                                                                                              |
|    |                                                                                                                                                                     |

Work It! Is prepared by the NvRWA, you can contact them at 775-841-4222.

## **Working Together to Protect Source Water**

By: Greg Reed, District Manager - Round Hill GID

The Tahoe Water Suppliers Association (TWSA) consists of public water suppliers in the Lake Tahoe Basin whose source of drinking water is Lake Tahoe. Originally formed in 2002 the Nevada Tahoe Water Suppliers as Association, the Association changed its name in 2005 with the addition of the first California water purveyor, North Tahoe Public Utility District. The purpose of the TWSA is to protect the quality of the purveyors' drinking water from waterborne contaminants that are potentially harmful to human health. Source water protection is an effective tool in a multi-barrier approach to protecting drinking water. In accordance with federal and state guidelines. members of the association have established a Watershed Control Program (WCP) and report annually on their progress.

The TWSA mission statement, created and adopted in June 2008 states, "The mission of the Tahoe Water Suppliers Association is to develop, implement, and maintain an effective watershed control program in order to satisfy recommendations watershed in sanitary surveys, advocate for the protection of Lake Tahoe as a viable source of drinking water, and additional satisfy state and federal requirements."

Currently, the Association's full membership includes Douglas County, Kingsbury General Improvement District (GID), Round Hill GID, Incline Village GID, Edgewood Water Company and Glenbrook Water Company in Nevada and Tahoe City Public Utility District (PUD), North Tahoe PUD and Lakeside Park Association from California. In 2012, South Tahoe PUD joined as an associate member (a non-voting member with limited reporting in this report).

The 1976 Safe Drinking Water Act regulates drinking water in the United States. Under the

Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the authority to set standards for drinking water quality and oversee states, localities, and water suppliers. The 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act included the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) affecting surface water systems that specific and measurable standards for surface water purveyors. Federal and state regulations infer that protecting sources of drinking water by implementing watershed control programs can be an effective barrier in a multi-barrier potable water treatment process.

Promulgation of the 1986 amendments prompted many water utilities around the Lake to consider alternatives to filtration facilities, driving the need for the annual sanitary surveys. The TWSA was formed to provide these surveys to member agencies in an efficiency minded approach. Now in its third decade of existence, the partnership adopted the essential elements of an integrated water management approach for high-quality source water not requiring filtration including: frequent monitoring, watershed controls, demonstrated devoid of waterborne outbreaks, adequate storage in the event of higher turbidity excursions, and flexibility and redundancy in disinfection process (AWWA).

In 2002, with encouragement from State Health officials, six purveyors from the original partnership formed an association under a multi-party agreement to address federal and state source water protection regulations and fulfill recommendations of previous sanitary surveys. Appointed staff members from each agency form the TWSA board. The largest partner, Incline Village GID (IVGID), offered its Resource Conservationist as the association's Executive Director. The agreement stipulates

## Cont' - Working Together to Protect Source Water Part 1

cost sharing of expenses incurred by IVGID on behalf of the association. Members pay an annual fee proportional to the size of their service areas and in equal amounts representing common administrative costs.

The TWSA budget for 2013-14 = \$122,275; and for 2014-15 = \$135,023.

2010-14 have been major years for TWSA drinking water quality advocacy. The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control (LRWQCB) Basin Plan Amendment was adopted by the Regional Water Board on 12/7/11 and the CA State Water Board on 5/15/12. The CA Office of Administrative Law (OAL) has reviewed and approved the amendment. It will become effective pending final US EPA approval (which has been pending for 3+ years). Throughout this process, TWSA was heavily involved in public opposition to the LRWQCB revisions of the Basin Plan Amendment. The new regulations allow for LRWQCB review of proposed herbicide/pesticide application projects in Lake species Tahoe for aguatic invasive management. Prior regulations upheld a prohibition on chemical use. TWSA staff and multiple members attended **LRWQCB** meetings, special planning workshops, and CA Water Board meetings, providing both written and public comment. TWSA supported an unsuccessful 5 year moratorium on these projects at Lake Tahoe.

TWSA involvement did yield enhanced public notification measures: any proposed chemical use project now requires notification and solicitation of comments from potentially affected water providers, regardless of the distance of the provider's service area from the proposed projects.

Initially, Lahontan staff began rewriting the

amendment in early 2010, without input from the water providers or the Nevada drinking water and water quality regulators (Nevada Division of Environmental Protection {NDEP} and California Department of Public Health {CDPH}). By providing written and public comment, TWSA staff was successful in bringing the issue of the Tahoe drinking water purveyors' filtration exempt status and their concerns to the LRWQCB. LRWQCB staff was then given direction to work with TWSA, NDEP, and CDPH on the regulatory language and review process.

As a result of this process, starting in 2013, TWSA has maintained a presence on the Nearshore Aquatic Invasive Weeds Working Group (NAIWWG) and the Tahoe Keys Water Quality Working Group. TWSA maintains staff presence on the TRPA Interagency Shorezone Coordination Group. This group meets monthly review Shorezone project applications. TWSA continues argue against the to introduction of herbicides in Lake Tahoe. As a Tier 3 Outstanding Natural Resource Water, Lake Tahoe should be held to a different standard than other non-Tier 3 water bodies. TWSA is always looking for partners to help champion the cause and keep herbicides out of Lake Tahoe!

TWSA members and South Tahoe PUD have been working collaboratively on federal funding requests for infrastructure upgrades and intertie projects in order to address the need for adequate fire flows in the event of urban wildfire. In FY 2011-12, the Lake Tahoe Community Fire Protection Partnership was able to secure nearly \$1 million in federal funding which, when matched dollar-for-dollar with local agency funding, allowed construction of \$2 million in critical water infrastructure projects with a nexus to fire protection within

## Cont' - Working Together to Protect Source Water Part 1

the Lake Tahoe Basin. Between 2007 and 2013, more than \$13 million in federal funds have been matched by Partnership members.

Life at the Lake is different. In addition to the EPA, the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, and the NDEP, water and wastewater purveyors at the Lake are subject to regulatory oversight by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), a bi-state agency that regulates many issues within the Tahoe basin including construction activities. TWSA members had long standing Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the TRPA on construction activities; each utility with its own specific MOU. Therefore, there were no "standard" construction activity specifications throughout the basin. In 2012, TWSA members banded together to create a single MOU that would be renewed for each utility, thereby eliminating the inconsistent regulatory enforcement framework then in place.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) information has been incorporated into the TWSA outreach program since the issue emerged at Lake Tahoe in 2007. TWSA outreach efforts include educating the public about AIS. Concerns about the introduction of Quagga and Zebra mussels and their potential effect on drinking water infrastructure and water quality are presented through customer signs installed at area boat ramps and via websites and brochures.

In June 2012, the TWSA/USACE Lake Tahoe Source Water Risk Assessment (LTSWRA) was used to evaluate potential impacts to drinking water quality from proposed new beach access areas associated with the Edgewood Lodge Project. The project engineer, RO Anderson, provided extensive case study comparison and conducted

multiple runs of the risk model to assuage concerns voiced by NDEP and TWSA water providers to the TRPA during the project public comment period.

In spring 2013, NDEP initiated discussion with TWSA to fund Phase 2 of the Lake Tahoe Risk Assessment Model developed in 2008 (Black & Veatch, B&V Project No. 41717). Phase 2 was funded by NDEP and TWSA for \$95,000 in 2013-14. There has been significant improvement in the data available on lake currents since 2008, so the upgrades were allowed to provide better modeling with more refined area grids based on this new data. This project re-analyzed lake water current patterns southeastern corner of Lake Tahoe, in the area of the Edgewood and Kingsbury intakes. The analysis is related to public water systems at Lake Tahoe and the impact that local potential contaminating activities have on the source water. In addition to new data, new potential contaminating activities have been proposed near the public water system intakes, which will also impact system specific risk models.

Providing free trainings for utility staff is a strong focus of TWSA and member agencies. TWSA maintains an education fund for class sponsorship. Sponsorship is based on Board vote. Major funding for these workshops is also provided by North Tahoe Public Utilities District (NTPUD), the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the CA State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board).

TWSA maintains an extensive outreach schedule of events and programs in order to provide community education and technical service in watershed protection and water

## Cont' - Working Together to Protect Source Water

conservation areas. Since 2002, TWSA has provided a unified voice for source water protection and regional involvement including public comment regarding watershed protection, developing strong relationships with local research/regulatory agencies, and offering additional professional development opportunities for member staff.

One of the main focuses of TWSA's outreach program is to provide ongoing education to the public about watershed protection, water quality, and the high value of local tap water. TWSA staff brings the "Protect the Source", "Drink Tahoe Tap", "They Drop It, You Drink It", and other outreach messages through an expanded events/presentation schedule and the use of other communication methods such as video, web, and print media.

More than 55,000 "Drink Tahoe Tap" stickers have been distributed since the campaign launched in 2008. TWSA staff provides a 'blind taste test' at local events, which has proven to be a popular activity with the public. Informally compiled results from the taste test illustrate that local tap water is being selected as the 'tastier' water over bottled water a majority of time. Staff serves the water in 3 unmarked, BPA free dispensers, with participants tasting with a 2 oz. compostable plastic (PLA) cup.

In 2010, TWSA began the formal program of the distribution of free, refillable, water bottles to attendees at selected events. Each year, between 1500-2500 customized, refillable bottles are distributed at various events. Since 2010, approximately 11,000 bottles have been distributed.

In 2013, TWSA began offering an extremely popular, refillable, US made, custom, glass bottle. Our largest distribution event is the annual Tahoe Summit, providing 500+drinking water bottles and water filling stations for the attendees.

In 2014, TWSA built two custom mobile fill stations to accommodate the need for tap water distribution at public events. These stations, which hook up to standard outdoor faucets, have 4 tap dispenser heads and a carbon filter system. They have proven to be extremely popular and have provided water at multiple large scale community TWSA provides the use of the events. mobile fill stations and also gallon water dispensers to local events for free. These programs have been instrumental reducing the use of bottled water at area events.

TWSA initiated the launch of the "Tahoe Tap It Network" in winter 2010; linked to the national network at www.tapitwater.com. This database provides a computer or smart phone directory of water filling stations in the Tahoe area and other cities nationwide. The network included 25 Tahoe area locations.

Staff conducts outreach with the TWSA "Drink Tahoe Tap" education booth at more than 30 community events annually. The booth features an interactive water taste test along with water conservation, watershed protection and tap water awareness information. Some of the annual events include the North and South Lake Tahoe Earth Day' Festivals, Kids for Conservation, Red White and Tahoe Blue events. Children's Environmental Science Business Association Chamber Mixers, ski

## Cont' - Working Together to Protect Source Water

area special events, the Tahoe Expo, UC Davis education events, and other events upon invitation or request.

In 2012, TWSA initiated a scholarship fund for Tahoe high school students entering college with a focus on science, math, engineering, or environmental studies. In 2013-14, 4 scholarships were awarded; one for each Tahoe high school.

TWSA water conservation and water quality protection print publications are updated annually and now include: a drought tolerant seed packet with water conservation information, a leak detection information card with dye tabs, AWWA 'value of water' and water conservation brochures, TWSA source water protection information, a custom bone shaped dog waste bag holder, 'Drink Tahoe'

Tap' stickers, and information on the issues of bottled water versus tap water.

Each year, TWSA staff leads "Snapshot Day", a major volunteer water quality monitoring event for the Tahoe region from Lake Tahoe "Snapshot Pyramid Lake. Αt Day" (annually in May) 300+ volunteers spend the morning at 50+ locations within the watershed collecting samples of turbidity, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, and photographic documentation. Many sites have been repeated now for more than 14 years, providing long-term watershed condition data. This event is collaboration between multiple water quality focused agencies. This is one of the oldest citizen monitoring events on the U.S. west coast.

TWSA's website is www.tahoeh20.org

## **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 Rachel Breeden with the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at: rbreeden@ndep.nv.gov or 775-687-9519

## Change is in the Wind

By: NDEP - BSDW Staff

Adage, axiom, or proverb – it's still true; change is inevitable. And, the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) is a big steam engine of change, arriving April 1, 2016 at 12:00 am. Routine

coliform sampling will be largely unchanged unless you are a seasonal water system. Repeat coliform sampling in the event of a total coliform detection will be simpler and easier understand. Your TCR (coliform) Sampling Plan will be simplified, and you will no longer have a requirement for extra repeat sampling the following month if you routinely sample on monthly basis. Does any of this sound like you might want to get on board? Most of you certified operators will likely yourselves cheering to welcome the "RTCR" as we've come to call it.

For general coliform detection, the RTCR applies a "find and fix" model to public water systems. Basically, that means that we are more concerned that you find any potential pathways to

microbial contamination than that you properly issue public notice. Unlike when the original TCR was drafted, we now know with certainty that the VAST majority of the suite of bacteria known as coliforms is not harmful to humans. So rather than issue a violation for having a total coliform sample (that has been confirmed NOT to contain E. coli) you will have 30 days to determine how that bacteria got into your system and how to get and keep it out of the system. Within that timeframe you will make the repairs and report your findings and actions to your primacy authority (Bureau of Safe Drinking

Water (BSDW), Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD), or Washoe County Health District (WCHD)). The process is called a Level 1 Assessment. No public notice is required. You

fix the problem; your public is safe

## E. coli

Have a look at what doesn't change with RTCR: *E. coli*. Public notice in the form of a Boil Water Order will be required immediately if you have an *E. coli* routine sample followed by any coliform repeat.

Or, if you get a coliform positive and then *E. coli* shows up in the repeats, a Boil Water

Order must be issued

without delay.

What you really don't want is another total coliform positive within 12 months of the first one. The second event suggests that there was a problem during the first event that didn't corrected. The second event within a 12-month period triggers a very detailed examination of your system. Essentially, that trigger is a treatment technique, called a Level 2 Assessment. A staff member of your regulatory authority and any other experts deemed necessary will come out to your system and examine every potential pathway for contamination. We will look at weather conditions for the days prior to the tainted sample. We will look at chlorine residual fluctuations (are your logs all in order?). We will verify your

coliform sampling procedures and your repair and disinfection procedures. We may require that you get experts out to perform additional diagnostics – tasks like: camera the well, test and verify the septic system leach field, and schedule a tank inspection. Any and all findings (termed sanitary defects) that are potentially contributing to the microbial pathway found during that Level 2 Assessment must be corrected within 30 days of the originating coliform detection. If that cannot feasibly happen, you will be put on a compliance

## Cont' - Change is in the Wind

schedule that shows when each of the remaining defects will be corrected. The Level 2 Assessment process is thorough and very effective at protecting the drinking water supply. And it requires you, the owner or operator, to step up and pay for the improvements or repairs that will keep your customers safe.

An E. coli violation (see sidebar) immediately triggers the Level 2 Assessment described above, in addition to the public notice requirements. E. coli, a serious health risk to all customers of the public water system, will always demand immediate and proactive attention by the operator and by the regulatory authority.

If you sample monthly, you will take the same monthly sample following a coliform detection as you would any other month. If you sample quarterly, you will take 3 samples the month following a confirmed detection, much simpler than remembering which 5 locations you're supposed to sample. Those 3 samples will be at the site of the originating coliform detection, a site within 5 connections upstream, and another within 5 connections downstream.

The RTCR also provides for flexibility in the location of repeats. If you know your system and know of a good reason why a sample could be more representative at another location, you are

free to propose it to your regulatory staff by revising your TCR Sampling Plan. The RTCR Rule Manager can agree to a change in the sampling locations if you have a good reason.

Yes, change is on the way, and it will help you to be even better operators, more attuned to your system and its quirks and characteristics. The RTCR is bringing other changes as well. Education is where it's at, and BSDW plans to hold workshops around the state in December, January, and at the NvRWA Conference in March.

What should you do to prepare for RTCR? Be sure you know your TCR Sampling Plan. Verify that you and your employees are keeping your daily logs and SOPs up-to-date. If you have a procedure that resides in your head but not on paper, now would be a very good time to write it down and train your operators on it. Checklists and SOPs can give you the peace of mind that everyone who works on the system knows where and why and how to do the tasks at hand. Is your Operations and Maintenance Manual current? Does every one of your workers and office staff know where to find it? Checklists, logs, and SOPs can be filed in it to keep everyone on the same track. Whether you're on track or not, that RTCR steam engine is coming. Choo! Choo!

#### **Upcoming RTCR Trainings**

AND

December 2015 January 2016 February 12, 2016 March 15-17, 2016 Tonopah and Winnemucca workshops Reno and Las Vegas workshops Video Conference

NvRWA Conference Workshops, Reno

April 1, 2016

RTCR Launch

# Answers to the Work It! questions

- 1. B. metallic green sheen
- 2. A. yellow, fluoresce
- 3. B. Double Layer
- 4. D. Denitrification
- 5. C. Volatile suspended solids

#### STATE OF NEVADA



Department of Conservation & Natural Resources

Brian Sandoval, Governor
Leo M. Drozdoff, P.E., Director
David Emme, Administrator

December 17, 2015

To: All Water and Wastewater Systems

#### SUBJECT: Drinking Water & Clean Water State Revolving Fund Priority Lists

You are receiving this letter because you own and/or operate a drinking water or wastewater utility (or both). We are in the process of preparing the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017 Priority Lists for projects to be considered for funding from the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Only projects on the DWSRF and CWSRF Priority Lists are eligible to apply for funding from these programs.

If you are interested in applying for a Drinking Water and/or a Clean Water loan and need to get your project on the priority list, please fill out the Pre-Application form – either DWSRF for drinking water projects or CWSRF for clean water projects – available on our website at the web addresses shown below or contact me for a copy of the form. Complete one application for each project you want to have included on the Priority List.

The information on the pre-application form will be used to determine preliminary eligibility and priority ranking of your project. Available funds will be assigned to those projects with the highest ranking on the Priority List with preference given to those projects that are ready to proceed. NDEP may bypass projects on the Priority List that are not ready to proceed (NAC 445A.7675). Proposed projects with a lower ranking may be fundable by virtue of bypass.

Given the continuing needs in our water communities and the improvement in the economy, a small amount of funding is now available in the Capital Improvements Grant Program (commonly referred to as the AB 198 Grant Program). In order to be eligible to apply for a grant, one of the requirements is that a purveyor of water submit a pre-application to have their project included on the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Priority List (NAC 349.475).

If your utility already has a project on the 2016 Drinking Water or Clean Water SRF Priority List and you want it to remain on the list for SFY 2017, you need to provide us with a written request stating your wish to remain on the list. Please include any updates to the project description, project cost, and/or project schedule.

CWSRF projects that emphasize energy and water efficiency – Green Projects – receive additional priority points. Green projects may include, but are not limited to:

- Energy efficient retrofits and upgrades to pumps and treatment processes
- On site clean power production including: wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, biogas, etc.
- Installation of water meters
- Replacement or rehabilitation of distribution lines that have data documenting water loss
   Reuse of treated effluent

This is not an exhaustive list. For a more complete list of the type of projects that can be funded, feel free to contact me at the number or email address shown below.

Please submit your project pre-application(s) or your written request to remain on the priority list(s) no later than February 19, 2016. It is important that we receive an accurate assessment of your project needs so that we can develop financial strategies to meet these needs. Please note that if you fail to submit a written request, your water and/or wastewater project may be removed from the 2016 Priority List(s).

For additional information or copies of the pre-application form please visit our websites: Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund - <a href="http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/srlf01.htm">http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/srlf01.htm</a>
Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund - <a href="http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/dwsrf1.htm">http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/dwsrf1.htm</a>
State Capital Improvements Grant Program - <a href="http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/grants01.htm">http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/grants01.htm</a>

Feel free to call me at (775) 687-9331 or email <a href="mailto:mstamate@ndep.nv.gov">mstamate@ndep.nv.gov</a> or Daralyn Dobson at (775) 687-9489 or email <a href="mailto:ddobson@ndep.nv.gov">ddobson@ndep.nv.gov</a>, if you have any questions or need to know which of your projects are on the 2016 Priority List.

Michelle Stamates, P.E.
Bureau of Administrative Services
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
901 S. Stewart St., STE 4001
Carson City, NV 89701

## **Wastewater Operator Certifications**



Congratulations to the following wastewater professionals for passing their Wastewater Treatment, Wastewater Collection, Industrial Waste Inspector and Plant Maintenance and Wastewater Quality Analyst exams in Aug, Sept, Oct & Nov 2015.

#### **WASTEWATER TREATMENT GRADES**

**Grade 1:** Joe Carter, Blake Hiller, Gerardo Sandoval, Rafael Mendoza, Kirk Panullo, Chris Wade

**Grade 2:** Jared Aguilar, Michael Brammer, Craig Eichhorn, Travis McCarty, Derrick Mitchell, , Aaron Stickley, , David Wozynski

**Grade 3:** Robert Hopkins, Thomas Pugh, Tyrone Mancia

**Grade 4:** Daniel Peterson, Bill Tanner

#### **NEVADA INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTOR**

**Grade 1:** Stephen Foster

Grade 2: Barry Hicks

#### **NEVADA PLANT MAINTENANCE**

Grade 1: John Bauer, David McBride

Grade 2: Robert Leveck

Grade 3: Gary Fleming

#### **NEVADA WASTEWATER COLLECTION**

**Grade 1:** Johnathan Minoletti, Tyler Hess, Michael

Noe

Grade 3: Jason Dukek

#### **NEVADA BIOLOGICAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE**

**Grade 1:** Gustavo Estrada

#### WASTEWATER QUALITY ANALYST

Grade 1: Bryce Burrell

#### **Water Operator Certifications**



Congratulations to the following water professionals passed their Water Treatment and Water Distribution exams in October 2015.

#### **Water Distribution Grades:**

Grade 1: Kason Bulloch, Tony Buttram, Bryan Carroll, Kurt Carson, Martin Christensen, Christopher Cruz, John Flippini, Thomas Freeman, Christopher Jim, Adam Katsar, Shadow Kelly, Casey Korby, Christian Kropf, Veronica Leeper, Jeffrey Levesque, Benjamin Lipson, Mathew McCarty, Anthony Morikawa, Chris Murphy, Brendan Musselman, Brandyn Rada, Alan Reich, Jeremey Slama, Randall Van Hoozer, Brett Walsh

**Grade 2:** Matthew Brems, James Bryant, Cheryl Burton, Anthony Daniels, Brandon Harris, Jason Juiot, Mark Lukavich, Ryan Reardon, Cherri Steele, Christopher Woods, Mitchell Ziemer

**Grade 3:** Brett Coffman, Leroy Daines, Jay Flakus, Lance Goodman, Cameron Klug, Matthew Lounsbury, Randy Mark, Mark Moran, Adam Owsley, Isaac Steed

**Grade 4:** Jackie Boado, Daniel Chan, Zachary Hills

#### **Water Treatment Grades:**

**Grade 1:** Matthew Favalora, Todd Flynt, Miguel Gutierrez, Benjamin Lipson, William Mountjoy, Brandyn Rada, Gary Scarborough, Reuben Stringer

**Grade 2:** Matthew Brems, Leroy Daines,

### **Cont' Water Operator Certifications**



Congratulations to the following water professionals passed their Water Treatment and Water Distribution exams in October 2015.

Han Dou, Russell Holmes

Grade 3: James Bryant, Troy Tanner

Grade 4: Robert Devaney, Zachary Hills

#### TRAINING CALENDAR

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

NvRWA, <a href="http://www.nvrwa.org/">http://www.nvrwa.org/</a>

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

Upon Request: Instructor-Lead CSUSac Courses: Distribution or Treatment, 6 - 8 weekly trng. Contact NvRWA for details and to schedule. Also offering water and wastewater classes powered by SunCoast Learning Systems. Water Courses have been approved for recertification hours.

**NDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water** - training calendar for approved classes:

http://ndep.nv.gov/dwo/main/calendar.html

Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association. Visit the web site <a href="www.ca-nv-awwa.org">www.ca-nv-awwa.org</a> for many more education opportunities

American Water College - http://americanwatercollege.org/

Montana Water Center -

http://watercenter.montana.edu/training/ob2005/default.htm

Office of Water Programs at the California State University, Sacramento -

http://www.owp.csus.edu/courses/catalog.php

Check out ongoing Training from RCAC at: http://www.rcac.org

Nevada Water Environment Association (NWEA) has an approved course list on their website: <a href="http://nvwea.org/">http://nvwea.org/</a> and they also grant blanket approval for training from the following organizations:

NWEA online Training Calendar -

http://nvwea.org/certification/training-opportunities

NvRWA's Annual Conferences - http://www.nvrwa.org/

Tri-State Seminar On-the-River - <a href="http://www.tristateseminar.com/">http://www.tristateseminar.com/</a>

Water & Wastewater Education and Training - http://wwet.org/

Water Environment Federation – www.wef.org

#### 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

PRSRT STD U.S. POSTAGE PAID CARSON CITY, NV 89701 PERMIT NO. 15

# *Water Lines Winter 2015*

# NV Water and Wastewater Operator's Forum Members:

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Nathan Adams, Vice Chair 775-962-5840
Pioche Public Utilities - pputilities@Icturbonet.com

Dale Johnson 775-340-8834 City of Elko - djohnson@ci.elko.nv.us

Ron Penrose 775-336-1300

Retired from TMWA - Tri Sage Consulting - penroserj@gmail.com

Cameron McKay, 775-588-3548 Kingsbury GID - cam@kgid.org

Jim Kerr 775-738-6816

Elko County Public Works - jkerr@elkocountynv.net

Tom Georgi 702-822-8026 Las Vegas Valley Water Dist. Thomas.Georgi@lvvwd.com

Richard (Rick) Giltner 702-567-2055 SNWA - richard.giltner@lvvwd.com

Grant Perkins - Panaca Farmstead Assoc. (775) 728-4282, pfamaintenance@lcturbonet.com

#### **Training Contacts**

#### **Nevada Rural Water Association**

Videoconference classes for water system operators and managers are available in most communities. Please send requests for training to www.nvrwa.org or contact staff directly at 775-841-4222

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

LeAnna Risso at 702-668-8487 or LRiso@cleanwaterteam.com

#### WWET Training in Clark County - www.wwet.org

Training for water treatment and distribution system operators, wastewater treatment and collection system operators, and other professionals in these fields. Contact Jeff Butler 702-258-3296

#### State of Nevada Water Certification Exams

Exam 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 exam dates. Additional information call: 775-687-9527 or http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdw/cert\_home.htm

Nevada Water Environment Association - www.nvwea.org

Ashley or Jake Jacobson (775) 465-2045 or Certification@nvwea.org