FYI - Small Systems

Small Systems Committee
INDIANA SECTION AWWA

FYI - Small Systems **October, 2005**

FYI

Are you ready for winter and the potential for numerous emergency situations that it brings? We have a number of very useful articles in this edition to help you prepare your system and your personnel.

We are also continuing our "Where's The Money" series. This installment addresses the need for planning and communication on all levels. It is so important to look ahead and work together!!

There are so many references and resources out there, so do not be afraid to ask for assistance. We are all working towards the same goals – efficiently operating well maintained systems providing safe drinking water for our family, friends, and customers.

As always, please keep in touch with us to let us know how we can better serve you and your system!!

WHAT'S UP WHAT'S NEW - IDEM

I know we have heard so much about the hurricanes and the problems associated with them over the past several weeks, but it bears reviewing for similar emergency practices for our area. Reggie Baker our Security & Counter Terrorism specialist sent me an e-mail put together by a relief worker in Mississippi. He had some words of wisdom for those systems affected by a hurricane disaster, but some lessons are universal for the disasters mother nature can inflict. While we may not have hurricanes, our areas are susceptible to floods and tornados and some lessons learned from Katrina are applicable right here in Indiana. What follows are some of the suggestions from that relief worker with a little editing. He suggests:

1. Sand-bag well houses and treatment sheds. Sandbagging may help prevent flooding of the building provided the surge does not exceed the level of the bagging.
2. Cover and protect circuitry and control panels:
    - Many panels, even though they are considered weatherproof, are not designed to handle torrential downpours or flooding. In Katrina, heavy winds often drove the rain at angles, or ripped panel doors off exposing inside wiring and switches.
    - At a minimum, wrapping plastic around a panel may help to minimize water damage. Duct taping the plastic may help seal out excess rain. (Be sure to remove wrapping after the storm so moisture does not settle inside the panels due to condensation.)
3. Valve off areas more prone to flooding just before the storm arrives. Many buildings and homes were destroyed which allowed for water loss until the valves should be cleared of debris to operate.
4. Stage vehicles and heavy equipment far away from the area affected by the storm. Some utilities lost all their equipment and vehicles. Moving them to higher ground or distant locations may protect them and make them available for immediate use after the storm.

(Continued on page 2)

FYI FROM THE SECTION CHAIR

In 2004 the Executive Board moved to eliminate the video library in 2007. The library is now distributed by David Tungate and he has asked me to consider allowing the library to continue on. I brought this up at the last Executive Board meeting and asked the Board to review the decision made in 2004 for reconsideration at the December meeting. What I need from you is input on why this library is important to you and why it should remain open. Hearing from you, the rural water utilities who seem to have the most use for the videos, is important to the Board.

The goals set by me remain the same and your help is needed to make them a success. I'm asking you to help Jim Williams raise $50,000.00 for Water For People; help Steve Geschke bring in new members; and help increase District level participation. You are the people that can achieve these goals. Consider this…the rural water utilities have most of the customers and there are more rural utilities than the large utilities. The Indiana Section of AWWA realizes this and wants to address your needs. Please get involved and give us your input.

John Stancati, Chair
Indiana Section, AWWA

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

(Continued from page 1)

5. Secure existing chlorine/disinfectant supplies and have access or plan for immediate re-supply.
    - Many chlorine gas cylinders were washed or blown away. SAFETY NOTE: Buildings housing gas cylinders should be entered with caution. Emergency personnel properly equipped with SCBA and/or proper training should be first to enter.
    - Mark gas cylinders for later tracking should they get washed or blown away in the storm. This will help emergency response teams during the clean-up in identifying whether cylinders are still missing.
    - Chlorine containers or other chemical mix-tanks may become flooded by rain after roof-wind damage. Re-supply will help to get the system operating sooner.
6. Bacteriological and disinfectant residual monitoring:
    - Have proper chlorine monitoring equipment available to check point of entry and distribution.
    - Have enough bacteriological sample collection containers for an adequate number of samples for BW lifting determinations. (i.e., a week's worth of sampling)
7. Make sure all water system operators know how and where you will be located in the area after the storm.
    - Expect any/all communications to be down for at least 3 days after the storm.
    - This is a good opportunity to collect immediate needs from your systems to forward to appropriate state and federal officials.
8. Ensure state DW staff know the plan of action after the storm.
    - How often they should communicate - (once or twice daily, as needed, etc)
    - Satellite phones to the lower county located state personnel (engineers, environmental inspectors, etc) may be the only means of communication.
    - Make sure you list of emergency contacts is up to date (state emergency numbers, inspector numbers, contractors, suppliers, etc.) Contact IDEM for list of numbers.
9. Obtain mapping of the water systems and streets and ensure that they are up to date. GPS with accurate latitude and longitude can be priceless. This holds true if persons unfamiliar with the area and PWS locations will be assisting during a disaster.
10. Locate Military installations. These facilities were some of the best locations to rebound after Katrina. These installations may have water purification equipment. Have contacts in place ahead of time.

Now is a good time to check your emergency response plans to make sure they are up to date and the necessary personnel have been trained in the process outlined in your plan. If you need help with developing or refining your plan please contact us. We will be happy to lend assistance.

We have a new inspector in the Field Inspection Section. Her name is Tamara Ratliff-Roberts. She has transferred from our Ground Water Section so her name may be familiar to a few of you. After her training program has been completed, the plan is to assign to her the area currently the responsibility of Kirk Kuroiwa and to move Kirk to the area previously assigned to Kim Davin. Kim accepted a transfer back to our Office of Land Quality. A map will be provided to better outline these changes. A current map will also be available on our web site www.in.gov/idem/dwb. Want to remind everyone also that sampling results are posted on the web site. You may want to review these and any notes of violations for your systems. If you see problems, notify our Compliance Section. Consumers have access to all of your sampling information through this web site. You may be getting calls as more consumers go on line to retrieve this information.

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 are using 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.

WATER STORAGE TANK MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS

Ira Gabin

Dealing with emergency situations is part of the job description for water system operators. Main breaks, pump failures and other assorted disasters face operators at one time or another. One of the worst situations to deal with is a frozen storage tank, both because of the immediate impact on system operation, and the potentially high cost of tank damage repair. Fortunately, freezing of tanks is rare. Ice formation in tanks can't be completely avoided, but basic operating practices will prevent tanks from freezing completely.

This past winter saw a number of tank freeze ups in and around northern Indiana. While statistically, the weather wasn't much colder than average, the winter was unusual in that the common "thawing period" of a week or more with temperatures above freezing did not occur. From December through late March, average temperatures were generally below freezing. This weather pattern compounded poor operational practices which resulted in the freeze ups.

A common misconception is that freezing is generally a problem for tanks in the far northern climates like upper Michigan. In fact, freezing of tanks in these areas seldom occurs as the operators are forced to be aware of their tank status. They can't count on a thawing period to prevent a freeze up. Instead of climate, the leading causes of tank freeze ups are a lack of circulation and operator awareness.

Ice formation occurs when water sits in a tank long enough to have heat transfer through the tank wall lower the temperature to freezing. Smaller tanks are more susceptible to freezing as their surface area to volume ratio is lower. A 100,000 gallon elevated tank has approximately 30 gallons of water stored for every square foot of surface area, while a 1,000,000 gallon elevated tank has approximately 68 gallons per square foot. The more steel surface area there is per gallon, the faster heat will transfer. The same relationship applies to pipes. A 4 inch diameter pipe has 0.62 gal/sq.ft., while a 24 inch diameter pipe has 3.75 gal/sq.ft. That is why a small pipe without circulation will freeze solid must faster than a large one. There is much less water to freeze and the heat transfer rate is much higher.

With the basic physics of freezing in mind, what steps can a system operator take to minimize ice formation and possible freezing? Groundwater systems have a major advantage as the incoming water is around 46-48 degrees and adds heat to the tank every time it is filled. As a rule of thumb, if the volume of a tank can be turned over at least every two days during the winter, freezing should not be a concern for a groundwater system. Surface water supplies have a more difficult time as for several months, they are pumping water that is 33-34 degrees and will freeze quickly if circulation is not adequate. While these systems may not be able to prevent ice formation entirely, they can prevent complete freezing of the tank by taking the following steps:

1. Adjust pump cycles as needed to ensure that water circulates frequently each day. Demands in the winter are lower, so the pump operating levels may need adjustment.
2. Consider changing filling operations to lower demand times. This ensures most of the new warmer water enters the tank first instead of being used directly to meet system demands.
3. Consider reducing overall tank volumes. As long as the fire flow minimum storage volume is maintained, the tank volume can usually be reduced without a noticeable effect on system pressures.
4. Insulate fill pipes and use heat tape where practical. Without adequate circulation the fill pipe will freeze before the tank due to its high heat transfer rate.
5. Install temperature alarms on the fill pipe and riser. These can be tied into your control or SCADA system to warn of impending freezing.
6. Use warmer water sources where possible. If you have dual sources, try to use ground water instead of surface water during the winter.
7. If altitude valves are used on multiple tank systems, they should be serviced routinely to ensure proper operation.
8. For worst cases, consider installing a recirculation system. These are commonly found on industrial tanks that are only used for fire protection. A new municipal tank built for future service demands could also temporarily have this problem as can school water supply systems. Recirculation systems are effective, but require close monitoring to ensure they work properly.
9. Most importantly, be sure that your control system provides a continuous reading of tank levels. The old fashioned circular chart recorders work fine as do the more modern computerized telemetry. Paying close attention to this data will help to identify circulation concerns, leaving you with one less emergency situation to worry about.

EFFECTIVE MEDIA RELATIONS

by Beth Millett, Borhsoff Johnson Matthews Public Relations

There are a few simple tips one can use to help secure timely and accurate media coverage. Of course, nothing is certain. From unpredictable news events to finicky reporters, media relations can be something of a crapshoot. Nevertheless, consider the following when pitching your next story or event to the news media:

- The number one rule is to know the outlet you are pitching. What's more, know the reporter – what beat he or she covers, what types of stories interest him or her the most and on what stories he or she has recently reported.
- Simple and succinct is better. Keep your story to the basics: who, what, when, where, why and how. Put the most interesting aspects of your pitch in the lead paragraph, and include only the most pertinent information in the body copy.
- If you are in a community with only a few media outlets contact them before you have news and find out how they prefer you contact them. That way, when you need to notify the public of something, you'll know how best to reach your local reporters.
- When sending e-mail or a fax, remember: Your subject line is your headline. It is often the one opportunity to grab the reporter's attention. Make it informative and enticing.
- Leave detailed contact information. Make sure your e-mail address and phone numbers are listed clearly in the e-mail message.
- Tie your story to a bigger issue or currently popular news item. If your special event or company news can be related to a larger, societal issue, you have a greater chance of getting coverage.
- If you're pitching an event, be certain to include the date, time and location of the event, as well as parking information, driving directions, phone numbers, registration deadlines or any other pertinent information. The less digging a reporter has to do for information, the more likely you are to have them run your story.
- If time permits, a follow-up call to the reporter is ok. Bear in mind that journalists are incredibly busy, are on tight deadlines and often seen hundreds of pitches like yours each day. So, they may not always be friendly, but don't get discouraged – building a relationship with a reporter has to start somewhere.

Persistence without pushiness; informative but not laborious – media relations really is a skill that needs to be practiced. One thing to remember is that news coverage breeds news coverage. Once you've developed a level of trust with reporters at key news outlets, and you've provided them with reliable, timely news items, you will soon find that your news releases and media advisories are receiving fair and steady coverage.

IDEM Drinking Water Rules Update

Permit Changes for Small Systems
The rule regarding permit changes to simplify the process for small transient and nontransient systems to apply for construction permits (and some instances where permits are not required) was sent to the Attorney General for review in July. They requested some revisions to the rule. Those have been made and the rule will be submitted for re-adoption at the November 9 Water Pollution Control Board meeting.

Operator Certification Changes
IDEM is working on revisions to the operator certification rules to reduce the number of daily site visits required at the smallest systems, allow for site specific operators at some systems, allow provisional certification where a system's status changes due to increases in population and some other criteria, and to allow operators with a WT license to operate small distribution systems without a DS license. The first notice with comment period will be republished in the October 1, 2005, Indiana Register. To view this document or any others in the Indiana Register, go to the Indiana Register website, http://www.in.gov/legislative/ and select Laws and Administrative Rules, then Indiana Register.

Arsenic, Radionuclides, LT1
The state versions of these federal rules became effective on July 13, 2005.

If you have questions on any of these rule changes, please contact Stacy Jones at (317) 308-3292.

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

In watching the events of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita unfold daily on our television sets and in the newspapers, it has never been more evident that we need to be prepared to act, at a moments notice, in case of an emergency. Once piece of this large puzzle is to have readily available all pertinent emergency numbers. Below is a suggested list of emergency contact information your utility should have available. If there are others that you feel should be included, please let us know and we will modify the list in a later edition.

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

System Name _____ **PWSID#** _____

	Agency	**Contact**	**Phone #s** (cell, office, home)
UTILITY CONTACTS			
	PWS Owner		
	PWS Operator in Charge		
	Water Treatment Manager		
	Water Distribution Manager		
	Safety Officer		
	Data (IT) Manager		
	Chief Water Utility Engineer		
	Director of Water Utility		
	Security Director		
	Maintenance Supervisor		
	Laboratory Director		
	Water Source Manager		
	Utilities Dispatch		
	Facility Manager		
LOCAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS			
	Local Fire Department		
	Local Police Department		
	Emergency Medical Service		
	Local Health Department		
	Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)		
	Local Haz Mat Team		
FEDERAL EMBERGENCY CONTACTS			
	Federal FBI		
	Federal EPA		
	Federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS)		
	Federal Health and Human Services (HHS)		
	Federal ATF		

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION (Continued)

	Agency	Contact	Phone #s (cell, office, home)
STATE EMERGENCY CONTACTS			
	Emergency Management Office		
	National Spill Response (Chemtrec)		
	Indiana State Spill Hot Line		
	Local Haz Mat Team		
	IDEM Representative		
	State Department of Health		
	State 24-hr Emergency Communications Center		
	State Department of Homeland Security		
	State HAZMAT		
	State Police		
OTHERS TO NOTIFY			
	Schools		
	Hospitals and other critical care facilities		
	Nursing Homes		
	Other High Water Users (i.e. factories)		
	Local Newspaper		
	Local Radio		
	Local Television		
	Power Company		
	Gas Company		
	Local Elected Officials		
	Internet Service Provider		
	Computer Equipment Vendor		
	Fuel Supplier (backup generator)		
	Computer Emergency Response Team		
	Neighboring Water Facilities		
	Bulk or Bottled Water Supplier		
	Testing Laboratories		

"WHERE IS THE MONEY?" PART II

By John Shettle and Neal McKee

The first article in this series dealt with the overall issue of planning for the costs of operation and maintenance of water/wastewater utilities as well as the financing for capital improvement projects whether it is planned or unplanned. In this second part of the series we will begin to narrow the discussion and hopefully provide you with a step-by- step process for planning what your system needs, and communication between the operator and elected officials.

Everybody knows how to plan. We plan what we are going to do this weekend, and we plan things like vacations, church dinners, meetings, and various other events. Unfortunately most of the experience we gain in life is about short term planning and the things we plan are pretty simple. Most of the things we plan can be done by one or two people. Out in the world of corporations, government, and yes, water and sewer utilities of every size, another type of planning skill is necessary, that of long term planning. The projects are large, involve many people, are expensive, and take a long time to come to pass.

As City and Town elected officials, fiscal officers, and water/wastewater system operators we need to engage in long range thinking and planning. Those who only react to the immediate problem are doomed to staying in the rut they are in. Sometimes the hardest part in the planning process is determining who should be the one to do the job, the Town Official or the System Operator? The answer is, both have to do it and it works better if they do it together. Most plans start with an idea, and it doesn't make any difference whose idea it is. If it makes sense, serves our constituents well, solves problems, and provides for a better future, it is the right thing to do. System operators know more about the operations and maintenance, where problem areas are, and how they can affect the future efficiency of the system. Unfortunately there often is a breakdown in communication at this point. Either the operator doesn't relay the concerns to the elected officials or the elected officials are notified and they choose to ignore the operator. It is crucial for the operator to keep the elected officials informed of the condition of the system since they are the ones that have to figure out how to come up with the money to maintain and improve the system. One key for the operator is to not only bring the problem to the elected officials, but have some answers for solving them. Elected officials have many irons on the fire, and typically have more than one problem going on at a time. The operator has to recognize this and try to help solve the problem that is in their field of expertise by working together with the elected officials. If you can sit down and communicate, the problems can be identified, potential solutions studied, decisions made, and you are on your way to success.

The first thing the operator should do is determine the capacity needs for now and in the future. On the water side it should include the wellfield and treatment plant. On the wastewater side it should include the treatment facility. This may or may not require the services of an engineering firm to help with some calculations. Once you have determined your capacity needs, the attention can turn to the distribution system or collection system. Looping, main extensions, upsizing, placement of towers, replacement of old pipe material with new products, placement of booster/lift stations, and spacing of fire hydrants all need to be included when planning for expansion or replacement of facilities. Realizing that you may not know where the problems are in your system until 5:00 pm on a Friday night, if you have an overall plan for your system it will help you make decisions that will get you through those situations.

Incorporating the system needs into an overall comprehensive plan for the City or Town is the best way to accomplish these tasks. If the entity you work for does not have a comprehensive plan, it would be worth while to communicate that to the City or Town officials so there can be organized development of plans and allow ample time to provide financing for the projects. Comprehensive plans should be formed for at least 5 years in the future, and revisited annually to see if there should be changes made.

The major points to remember are to plan well and communicate well. Operators and elected officials have the same interests and need to be in constant dialogue. Both want a healthy system, and the best way to achieve this is for everyone to work together cooperatively. There will be frustrations and setbacks on the road to success, but if you have planned well, and worked out the finances, the job will get done. No one said it would be easy.

Stayed tuned to FYI for the next part of this series that will deal with one of the other aspects of "Where is the Money?"

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 Jeff Peters at 6219 South East Street #A, Indianapolis, Indiana 46227; phone (317) 788-4800.

When to Apply: The Awards Committee will review all applications. Applications will be accepted until January 15, 2006. Applicants will be notified of the Committee's decision by February 9, 2006.

District Contacts: (Trustee or Secretary):

Central:	Dan Hilton (317-557-2617) or Jim Russell (317-745-5853)
Northeast:	John Mugford (260-982-2993) or Doug Perry (574-534-5701)
Northwest:	Mike Simpson (800-255-1521) or (Stanton Walter (800-262-2773)
Southeast:	Roger Maynard (812-282-1512) or (Beverly Hoagland (812-372-8861)
Southwest:	Darrel Heisler (812-853-3356) or (Eric Norrenbrock (812-424-2966

Awards Committee Contact:
Awards Committee Chair: Paul Hartman (574-753-6231)

APPLICATION FORM

BESOZZI YOUTH DELEGATE GRANT
FEBRUARY 2006 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: _____

Liz Melvin, Chief, Field Inspection Section
317-308-3366
Virginia Harris, Secretary, 317-308-3308
Drinking Water Branch
2525 North Shadeland Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

Paul Mahoney
45 **Lake**
46 **LaPorte**
64 **Porter**

Kirk Kuroiwa
08 **Carroll**
09 **Cass**
12 **Clinton**
34 **Howard**
52 **Miami**
54 **Montgomery**
80 **Tipton**
85 **Wabash**

Craig Lawson
04 **Benton**
37 **Jasper**
56 **Newton**
66 **Pulaski**
79 **Tippecanoe**
86 **Warren**
91 **White**

Dan Plath
25 **Fulton**
50 **Marshall**
57 **Noble**
71 **St. Joseph**
75 **Starke**

Bill Morgan
20 **Elkhart**
44 **LaGrange**

Lucio Ternienden
17 **Dekalb**
43 **Kosciusko**
76 **Steuben**

Paul Dick
01 **Adams**
02 **Allen**
05 **Blackford**
27 **Grant**
35 **Huntington**
38 **Jay**
90 **Wells**
92 **Whitley**

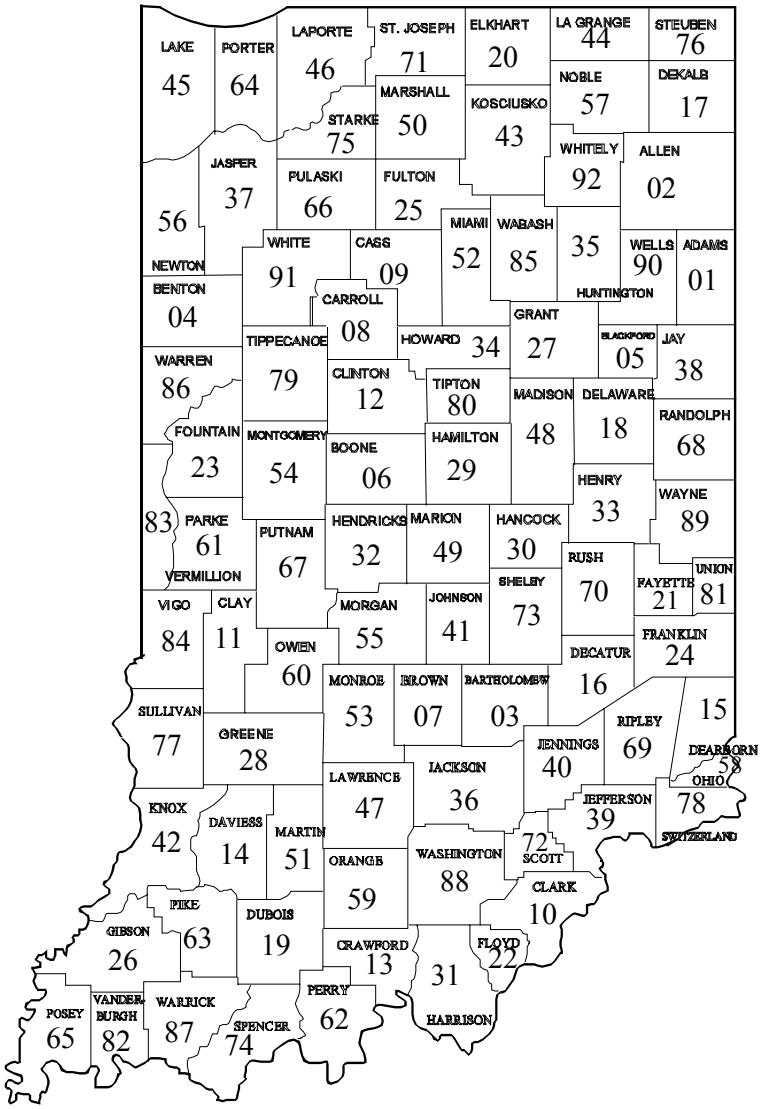
Chris Hoesli
06 **Boone**
29 **Hamilton**
30 **Hancock**
32 **Hendricks**
49 **Marion**
67 **Putnam**

Tamara Roberts
07 **Brown**
11 **Clay**
23 **Fountain**
28 **Greene**
41 **Johnson**
53 **Monroe**
55 **Morgan**
60 **Owen**
61 **Parke**
77 **Sullivan**
83 **Vermillion**
84 **Vigo**

Ken Brown
03 **Bartholomew**
10 **Clark**
15 **Dearborn**
16 **Decatur**
22 **Floyd**
24 **Franklin**
31 **Harrison**
36 **Jackson**
39 **Jefferson**
40 **Jennings**
47 **Lawrence**
58 **Ohio**
69 **Ripley**
70 **Rush**
72 **Scott**
73 **Shelby**
78 **Switzerland**
88 **Washington**

Carolyn Chappell
18 **Delaware**
21 **Fayette**
33 **Henry**
48 **Madison**
68 **Randolph**
81 **Union**
89 **Wayne**

Shawn Flaningam
13 **Crawford**
14 **Daviess**
19 **Dubois**
26 **Gibson**
42 **Knox**
51 **Martin**
59 **Orange**
62 **Perry**
63 **Pike**
65 **Posey**
74 **Spencer**
82 **Vanderburgh**
87 **Warrick**



Field Inspection Section Phone Numbers

Ken Brown	317-308-3312	Carolyn Chappell	317-308-3313	Tamara Roberts	317-308-3359
Paul Dick	317-308-3314	Shawn Flaningam	812-380-2314	Chris Hoesli	317-308-3317
Kirk Kuroiwa	317-308-3294	Craig Lawson	317-308-3358	Paul Mahoney	317-308-3320
Bill Morgan	574-245-4882	Dan Plath	574-245-4885	Lucio Ternieden	574-245-4886
Wayne Brattain	317-308-3311	Larey Conquergood	317-308-3318		
Indianapolis Fax	317-308-3339	Northern Office Fax	574-245-4877	IDEM Toll Free	800-451-6027

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Mailing Address:
IDEM, Drinking Water Branch 66-34
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015

Physical Address:
2525 North Shadeland Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46219

COMPLIANCE SECTION CONTACT PERSONS

Al Lao, Chief	317/308-3283
Janet Matthews , Secretary	317/308-3282
FAX	317/308-3340

Total Coliform Rule (TCR)

Sandra DeCastro	317/308-3295
David Forsee	317/308-3288
Bridget Murphy	317/308-3286
Frank Velikan	317/308-3365
Jane Servies	317/308-3337

SOCs, VOCs, Lead and Copper, Waiver Package, Radionuclides and IOCs, Nitrate/Nitrite

Lilia Park	317/308-3297
George Neely	317/308-3291
Amy Jani	317/308-3139

Interim Enhance Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR) Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)

Peter Poon	317/308-3328
Mehul Sura	317/308-3303
Laura Spriggs	317/308-3160

System Inventory and New System Notification

Sara (Fields) Pierson	317/308-3298

Data Entry

Janet Matthews	317/308-3282

Database Maintenance/Network Administration/SDWIS

Wayne Wang	317/308-3296
April Swift	317/308-3290
Sara (Fields) Pierson	317/308-3298
Jennifer Wingstrom	317/308-3287
Adrian Lugo-Martinez	317/308-3285

Other Numbers

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800/426-4791
IDEM Environmental Helpline	800/451-6027

Indiana Section AWWA

Chair
John Stancati
South Bend Water Works
574-235-5646
574-235-9728 FAX
jstancat@ci.south-bend.in.us

Chair-Elect
Stan Diamond
Greeley and Hansen, LLC
317-924-3380
317-925-3811 FAX
sdiamond@greeley-hansen.com

Vice Chair
Dan Hood
M.E. Simpson Company, Inc.
800-255-1521
888-531-2444 - Fax
danhood@mesimpson.com

Secretary-Treasurer
Jeff Peters
M.D. Wessler & Associates, Inc.
317-788-4551
317-788-4553 FAX
jeffpeters@mdwessler.com

Past-Chair
Patricia Spence
HNTB Corporation
317-636-4682
317-917-5211 FAX
pspence@hntb.com

Director
Paul Hartman
Logansport Municipal Utilities
574-753-6231
574-753-9828 FAX
pajmj@Lneti.com

Section Staff
Tim Bumgardner
317-745-1124
317-745-3136 FAX
timkbum@aol.com

District Trustees

Central District Trustee
Dan Hilton
317-996-2816 – Office
dhilton@ccrtc.com

Northeast District Trustee
John Mugford
Town of North Manchester
260-982-2993 - Office
260-982-1525 - Fax
jmugford46962@mchsi.com

Northwest District Trustee
Michael Simpson
M.E. Simpson Company, Inc.
800-255-1521 - Office
888-531-2444 - Fax
michael@mesimpson.com

Southeast District Trustee
Roger Maynard
Indiana American Water Company
812-218-1512 - Office
812-284-3541 - Fax
maynard@amwater.com

Southwest District Trustee
Darrel Heisler
Indiana American Water Company
812-853-3356 - Office
812-853-7553 - Fax
dheisler@amwater.com

Small Systems Committee
INDIANA SECTION AWWA

2984 Crestwood Lane
Danville, IN 46122-8500

Return Service Requested

NON PROFIT
U.S. Postage
PAID
INDIANAPOLIS, IN
Permit No. 2175

Indiana Section AWWA:
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.

October 25, 2005 – Indiana Section AWWA Workshop -- Making the Most of Your Wells: Consideration in Planning, Operation, and Maintenance Workshop. Contact: Randy Russell at 219-874-3228 or rrussell@mcwaterdept.com

October 25-27, 2005 – Alliance of Indiana Rural Water -- Fall Conference – West Lafayette, Indiana. Contact Laura Vidal at 317-789-4200 or visit the Alliance website at www.inh2o.org

October 26, 2005 – Indiana Rural Water Association – Hartford City – Water and Wastewater Pumps 101. Contact: Odetta Cadwell at 317-402-7349; MaryJane Miller at 812-988-6631; or visit the IRWA website at www.indianaruralwater.org

November 3, 2005 -- Drinking Water Operator Certification Exam

November 14 – 16, 2005 – Indiana Water Environment Association Annual Conference. Contact: Gary Price at 317-685-0009.

December 5 – 7, 2005 – Indiana Rural Water Association – 2005 Water Institute – 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

December 31, 2005 -- Last Day to Collect 4th Quarter or July 1 to December 31 samples

January 1, 2006 -- Drinking Water Fee Billing (Full Fee)

January 1, 2006 -- Deadline for Public Water Supply Systems to meet the new arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. Contact: IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (800) 451-6027, or see arsenic information on EPA's Safewater Web site at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic.html

March 13, 2006 – Application to take Wastewater Operator Certification Exam must be postmarked by this date. Contact: Heather Tippey Pierce, Wastewater Certification Coordinator; Indiana Department of Environmental Management; 100 N. Senate Ave - Mail Code 65-42; Indianapolis IN 46204-2251; Phone: 317-233-0479; htippey@idem.in.gov

April 27, 2006 – Wastewater Operator Certification Exam – Application had to have been postmarked by March 13, 2006. Contact: Heather Tippey Pierce, Wastewater Certification Coordinator; Indiana Department of Environmental Management; 100 N. Senate Ave - Mail Code 65-42; Indianapolis IN 46204-2251; Phone: 317-233-0479; htippey@idem.in.gov

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.