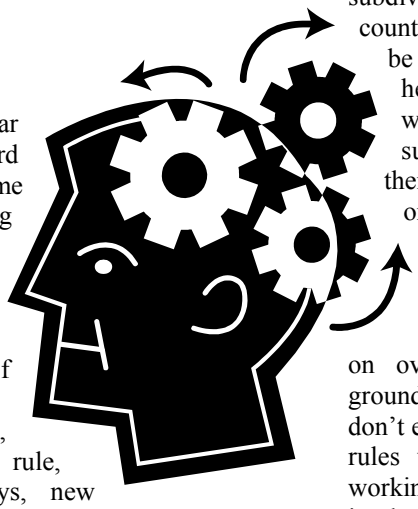
OpenLine

The newsletter for and about Utah's water supply operators

Volume 16 | Division of Drinking Water | Summer 2005

It's a Hodgepodge World

Kevin Brown, Director
Division of Drinking Water



I can't believe it has been one year since I sat down at the keyboard and wrote my last epistle. Time sure has a way of moving along quickly – and do things change! As I pondered what I wanted to communicate this time around, a slurry of unrelated, yet related, issues flooded my brain. Hence, the title of this writing.

Let's see, drought, new faces, Senate Bill 60, disinfection rule, groundwater rule, sanitary surveys, new minimum pressure requirements, arsenic, cost of water, and external relationships are all in this brain of mine. Somehow I need to communicate to you why they are issues for me.

Let's start with the drought and cost of water. Over, not over, partially or not we live in a desert state and we need to ingrain that in every water customer's mind in Utah. Whether we are having five years of wet weather or five years of dry weather, we all need to be water conservation minded regardless of the weather. The majority of water used at the tap is for outdoor water irrigation of lawns and gardens. Water rates need to be set to promote water conservation. Do your water rates have a stepped increase for high users? Do you have a base rate to cover minimum costs of service? Do you have an infrastructure replacement fund? When was the last time you considered your entire cost of service and adjusted your rates to cover that cost? Do you have a water conservation plan that is communicated to all your customers? I challenge you to sit down as a leadership team in your communities and businesses and answer these questions, and ask some more. If you answer yes to these questions, chances are you are in great shape. If you answer no to some of the questions, fix what you need to make the no's yes's.

What's next? Senate Bill 60. There were many changes to the local government section of the Utah Code (Titles 10 and 17 relating to cities and counties). There was a very small portion that dealt with water and wastewater issues that should bring positive results. In the changes, there is now a requirement for developers to obtain approval (acknowledgement that water and sewer services are available) from the local water and sewer authority on any subdivision plat prior to the developer filing the plat at the county clerk's office. The water and sewer authority may be a water/wastewater provider if one exists, the local health department, or even the state if there is no local water/sewer authority. The hope is that platted subdivisions will no longer be created on paper and then decades later be built only to find there is no water or sewer capability for the lots in the subdivision. Please get to know your local planner and start the process of becoming involved in local land use decisions.

There are a bunch of rules we will be working on over the next year. First, EPA's long awaited groundwater rule has hit a few snags at the federal level. I don't expect the rule to be out until early 2006 now. Stage 2 rules will be implemented soon. We (DDW) will be working with the water systems to craft the state rule for implementation. We will be making significant changes to our disinfection rules so stay tuned on that. We will be making a modification to our pressure requirements to add recommended minimum operating pressures in the range of 35-40 p.s.i. The mandatory minimum peak demand pressure (fire flow) of 20 p.s.i. will still be in effect. We feel pipe flow with today's modern world needs to have operating pressures of at least 35-40 p.s.i. We are also going to require language to be included in consumer confidence reports regarding cross connections and backflow prevention.

Of course, the new arsenic standard of 10.0 micrograms per liter will be here before you know it (January 2006). In January and February 2005, DDW (*continued p. 2)*

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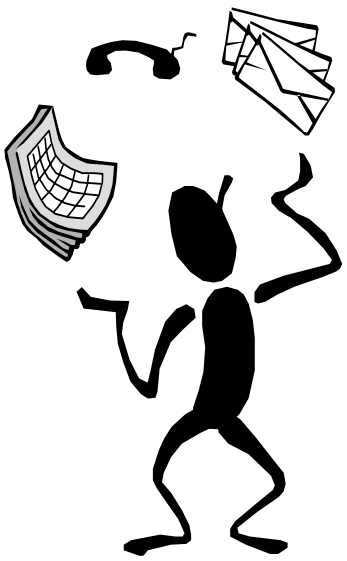
staff conducted a series of training opportunities for water systems that may be impacted and consultants. If you are close to, or above the new standard, contact us immediately if you didn't attend one of the training sessions. There are a variety of tools in the toolbox to help address the new standard.

We are working diligently to improve our sanitary survey process. DDW and local health department staff will be conducting sanitary surveys with personal digital assistants (PDAs), or handheld electronic computers. I ask those of you being surveyed this year to be patient as we implement this new technology. Once we are up and running all of us should realize many efficiencies.



Since the last *OpenLine*, we have had several comings and goings of staff. Ken Wilde replaced Michael Georgeson. Merrit Fisher replaced James Brough. Svetlana Kopytkovskiy replaced Mark Foster. Michael Pfeiffer replaced Ken Wilde (note: Ken W. is still here, Mike P. backfilled behind Ken when Ken was promoted). Brian Harris (see related article on p. 21) replaced Bob Lowe. When you get a chance, stop by to meet and greet the new folks.

Lastly, external relationships. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) Intermountain Section recently hired Alane Boyd as the administrative office manager. I wish Alane well in her endeavors and look forward to many great things.

The Rural Water Association of Utah (RWAU) performs many great services for Utah's water systems and DDW. The staff at RWAU is great to work with. As any great leader knows, when surrounded by great people, success will naturally come. Russ Donaghue is one of those people who, after surrounding himself with great people (staff and friends), is reaping the rewards of success. Well, after many years at the helm of the RWAU as the executive director, Russ will be hanging up his RWAU spurs for the last time at the end of this year. I have had the pleasure of working with Russ (or Rusty as some call him) for the past 12 years. Both of our organizations have grown and matured in that time, hopefully providing a positive experience for the water systems in Utah. Russ broke me in, and I guess it will be my turn to return the favor to his eventual replacement. My best wishes to Russ and Marge, wherever their travels take them. Happy trails to you both. □

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Washington County floods

Evaluating the emergency response plan

D. Kim Dyches
Emergency Response Coordinator
Division of Drinking Water

In mid-January southern Utah experienced a 100-year flood event. With all of the emergency response planning that has gone into drinking water systems in Utah, the training and planning proved to be essential to the quick response. With all of the emergency response training that I have been associated with, we always stress that it is not a matter of **if** but **when** it will happen. From the destruction to the infrastructure and homes in southern Utah, it drives home the point that we need to always be ready. We can see where our plans worked and where they failed. It also stresses the need to dust off the emergency response plans and update them.

First of all, I think it is good to talk about the response and show you some of the questions we asked ourselves after the main response was over. We talked as a group, and here are some of the questions we asked ourselves.

Q: How were the communication channels? And what challenges did you incur?

A: Once help arrived from the Rural Water Association of Utah (RWAU) it was easier to focus on coordinating the response. The main problem I had was having the desire to go out and start helping. But my role at that time was to gather information and determine what the priorities were and where we needed to focus. As a responder I had to be flexible with my role and allow it change as the response unfolded. So initially my role was gathering information and disseminating the information to where it needed to go. My role then moved to damage assessment, and then to restoration. There were a number of agencies involved in gathering information and communication network.

Q: Was the in-field support too much, not enough, just right?

A: The circuit riders from RWAU offered to show up in force and wanted me to determine whether or not all of them should show up. Initially I informed RWAU that we could use their help to pull samples, do damage assessments, relay information from the water systems back to the EOC, and help restore the systems back to normal. It was difficult to determine how much the RWAU staff would be needed. Sitting in the EOC didn't allow me to see the extent of the damage. I needed the support from RWAU to determine that. The other factor was that I didn't have an idea how much volunteer work and aid was being offered. My recommendation would be to have better plans in place on how to use RWAU and the volunteers. All in all things went well, but we could do better.

I think a good part of the response was when the District Engineer that would have been responsible for *(continued p. 3)*

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the response in Washington County retired, the District Engineer from another area was able to render help in the response.

Q: Was the field support timely?

A: Yes, I feel that I arrived as the emergency was still happening and the RWAU staff responded as soon as we were able to use their expertise. A side note – before we could do damage assessments or begin restoration, we had to wait for the floodwater to subside somewhat. You need to consider that the water peaked Tuesday evening and we were doing damage assessments on Wednesday while some of the flows were still way above normal. On Thursday a full damage assessment had been done on the Gunlock system and they had the supplies to begin the repair of the system on Friday. Sending bottled water for drinking, trucked water for washing, port-a-potties and other supplies were brought in while the repairs were being made for Gunlock. When Gunlock was isolated, supplies were flown in. There are still some things that Gunlock needs to do, but overall the community has pulled together and is working to fix them.

Q: Did we have too many cooks in the kitchen trying to run things?

A: Absolutely not. In an emergency, you need as much exchanging of ideas as you can get. It also helps to relieve the stress knowing that very able and capable individuals were addressing immediate concerns for the citizens.

Q: What logistical issues went well and not well?

A: I am pretty sure that some of the other communities don't have written mutual aid agreements. Mutual aid agreements should be stressed in the county to minimize any confusion about where they could go for help. One issue that was rather comical arose when the cellular service in Gunlock was down. They told me to relay the information to the EOC when I returned that evening. When I returned I told them that none of the cell phones, including mine, were working due to lack of service. The next day, a brand new box of cell phones arrived. They were great phones, but still no service. A critical site was down and needed to be repaired.

Q: Was there anything that stifled progress? If so, what? And how could it be corrected?

A: The cellular coverage was poor in the EOC and in some areas. Because of the overcast skies the solar batteries were not getting charged and some of the cell sites were down. A better back-up system for the cell sites should be looked at, and also possible back-up generators for the batteries when their charge reaches a certain level.

These were a few of the questions we asked ourselves after the event. I think that you need to ask how things went with any response. In most instances there are always areas where you can improve and have better response. The other thing I wanted to stress was that **communication** is most always the fatal flaw in any response. It is important that we look at the response and learn how to do our jobs better as responders. Last but not least, we can learn from the misfortunes of others to mitigate problems in the future and to help us be better at responding to emergencies. □

So you want to create a new water system!

William B. Birkes, P.E.
Plan Review Team Leader
Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Drinking Water

Presently, a lot of agricultural or mountain land is being sold, subdivided, platted, and improved for sale as residential building lots or summer cabin building lots. In most cases, county planning commissions require the construction of certain utilities to these lots prior to issuance of building permits. One utility that seems to be common for most, if not all, is culinary water or, more commonly, "drinking water."

The Drinking Water Board, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature, promulgates rules regulating what is referred to as "public water systems" or simply PWS's. In the definition of such, the word **public** has nothing to do with the type of ownership of systems, although city-owned, town-owned, and improvement district-owned water systems are PWS's. A privately owned well providing water to a fountain drink service unit at a convenience store frequented by 25 or more individuals is also considered to be a PWS.

The Division of Drinking Water, within the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, administers the Board's rules. State rule requires review and approval of plans and specifications prior to construction of any water facilities for a PWS, especially the construction or development of water sources. Rules governing design and construction of drinking water facilities are found in R309 of the Utah Administrative Code and can also be viewed at the Division's web site http://drinkingwater.utah.gov. The R309-500 series deals with design and construction standards for PWS's. Other rules govern PWS administration and operator certification. There are additional rules, sometimes little known, concerning water systems. For example, 57-11-4(3) of the Utah Code, known

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(So you want to create a new water system!)

as the Utah Land Sales Practice Act, may exempt a person making an offer for, or disposition of, an interest in land for which the availability of culinary water service is included. The exemption is allowed as long as the person files a statement with the Division of Real Estate as to what entity will be providing culinary water service and a copy of the entity's certificate of convenience and necessity issued by the Public Service Commission (PSC). Whoa! That will throw a damper on some developers!

Many developers only build water systems to improve the sale prospects for their subdivided land, and they have no intention of keeping ownership and managing a water system, let alone a PWS. But, technically the PSC will regulate any such developer as a public utility until "each and every consumer has a commonality of interest," which generally means the developer is required to establish a "mutually owned nonprofit water company with the Division of Corporations and include a share of the company with the sale of each lot, making the lot owner a part-owner of the PWS. Typically there is an equal number of company shares as there are lots and the developer will be regulated by the PSC until 51% of the lots are sold and the homeowners have control. We have seen some systems where the developer failed to disclose this little item to the buyer and the buyer(s) had no interest nor desire of being a part owner of a PWS and the developer was stuck owning and operating a PSC regulated public utility and PWS.

Also, little known is the Board's requirement that new water companies show financial viability, as stipulated in R309-500-11, before the Board will give any plan approval for construction. This section refers one to R309-352-5, which describes what is expected in the submittal to the Board before financial viability can be determined.

Although most people's intuition would tell them otherwise, it is rare that the cost of establishing a new PWS is less than that of simply connecting a new subdivision to an existing, nearby PWS. Even several miles of substantially sized pipeline for interconnection generally proves to cost less than starting a brand new PWS.

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Exam Validation Workshop

Kim Dyches
Operator Certification Commission

ON FEBRUARY 8, 2005, a workshop was held at the Division of Drinking Water to examine each one of the questions in the exam bank that is used to certify water treatment and water distribution operators. The participants are water operators from around the state of Utah that are your peers in the water industry. There is also representation from the Division of Drinking Water to ensure the content is accurate with regards to new rules and other questions that may apply. The participants look at the questions to determine their validity and the need-to-know criteria for each question. They also look at the distracters (wrong answers) to make sure they are incorrect. The review process took the whole day, but the process was successful.

The exam matrix was broken up into six categories: math, disinfection, state rules, pumps, operation & maintenance and safety. New questions were added to each category, and they too were part of the validation process. There were many questions that were old technologies or that didn't apply that were deleted from the bank. Some questions were also looked at for clarity and were changed if they were difficult to understand.

The participants of the workshop changed the name of two categories in the exam matrix. The categories that changed were **disinfection to "chemical feed"** and **safety to "safety and security."** The reason that disinfection was changed to "chemical feed" was there are many O&M questions or possible pump questions that deal with the feeding of chemicals. The old disinfection category dealt mainly with chlorine equipment O&M, properties of chlorine and the safe handling of chlorine. The new "chemical feed" category will still test on chlorine but other types of chemicals that operators may use will now be included in that category. The safety section was changed to "safety and security" because of the requirements placed on water systems to do vulnerability assessments and create emergency response plans.

What operators should be prepared for on the upcoming exams are the addition of some new questions and saying good-bye to some of the old questions we all complained about. We are currently preparing new study guides and they should be available in either May or June 2005. As a heads up to the operators taking the next exam, you should prepare for new questions on security and the new rules that have been in place for a year or more, such as ones pertaining to disinfection by-products.

Considering everything that took place at the workshop, it was very successful. Operators need to know that a lot of work goes in to ensuring that the exams are fair and the questions pertain to their jobs. If you have questions on the new exams, you can contact the Operator Certification Program for further information. Once the study guides are complete, they will be posted on the Division of Drinking Water website. □

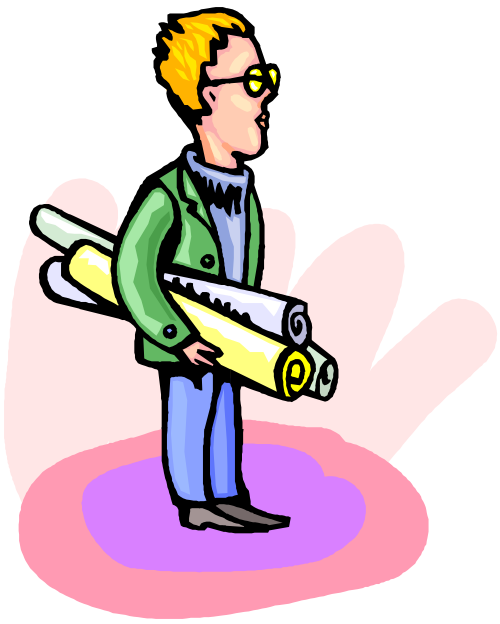
What happens if you don't get source approval

How to go about getting source approval

William B. Birkes, P.E.
Plan Review Team Leader
Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Drinking Water

All too often our Division finds that a water system has been designed and built for a new development without prior review and approval by the Executive Secretary of the Drinking Water Board.

Title 19, Chapter 4, of the Utah Code defines what constitutes a "public water system;" establishes the Drinking Water Board; outlines the powers of the Board including rulemaking; and describes the authority of the Executive Secretary. Throughout this chapter the term "public water system" is continually used except when the authority of the Executive Secretary is described: Allowing him to call for the review of plans, specifications, and other data pertinent to proposed or expanded water supply systems to insure proper design and construction, without any mention of public or non-public.



The Board is currently considering amendment of rule that would establish, notwithstanding the threshold for the number of service connections defined in 19-4-102, a drinking water system consisting of at least 8 service connections shall be deemed to serve 25 people and consequently be classified as a public drinking water system. Any person or entity may challenge this provision by submitting documentation to the Executive Secretary showing that the drinking water system, upon complete build out, falls below the thresholds for service connections or number of individuals served. All decisions made by the Executive Secretary may be appealed to the Drinking Water Board.

The consequences of not obtaining approval prior to construction of any facilities utilized to supply, store, or distribute water for human consumption through a system deemed a public water system may be very substantial (see Assessment of a Penalty and Calculation of Settlement Amounts in R309-405-4(1)(b)(i)(F) of the Utah Administrative Code (UAC). If the system was previously un-reviewed due to the number of connections or individuals served and has grown to a point where it is now deemed a "public water system" (pws) it must meet the current code governing construction, water quality, monitoring and reporting. R309-515 of the UAC governs construction of sources of water for pws's, whether they are surface water, wells, or springs and may be accessed via our web page at: http://drinkingwater.utah.gov/documents/rules_ddw_version/DDW_R309-515_4-21-04.htm or from the Division of Administrative Rules at: http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r309/r309-515.htm.

Without submittal of a preliminary evaluation report (PER) and concurrence by the Executive Secretary it may be impossible or very costly to obtain land use agreements so as to be able to manage the existing and future concentrated sources of pollution within certain delineated zones around the well site. Without acceptable and legal management methods the well may never be accepted as a public drinking water source well, and relocation and drilling of a new well may be necessary.

Without review of drilling specifications the well may be constructed to standards of the State Engineer that in some cases are less stringent than the Board's standard, especially as pertains to the depth of a grout seal between the permanent casing and the borehole. It may be very costly or impossible to remedy this situation after the fact without drilling a new well.

If you have constructed a source without review of the two items just mentioned, you must provide evidence that what was done complies with all parts of R309-515.

Now, if you plan to develop and subdivide land for sale and provide a pressurized water system to enhance the value of the property, especially if you plan on creating a new pws rather than connecting to an existing pws, in addition to the submittal of plans and specifications (signed and stamped by a licensed professional engineer) for any facilities as required by R309-500, you will also be required by R309-500-11 to show financial viability by submitting the items called for by R309-352-5 including a business plan as outlined therein. You will also be required by R309-100-4(3) to provide the name of a person or organization as the owner of the system; the name, address and phone number of the person who will act as the manager of the system as authorized by the owner; and the name, address and phone number of the person to be contacted on issues concerning the operation and maintenance of the system (operator). To help facilitate this we have a one-page **Project Notification Form** (see form on next page) that we expect will accompany any submittal.

Those that have access to the internet may wish to visit our web site at: http://www.drinkingwater.utah.gov/ and if you are thinking of starting a new public water system, you may wish to review: http://drinkingwater.utah.gov/new_systems.htm.

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Questions on the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) answered

Don Lore
Environmental Scientist
Division of Drinking Water

Over the past several months the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) headquarters has been conducting a national review of state implementation of the LCR. The EPA is continuing its review, and will be making a determination in 2005 on specific areas of the rule that may require changes in regulation.

One area identified for additional guidance is the management of lead and copper samples and the calculation of the 90th percentile. The EPA is addressing this area prior to the final determination on rule changes. This clarification reflects the requirements of the rule as it is currently written.

1) What samples are used to calculate the 90th percentile?

State regulations require community and non-transient non-community water systems to develop a targeted sampling pool, focused on those sites with the greatest risk of lead leaching. All compliance samples used to determine the 90th percentile must come from that sampling pool. All sample results from a system's sampling pool during the monitoring period must be included.

In some cases, a water system may choose to take a confirmation sample to verify a high or low concentration. It is entirely possible for the concentration of the confirmation sample to be significantly higher or lower than the concentration of the original sample. However, where confirmation samples are taken, the results of the original and confirmation sample must be used in calculating the 90th percentile. While we support re-sampling at a home with high lead levels, all sample results from the sampling pool collected within the monitoring period must be included in the calculation.

2) What is a system's sampling pool?

Community and non-transient non-community water systems are required, by the LCR, to identify a pool of targeted sampling sites that meets the requirements for a proper sample, and which is big enough to ensure that the water system can collect the number of lead and copper tap samples required. Sampling sites may not include faucets that have point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants.

Water systems must document the way they pick sampling sites, and keep this record for their *Lead and Copper Monitoring Plan* (list where and when samples will be taken).

3) What is a proper sample?

The LCR was designed to ensure that samples are collected from locations that have the highest risk of elevated lead concentrations. The rule established a tiering system that would guide water systems in selecting locations for tap sampling that are considered high risk and requires that the sampling pool be comprised of Tier 1 sites, if they are available.

The LCR also defines a proper sample as a first-draw (before the tap has been flushed) sample, 1 liter in volume, that is taken after water has been standing in plumbing for at least six hours, and from an interior tap typically used for consumption – cold water kitchen or bathroom sink tap in residences.

To ensure that sampling is done properly, the LCR requires persons properly instructed by the water system to collect the sample.

4) What is the tiering system?

Tier 1 sample sites are single-family homes with metal piping that were built between the years of 1982 through 1986 or that have lead service line.

Tier 2 sample sites are multiple-family homes (duplexes, apartments, etc.) with metal piping that were built between the years of 1982 through 1986 or that have lead service line.

Tier 3 sample sites are single-family homes that were built before 1982.

A water system with insufficient tier 1 sampling sites completes its sampling pool with tier 2 sampling sites. A water system with insufficient tier 1 and tier 2 sampling sites completes its sampling pool with tier 3 sampling sites.

5) How many sampling sights are needed?

The number of samples required for each water system is dependent on system size or population served. Note the table below for the exact numbers.

NUMBER OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING SITES

System Size (# People Served)	# of Sites (Standard Monitoring)	# of Sites (Reduced Monitoring)
Greater than 100,000	100	50
10,001 to 100,000	60	30
3,301 to 10,000	40	20
501 to 3,300	20	10
101 to 500	10	5
100 or less	5	5

6) What do water systems have to do?

- **Identify and locate** "Tier 1" sample sites.
- **Document** the way in which sampling sites are picked. Keep this record for the *Lead and Copper Monitoring Plan* (list where and when samples will be taken).
- **Sample specific numbers, place, and time**: The samples must be taken from the kitchen or bathroom sink cold water taps and the samples must be "first draw" (water has not been used in the house for at least 6 hours).

Many systems arrange for the homeowner to take samples first thing in the morning. The water system will have to provide "training" to the homeowner in order to collect the sample.

- **Report** the results to the Division of Drinking Water.

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(Questions on the LCR answered)

Sort the lead sample results from the lowest value to the highest, write the numbers on the *Lead Summary Sheet* (gray form).

Sort the copper sample results from the lowest value to the highest, write the numbers on the C*opper Summary Sheet* (yellow form).

Copy and mail both the lead and copper summary sheets and the sample results to the Division of Drinking Water, P.O. Box 144830, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830.

Put a copy in the local system "Lead and Copper" file.

7) How can water systems avoid problems with sample collection?

To avoid any problems with sample collection, the system should review the sample collection information before sending it to the laboratory. The system should provide clear instructions and a thorough chain-of-custody form for residents to fill out when the sample is taken. This will allow the laboratory or the water system to eliminate improperly collected samples prior to the actual analysis.

For example, if a sample bottle is only half full, then it should not be analyzed by the laboratory. Likewise, if the documentation accompanying the sample indicates that it was taken from an outside tap, the sample should not be analyzed. Systems may need to make arrangements to collect replacement samples for samples not analyzed by the laboratory.

Once a sample is analyzed, the results may not be challenged by the water system. As explained, the results for all samples from the compliance pool must be included in the 90th percentile calculation unless there are grounds for invalidation.

8) On what grounds may a sample be invalidated?

The regulations allow the state to invalidate a lead or copper tap water sample at least if one of the following conditions is met.

- The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused erroneous results.
- The state determines that the sample was taken from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria of this section.
- The sample container was damaged in transit.
- There is substantial reason to believe that the sample was subject to tampering.

A sample invalidated for these conditions does not count toward determining lead or copper 90th percentile levels or toward meeting the minimum monitoring requirements.

The EPA interprets the second condition to mean a site that is not part of the compliance sampling pool, that has not been identified as a Tier 1 site or other high-risk site, or that has been altered in such a way that it no longer meets the criteria of a high-risk site (e.g., new plumbing or the addition of a water softener).

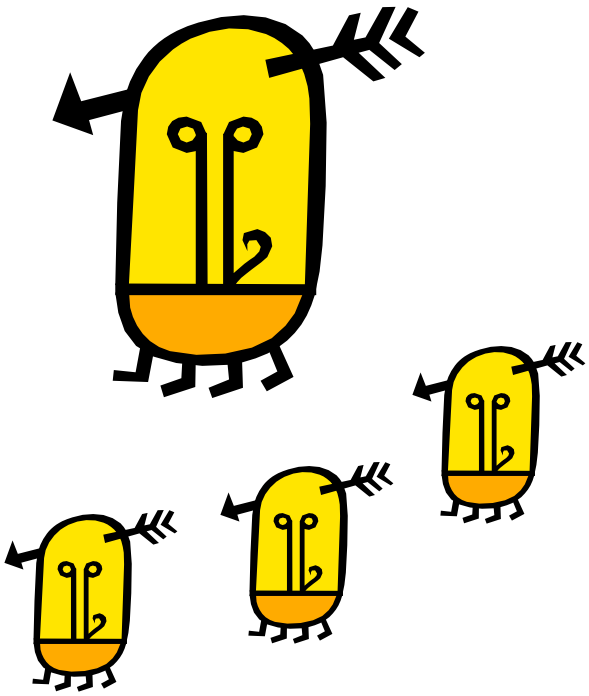
The state does not invalidate a sample solely on the grounds that a follow-up sample result is higher or lower than that of the original sample. The system must report the results of all the samples to the state and provide supporting documentation for all samples it believes should be invalidated.

If you have questions, comments or concerns, please contact Don Lore at (801) 536-4204 or e-mail: dlore@utah.gov □

Joke of the Day

A BIG CORPORATION recently hired several cannibals. "You are all part of our team now," said Human Resources rep during the welcoming briefing. "You get all the usual benefits and you can go to the cafeteria for something to eat, but please do not eat any of the other employees." The cannibals promised they would not.

Four weeks later their boss remarked, "You're all working very hard, and I'm very satisfied with you, however, one of our secretaries has disappeared. Do any of you know what happened to her?" The cannibals all shook their heads "No." After the boss left, the leader of the cannibals said to the others: "Which one of you idiots ate the secretary?" A hand rose hesitantly, to which the leader of the cannibals shouted, "You fool!!! For four weeks we've been eating managers and no one noticed anything! But noooooo, you had to go and eat someone important!" □



News release on EPA's plan to revise lead rule and take other steps

EPA to strengthen protection from lead in drinking water

Contact: John Millett, (202) 564-7842 / millett.john@epa.gov

(WASHINGTON, D.C. - March 7, 2005) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is initiating the Drinking Water Lead Reduction Plan to strengthen, update and clarify existing requirements for water utilities and states to test for and reduce lead in drinking water. This action, which follows extensive analysis and assessment of current implementation of these regulations, will tighten monitoring, treatment, lead service line management and customer awareness. The plan also addresses lead in tap water in schools and child care facilities to further protect vulnerable populations.

"We need to free people from worrying about lead in their drinking water," said Ben Grumbles, EPA assistant administrator for water. "This plan will increase the accuracy and consistency of monitoring and reporting, and it ensures that where there is a problem, people will be notified and the problem will be dealt with quickly and properly."

From 1995-2004, states have concluded 1,753 enforcement actions to ensure compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), and EPA has concluded 570. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, state agencies take a lead role in enforcing the LCR. Lead is a highly toxic metal that was used for many years in products found in and around homes. Even at low levels, lead may cause a range of health effects including behavioral problems and learning disabilities. Children six years old and under are most at risk because this is when the brain is developing. The primary source of lead exposure for most children is lead-based paint in older homes. Lead in drinking water adds to that exposure.

Drinking water does not start out containing lead. Lead is picked up as water passes through pipes and household plumbing fittings and fixtures that contain lead. Water leaches lead from these sources and becomes contaminated. In 1991, to reduce lead in drinking water, EPA issued the LCR. The LCR requires water utilities to reduce lead contamination by controlling the corrosiveness of water and, as needed, replace lead service lines used to carry water from the street to the home.

Under the LCR, if 10 percent of required sampling show lead levels above a 15 parts per billion (ppb) action level, the utility must 1) take a number of actions to control corrosion and 2) carry out public education to inform consumers of actions they can take to reduce their exposure to lead. If lead levels continue to be elevated after anti-corrosion treatment is installed, the utility must replace lead service lines. Because virtually all lead enters water after it leaves the main system to enter individual homes and buildings, the LCR is the only drinking water regulation that requires utilities to test water at the tap. This also means that individual homes will have different levels of lead in their tap water due to the age or condition of pipes, plumbing materials and fixtures or other factors. For this reason, customer awareness and education are important components of the LCR and state and water utilities lead reduction programs.

EPA plans to propose regulatory changes to the LCR in the following areas by early 2006:

- **Monitoring:** To ensure that water samples reflect the effectiveness of lead controls, to clarify the timing of sample collection and to tighten criteria for reducing the frequency of monitoring.
- **Treatment Processes**: To require that utilities notify states prior to changes in treatment so that states can provide direction or require additional monitoring. EPA will also revise existing guidance to help utilities maintain corrosion control while making treatment changes.
- **Customer Awareness**: To require that water utilities notify occupants of the results of any testing that occurs within a home or facility. EPA will also seek changes to allow states and utilities to provide customers with utility-specific advice on tap flushing to reduce lead levels.
- **Lead Service Line Management**: To ensure that service lines that test below the action level re-evaluated after any major changes to treatment which could affect corrosion control.
- **Lead in Schools**: The agency will update and expand 1994 guidance on testing for lead in school drinking water. EPA will emphasize partnerships with other federal agencies, utilities and schools to protect children from lead in drinking water.

In addition, the agency will convene a workshop in mid-2005 to discuss actions that can be taken to reduce the lead content of plumbing fittings and fixtures. EPA will also promote research in key areas, such as alternative approaches to tap monitoring and techniques for lead service line replacement.

The Drinking Water Lead Reduction Plan arose from EPA's analysis of the current adequacy of LCR and state and local implementation. From 2004-2005, EPA collected and analyzed lead concentration data and other information required by the regulations; carried out a review of implementation in states; held four expert workshops to further discuss elements of the regulations, and worked to better understand local and state efforts to monitor for lead in school drinking water, including convening a national meeting to discuss challenges and needs.

EPA's review of state and utility implementation shows that the LCR has been effective in more than 96 percent of water systems that serve 3,300 people or more. EPA will add elements and actions to the Drinking Water Lead Reduction Plan as needed based on results of any further research, analysis, and evaluation.

(continued p. 9)

(News release on EPA's plan to revise lead rule...)

More information on National Review of LCR Implementation and Drinking Water Lead Reduction Plan is available online at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lcrmr/lead_review.html**. Information about lead in drinking water is available online at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead** or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Information about lead around the home is available online at **http://www.epa.gov/lead** or from EPA's National Lead Information Center (NLIC) at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323). □

How to become a certified water operator

STATE OF UTAH Certification Rules for Water Supply Operators, Section R309-300, state that "All community and non-transient non-community water systems or any public system that employs treatment techniques for surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water shall have an appropriately certified operator in accordance with the requirements of these rules."

If you are employed by a Utah water system or you are an individual looking for employment within the drinking water industry in Utah, or if you are interested in becoming a "water specialist," you may apply for certification. There are two ways to become a certified operator in Utah:

- By taking a Utah operator certification written or oral examination, or

- By applying for reciprocity if you are certified as an operator in another state.

Certification is divided into two disciplines: Distribution and Treatment. There are five grade levels within the distribution discipline: Small System and Grades I through IV. There are four grade levels within the treatment discipline: Grades I through IV.

Detailed breakdown of exam subject coverage - The exams offered in water treatment and distribution can be categorized according to the level of ability and competency of the operator expected to take these exams. Any operator who makes independent decisions that affect the sanitary quality, safety, and adequacy of the water to their system will need to be certified to the grade level of the system.

Small System - This level is for persons running a very small system with a population of 25-500. A volunteer or elected official usually runs these community or nontransient noncommunity systems.

Grade I - This level is for persons running small systems or slow-sand filter, reverse osmosis, or similar types of small treatment facilities.* The operator at this level in a larger system will generally be closely supervised.

Grade II - This level is for persons running a system with a population of 1,500 to 5,000, or small package-type treatment plants.* This corresponds to a "lead" level position. Through experience and education, the operator has demonstrated himself independently competent in most basic tasks.

Grade III - This level is for persons running a system with a population of 5,000 to 20,000 or medium size treatment plants.* This corresponds to a "journeyman" level position and the person generally supervised and instructs others. They can, without direct supervision, operate and maintain all but the most complex systems.

Grade IV - This level is for persons running a system serving over 20,000 population or large treatment plants or plants with complex operational processes.* This level corresponds to the highest level currently available under the Utah program. It identifies that the person has demonstrated knowledge of the most complex portions of water system operation. The Grade IV operator routinely supervises work crews or groups of work crews. Budget preparation is frequently a duty. It is assumed that a person certified at this level has enough experience and education to operate any other water system serving more than 20,000 people, in compliance with the Utah Public Drinking Water Rules and laws of the state of Utah.

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**Treatment plants are rated on population served, degree of treatment, and complexity of operational processes.* □*

FOR MORE INFORMATION or to obtain 2005-2006 water operator exam dates and locations or an official exam application, please contact the Operator Certification Program staff:

Division of Drinking Water
Operator Certification Program
150 North 1950 West
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830
Telephone: (801) 536-4200
E-mail: kdyches@utah.gov or
mhand@utah.gov
Website: http://drinkingwater.utah.gov

***

Cross Connection Control Program Administrator

Michael Moss
Cross Connection Control Program
Division of Drinking Water

So, you have **not** tested a backflow assembly since your last backflow technician recertification, and your job duties have changed. Does your employer require you to be a certified backflow technician, but you don't perform testing? Here are some options for you to consider.

Cross Connection Control Program Administrator Training Course - It is strongly recommended that individuals interested in, directly involved with, who wish to strengthen their skills, or who currently administer a cross connection control program participate in a new training course. This ensures that all State certified class I backflow technicians have the same knowledge and understanding for program consistency. This certification is separate from, yet equal in responsibility to, that of a backflow assembly tester, class II.

This approved course of instruction was recently completed to prepare applicants with the necessary tools, understanding and training, pertinent to the responsibilities designated for the duties, defined in UAC R309-302 for Class I Backflow Technician: Class I - Cross Connection Control Program Administrator.

The course is scheduled on four consecutive days which includes a written test. Training will consist of:

- The hydraulics of backflow
- Identification of hazards
- Hazard assessment investigations
- Water connected equipment identification
- Conducting plan reviews
- On-site compliance inspections
- Understanding codes, rules and regulations
- Enforcement of codes, rules and regulations
- Adoption of local laws and policies within jurisdictions for a cross connection program.

Please contact the desired training facilitator to register for the appropriate course. The training facilitator fees are payable to that facility. In addition, as your notice of intent to obtain certification as a Utah Class I - Cross Connection Control Program Administrator, send a check, money order or purchase order in the amount of $145.00, payable to the Division of Drinking Water, to:

Division of Drinking Water
Cross Connection Control Program
150 North 1950 West
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830.

Should you have any additional questions or concerns, please contact:

Michael Moss
Telephone: (801) 536-0089
Fax: (801) 536-4211
E-mail: msmoss@utah.gov

Class information and availability can be obtained by calling one of these training facilitators:

Utah Valley State College (UVSC)
Telephone: (801) 863-8677

Rural Water Association of Utah (RWAU)
Telephone: (801) 756-5123

Salt Lake Community College (SLCC)
Backflow Training Services
Telephone: (801) 957-4871

The following Utah training courses have been scheduled throughout 2005 for your convenience:

Date	Facilitator	City
May 10-13	SLCC	Salt Lake
May 17-20	UVSC	Orem
May 24-27	RWAU	Ogden
August 1-4	UVSC	Orem
August 16-19	SLCC	Salt Lake
August 23-26	RWAU	Price
December 20-22	SLCC	Salt Lake

2004 Water Operator Certification Renewals

A TOTAL OF 560 Utah water operator certificates expired on December 31, 2004. The State of Utah Operator Certification Rules state that an operator may renew a certificate by showing evidence of required training and by payment of a renewal fee. Operators who fail to renew their certificates are removed from the Utah operator certification database.

Lapsed Certificate – A lapsed certificate may be renewed within six months of the expiration date, by payment of the reinstatement fee or passing an examination. After the first six months from the expiration date, the operator shall have one year to appeal to the Operator Certification Commission for renewal of the certificate. After considering the training, experience, education and progress made since the certificate lapsed, the Commission may grant reinstatement without examination.

The following water operator certificates (409 or 72%) were successfully renewed for another three-year certification period (January 1, 2005, to December 31, 2007).

D=Distribution; T=Treatment; SS=Small System

Name	Water System	Certificate
Allen, Jerry K.	Bona Vista Water District	D-IV
Allen, Vilo J.	Sigurd Town	SS
Allred, Greg S.	Lehi City	D-III
Allred, Joseph S.	Hildale City	T-III
Alvey, Steven L.	Joseph Town	SS
Ames, Ronald B.	Glen Canyon Dangling Rope	D-I
Anderson, Dirk O.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Anderson, James R.	Logan City	D-III
Anderson, Lester J.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Anderson, Nick V.	West Jordan City	D-II
Anderson, Steve D.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Anderson, Thomas J.	Tremonton City	D-III
Applonie, Paul T.	Layton City	D-IV
Argentos, Bradley G	Salt Lake City	D-IV
Astill, Michael H.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Atkin, Steven L.	Beaver City	D-I
Avery, Chad E.	Smithfield City	D-II
Bancroft, Donald L.	Murray City	D-I
Banks, James B.	Wolf Creek Country Club	D-IV
Barney, Gary L.	Morton Salt	SS
Barney, Gary Lynn	Richfield City	D-III
Batt, Gordon N.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Bell, Kenneth A.	Ensign-Bickford Co	SS
Bergquist, Mark D.	Pepperidge Farms	D-I
Bertelsen, Micheal A.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Bird, Robert W.	Weber Basin WCD	T-IV
Birt, Scott D.	Water Specialist	D-II
Blackburn, Ryan W.	Vernal City	D-IV
Blackburn, Tyler H.	Axtell Community SSD	SS
Blanton, Scott V.	Salt Lake City	D-IV
Bowler, Larry W.	Sandy City	D-IV
Boyack, Marvin A.	West Jordan City	D-IV
Boyington, Kirk G.	South Ogden City	D-IV
Bradshaw, Tom G.	Milford City	D-II
Brady, Rodney A.	Water Specialist	D-II
Brady, Ted D.	Grand Water & Sewer Agency	D-II
Brennan, Jason J.	South Ogden City	D-IV
Brewer, Ronald L.	Price City	T-IV
Brimhall, Justin B.	Farmington City	D-II
Brinkerhoff, Garth M.	U.S. Magnesium	SS
Brown, Timothy L.	Ogden City	D-IV
Bryant, Jeffrey J.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Buchei, Danny B.	Granger-Hunter ID	D-I
Bullock, Ted C.	Ogden City	D-IV
Bullough, Randy B.	Salt Lake City	D-IV
Bunker, David H.	Cedar Hills City	D-IV
Burgener, Kelvin R.	Jordanelle SSD	D-IV, T-IV
Busch, Steve L.	Midvale City	D-II
Campbell, Charles L.	Mt Dell Cafe & Golf Course	SS
Carlson, Michael S.	Centerville City	D-IV
Carman, John R.	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	D-IV
Carter, Kevin Brent	Minersville Town	D-I
Carter, R. Todd	Provo City	D-IV
Castoldi, Steven F.	Woodland South Hills Irrigation Co	SS
Chappell, Alton J.	Fishlake National Forest	SS
Chappell, F. LaMont	Capitol Reef National Park	T-III
Chatwin, Maurice C.	Timber Lakes SSD	D-III
Child, Michael W.	Clinton City	D-IV
Christensen, Kirk L.	Duchesne County Upper Country	D-IV
Clark, Kenneth J.	Delta City	D-IV
Clark, Stephen L.	Ogden City	D-IV
Coleman, Gary W.	Coleman Mobile Home Court	SS
Collett, Craig W.	Greendale Water Company	T-II
Coon, J. Lynn	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-II
Crockett, Alden W.	ATK Thiokol	D-III
Cummings, Douglas	Clearfield City	D-III
Cummings, Larry B.	American Pacific Corp	D-IV
Dallin, Gaylon	Springville City	D-II
Dansie, Boyd W.	Dansie Water Company	SS
Dansie, J. Rodney	Dansie Water Company	SS
Dansie, Richard P.	Dansie Water Company	SS
Davenport, Brian D.	Mountain Regional Water SSD	D-IV
Davis, David Guy	Energy West Mining Company	T-IV
Davis, Eric S.	Water Specialist	T-IV
Davis, Paul S.	Provo City	D-IV
Davis, Robert C.	Interlaken Mutual Water Company	D-I
Dawdy, Timothy L.	US Air Force	T-II
Day, Jerry L.	US Air Force	D-II
De Jong, Britt A.	Weber Basin WCD	D-IV
Denison, Robert E.	West Jordan City	D-IV
Devey, Daryl L.	Central Utah WCD	T-II
DeVries, Michael J.	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-IV
Dewey, Brad J.	Murray City	D-IV
Dodds, William J.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Dodge, Craig A.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Dorman, Richard D.	Morton Salt	SS
Duce, Bart C.	Logan City	D-II
Eames, Thomas D.	Logan City	D-III
Earley, Gary G.	South Jordan City	D-IV
Eckenbrecht, Kurt H.	Washington Terrace City	D-III
Egan, Dan E.	Smithfield City	D-III
Ellis, Mitchell L.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Evans, Douglas W.	Mtn Regional, Oakley Town	D-III, T-IV

Name	Water System	Certificate
Ewell, Dallin D.	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-IV
Fahrni, Craig F.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Farmer, David R.	Ivins City	D-IV
Farnsworth, Bruce A.	Woodland Hills	D-II
Fearn, Robert B.	Weber Basin WCD	D-IV
Ficklin, Rod L.	Jordanelle State Park	D-II
Finstick, Sue A.	Water Specialist	T-I
Fitch, Robert M.	Kennecott Utah Copper	D-I
Fleener, Glen M.	Central Utah WCD	D-IV
Fordham, M. Gene	Thompson SSD	SS
Frandsen, Jay T.	HBC International	D-IV, T-IV
Frank, Brad V.	Elwood Town	D-I
Frost, Melvyn P.	Riverside-North Garland	D-II
Fuell, H. Louis	Granger-Hunter ID	D-IV
Gale, Lyle W.	Elsinore City	D-I
Garner, Gary L.	Kaysville City	D-IV
Garrett, Ryan	Sandy City	D-IV
Gates, Kristine B.	Deep Well and Water	SS
Gavin, Warren T.	Springville City	D-I
Gill, Michael D.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Giordano, Randy L.	West Warren-Warren ID	D-I
Glazier, Jay A.	Park City	T-II
Glover, Shawn E.	Cedar City	D-IV
Goodrich, Kenneth	Ashley Valley Water/Sewer ID	T-IV
Goodwin, Bret	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-IV
Goss, Bill D.	North Ogden City	D-IV
Grandpre, Jamie E.	Ogden City	D-IV
Griffin, Ronald K.	Grantsville City	D-II
Grunig, Michael L.	Hyde Park City	D-II
Grygla, Ryan D.	Sandy City	D-II
Gwynn, Brett T.	Syracuse City	D-IV
Hanson, Keith J.	SL County Service Area #3	D-III
Hanson, Virgil V.	Sandy City	D-IV
Hardy, David Keith	Weber Basin WCD	T-IV
Hardy, David Kay	Central Utah WCD	D-IV, T-IV
Hardy, James M.	South Jordan City	D-I
Haskell, Kent L.	Elk Ridge City	D-II
Hawkins, John D.	Silver Spurs Ranchos	D-I
Hawkins, Richard P.	Spanish Fork City	D-II
Haws, Steven L.	Provo City	D-IV
Healey, Jay C.	Alpine City	D-III
Heap, A. Troy	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-IV
Hellstrom, Fred C.	Pleasant View City	D-IV
Hennessee, Mickey	Sunset City	D-III
Hensley, Robin D.	Grantsville City	D-II
Herring, Daren K.	Provo City	D-IV
Hiibner, Scott	Pepperidge Farm	SS
Hilbert, Richard W.	Park City	D-III
Hill, D. Scott	Riverton City	D-IV
Hill, Richard A.	Bountiful City	T-II
Hoagland, Karen L.	Sandy City	D-IV, T-IV
Hockins, Ronald D.	Glen Canyon Dangling Rope	D-II
Hohnbaum, Chris D.	Water Specialist	D-IV, T-IV
Holfeltz, Judy A.	South Salt Lake City	D-IV
Holland, Dennis L.	Salt Lake City	D-IV
Holmstead, Cal D.	Lehi City	D-IV
Hoyt, Jeffrey H.	Kane County WCD	D-I
Hoyt, Monica B.	Central Utah WCD	T-IV
Huffman, Kendall D.	West Jordan City	D-IV
Huntington, Royal M.	Castle Valley SSD	T-IV
Illum, Mark D.	Micron Technology	D-II
Isbell, John D.	West Jordan City	D-IV
Israelsen, Harold J.	Weber Basin WCD	D-IV
James, Keith R.	Centerfield City	D-II
Jensen, Andrew J.	Maddox Ranch House	D-I
Jensen, Darrin L.	Draper Irrigation Company	D-II
Jensen, Dennis	Salem City	D-I
Jensen, Jeff M.	Ephraim City	D-IV
Jeppson, Brian K.	St George City	D-IV
Jetté, Dee	Water Specialist	T-IV
Johnson, Gregory S.	Hanksville Town	SS
Johnson, John L.	National Park Service	D-II
Johnson, Robert S.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV, T-IV
Jones, George C.	Kennecott Utah Copper	D-I
Jones, Jerry J.	Utah State Parks-Schofield	D-I
Kelsey, Roger L.	Salt Lake City	D-IV
Kennedy, Travis M.	West Jordan City	D-IV
Kesler, Larry D.	South Jordan City	D-IV
Ketten, Theodore L.	Sandy City	D-IV
Kidd, Ronald G.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV, T-IV
Killpack, Andrew B.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
King, Jeffrey L.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Kirkman, Max	Clearfield City	D-III
Kligmann, Peter M.	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-IV
Knight, Gary L.	St. George City	D-IV
Knouse, William R.	Water Specialist	T-IV
Koch, Brian W.	North Logan City	D-III
Kohler, Ronnie J.	Park City	T-III
Kozak, Kevin B.	Weber Basin WCD	T-IV
Lambson, Ivan G.	Kennecott Utah Copper	D-I
Lammert, Branden L.	Maeser Water Improvement District	D-II
Larsen, Gary M.	Millville City	D-III
Larsen, Mark B.	South Weber City	D-IV
Larsen, Mark L.	Water Specialist	T-IV
Larsen, Ronald J.	InSite Engineering	SS
Larson, Brad P.	West Jordan City	D-II
Lawrence, Daniel J.	Uintah Highlands ID	T-IV
Lawson, John S.	Kearns Improvement District	D-IV
Layton, Zachery T.	Clearfield City	D-III
Leonard, Doug W.	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV
Lewis, Victor E.	Micron Technology	D-I
Limb, Chad M.	Beaver City	D-II
Little, Gavin C.	Richmond City	D-II
Loock, Max G.	Taylor-West Weber WID	D-II
Lowder, Dale S.	Kearns Improvement District	D-I
Lowry, Ronald D.	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV
Mackay, Wayde P.	Sandy City	D-II
Mackelprang, Cindy	US Forest Service	D-I
Manglona, Pedro JA	Hill Air Force Base	T-II
Mangum, David C.	Castle Valley SSD	D-IV, T-IV
Markham, Philip J.	Murray City	D-II
Marquez, Michael C.	Sunnyside City	SS
Martinez, Feliberto J.	Water Specialist	D-IV, T-IV
Martinez, Zachary C.	Clinton City	D-III
Mascher, Leonard F.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Mastin, Troy R.	Price River Water ID	T-IV
Mattson, Ralph J.	Ogden City	D-II
Maughan, Kevin R.	Hyrum City	D-IV
Maughan, Perry N.	Wellsville City	D-III
Maxwell, Robert B.	Kearns Improvement District	D-I
McCoard, Stoney	Provo City	D-IV
McCormick, Dustin	Maeser Water Improvement District	D-II
McKnight, Robert	Heber City	D-III
Mecham, Austin Q.	Axtell Community SSD	SS
Mecham, David G.	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV
Messer, Jackie D.	Water Specialist	D-IV, T-IV
Millard, Steve E.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Miller, Dennis D.	Duchesne City	D-II
Miller, Wyatt G.	Cedar City	D-IV
Millward, Glen R.	Grantsville City	D-II
Mitchell, Pamela J.	Casey Acres Water Company	SS
Montoya, Frank J.	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV

Name	Water System	Certificate
Morris, Robert A.	Water Specialist	D-II
Moss, David H. Jr.	Bountiful City	D-IV
Moulding, G. Lynn	Riverdale City	D-III
Moulding, LeRoy I.	Washington Terrace City	D-II
Munns, Michael R.	West Jordan City	D-IV
Murphy, Troy T.	West Jordan City	D-IV
Myers, David G.	Parowan City	D-II
Myers, Kurt R.	Central Utah WCD	D-IV
Necaise, Ricky J.	Granger-Hunter ID	D-IV
Nelson, Danna R.	Riverton City	D-IV
Nelson, Edward A.	Draper City	D-I
Nielson, Jerry O.	WaterPro	T-IV
Nielson, Kurt A.	Cedar City	D-IV
Nielson, Michael R.	Salem City	D-II
Noyes, Norman K.	Sunset City	D-II
Nuneviller, Michael J	Park City	D-III
Nuttall, David V.	Fairview City	D-II
Obray, Randell G.	Cove Special Service District	SS
O'Gwin, Carl L.	Pine Mountains Water & Mgmt	SS
Ohler, Brian R.	Deseret Gen & Trans Co-op	T-IV
Oliphant, Thomas A.	Ivins City	D-IV
Olsen, Scott C.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Oman, Kirk G.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Orton, Kenneth W.	Water Specialist	D-II
Owens, Kory B.	Panguitch City	D-II
Owens, Marie E.	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	D-IV
Pace, D. Lee	West Jordan City	D-IV
Pace, James A.	Orem City	D-IV, T-III
Pace, James M.	Teasdale SSD	SS
Palmer, Brett	Stansbury Park ID	D-IV
Park, Colten T.	Stansbury Park ID	D-II
Parker, Stephen L.	American Fork City	D-IV
Parry, Chad J.	Ephraim City	D-II
Parry, Theodore	Fruit Heights City	D-III
Parslow, Douglas K.	Weber Basin WCD	D-IV, T-IV
Pattee, Brian	Logan City	D-IV
Pedersen, Mark L.	Deseret Gen & Trans Co-op	T-II
Persico, Mark C.	US Air Force	D-IV
Petersen, Debra P.	Sheep Creek Cove	SS
Petersen, Douglas K.	Smithfield City	D-III
Peterson, Craig K.	Sandy City	D-IV
Peterson, Justin C.	USDA Forest Service	D-I
Petersen, Melvin C.	Alpine Cove Water SSD	SS
Pierpont, Paul S.	Central Utah WCD	D-IV
Pierson, Dale F.	Grand Water & Sewer Agency	D-II
Pollock, Troy S.	Panguitch City	D-II
Pope, Jim R.	Spring Creek Water Users	SS
Powell, William E.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Proulx, Cory C.	Draper City	D-IV
Pugsley, Tyler D.	Rural Water Assn of Utah	T-II
Quinn, Edward D.	Tremonton City	D-IV
Rackham, Scott D.	Weber Basin WCD	T-IV
Rager, Gary C.	Sandy City	D-IV, T-IV
Raines, Mark	Snow Basin Ski Area	D-IV
Ramos, Vincent P.	Ogden City	D-IV
Ranck, Russell S.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Rasmussen, Dan L.	Aurora City	D-II
Rasmussen, George E	Mid-Valley Estates Water Company	SS
Reber, K. Shawn	New Castle Water Company	SS
Rhodes, Nathan Jay	St. George City	D-IV
Rice, Kenneth C.	Water Specialist	T-IV
Richardson, Lenny D	Vernal City	D-IV
Roberts, Kelly J.	Austin SSD	SS
Robertson, Michael J	Price River Water ID	D-IV
Robinson, Alan H.	Springville City	D-II
Rodriguez, Armando	Wendover City	D-I
Rodriguez, Fred T.	Sandy City	D-IV
Roskelley, Cortney B	Hooper Water ID	D-IV
Ross, Lanny W.	Johnson Water District	D-II
Ross, Ray W.	Enoch City	D-IV
Roundy, Boyd S.	St. George City	D-IV
Rufener, Edward L.	South Salt Lake City	D-IV
Russell, Boyd A.	Deseret Gen & Trans Co-op	T-II
Russell, John D.	Otter Creek State Park	SS
Sabey, Rick C.	Orem City and Wallsburg Town	T-IV
Sabuco, Francisco C.	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-IV
Sadler, D. Wayne	Mtn Regional SSD	T-II
Saunders, Kurtis M.	Logan City	D-IV
Schofield, Nathan R.	Roy City	D-IV
Schoolman, Kenneth	Water Specialist	T-IV
Seamons, Chris	Smithfield City	D-II
Shakespeare, Tom	Kodachrome Basin State Park	D-I
Shelley, Grant	Mt Pleasant City	D-II
Shields, Wesley E.	Woodland Hills City	D-I
Showalter, Craig W.	Woodruff Town	SS
Shurtleff, Charles D.	Ogden City	D-IV, T-IV
Sigler, Michael C.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Skogerboe, Matthew R	Magna Water Company	D-IV
Smith, Alan F.	Lewiston City	D-II
Smith, Gerald D.	Manila Town	D-IV
Smith, Kelly D.	Orem City	D-IV
Smith, Terry K.	Provo City	D-IV
Snook, Kenneth H. Jr	Price River Water ID	D-II
Snow, John A.	Granger-Hunter ID	D-IV
Spivey, Don G.	Provo City	D-IV
Squire, Robert P.	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV
Stansfield, Clyde	Roosevelt City	D-III
Stapley, Michael J.	Logan City	D-II
Starr, Kim H.	Plymouth Town	SS
Stevens, Michael R.	Central Utah WCD	D-IV, T-IV
Stevens, Todd A.	Ogden City	T-IV
Stewart, Benjamin W	Milford City	D-II
Stewart, Scott G.	Salt Lake City	D-IV
Stock, William J.	Water Specialist	D-I
Stockdale, Richard A.	Stockton	D-I
Stones, Kelly B.	Parowan City	D-II
Stoyanoff, Jack J.	North Emery Water Users SSD	D-IV
Strand, Robin P.	US Air Force	D-II
Stringham, David E.	Bear Lake Water Company	D-I
Suffern, Gregory W.	Oak Meadows Subdivision	D-I
Sundara, Robert V.	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Sutherland, Mark W.	Central Utah WCD	D-IV
Taylor, Allen A.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Taylor, Darrin B.	Layton City	D-IV
Taylor, Donald L.	High Creek Water Company	SS
Taylor, George C.	Ogden City	T-IV
Taylor, Melvin B.	Woods Cross City	D-II
Terry, Shazelle	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV
Thomas, Darrell J.	Kamas City	D-II
Thomas, Robert A.	Provo City	D-IV
Thompson, Charles T.	Clearfield City	D-III
Thompson, Chris L.	National Park Service	T-III
Thorpe, Carol L.	Dammeron Valley Water Works	D-II
Tietje, Matthew J.	Metropolitan WD of SL & Sandy	T-IV
Tisher, David C.	Copperton ID	D-I
Tuft, Wade T.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Turner, Duff G.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV, T-IV
Van Wagenen, Greg L	Salt Lake City	T-IV
Varney, Jon M.	American Fork City	D-III
Vea, Jerry Josh	Price River Water ID	D-IV
Waldahl, Charles A.	Tooele City	D-I
Walker, Kent E.	St. George City	D-IV, T-IV

Name	Water System	Certificate
Wall, Shawn R.	Magna Water Company	T-II
Wallentine, Max V.	Bradford Acres Water Assn	SS
Wallin, Robert V.	Salt Lake City	D-IV
Ward, Michael H.	Cedar Breaks National Monument	D-I
Wareham, Kit C.	Cedar City	D-IV
Warnick, K. Reed	West Jordan City	D-IV
Warr, Devin D.	Jordan Valley WCD	D-IV
Washburn, Kevin E.	Canyon Fuel Co - Skyline Mine	T-IV
Watkins, Clyde R.	Water Specialist	T-IV
Wayas, Wayne A.	Orem City	D-IV
Webster, Tyler G.	Layton City	D-IV
Wehr, Kenneth S.	Iron County Woods Ranch	SS
Westlund, Ronald A.	Intermountain Power Service Corp	D-II
White, David F.	Farmington City	D-IV
White, Gordon	Payson City	D-III
White, Ray B.	Farmington City	D-II
White, Sam A.	Price City	D-IV, T-II
White, Stanley J.	Glen Canyon-Bullfrog	D-I
Whiting, Daniel L.	Deseret Gen & Trans Co-op	T-II
Wilde, Douglas D.	Holcim US Inc	SS
Wiley, James T.	South Jordan City	D-I
Williams, David C.	Clinton City	D-III
Williams, Mark B.	Sandy City	D-IV
Williams, Rory B.	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV
Williams, Ryan S.	Mountain Regional Water SSD	T-II
Williford, Joe F.	Central Utah Duchesne	D-IV
Wilson, Steven D.	Granger-Hunter ID	D-IV
Wood, Samuel J.	Hyde Park City	D-II
Woodcox, Gregory H	Pleasant Grove City	D-III
Woolsey, Blake K.	Jordan Valley WCD	T-IV
Woolsey, Layne V.	Escalante City	D-II
World, Robert L.	Kearns Improvement District	D-I
Yates, D. Gerard	Central Utah WCD	T-IV
Yates, Daniel G.	West Jordan City	D-IV

□

2005-2006 Water Operator Certification Exams

ATTENTION all water system operators and managers, and anyone seeking employment in the water industry. Utah's Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water, is offering operator certification exams for water distribution and water treatment systems. **All grade levels, including small systems, will be offered** on:

- **March 4, 2005,** in St. George, Utah (pre-exam training is available Mar 1-3)*
- **April 8, 2005,** at sixteen Utah sites
- **September 14, 2005**, in St. George (pre-exam training is available Sep 12-13)*
- **September 23, 2005,** in Park City, Utah (pre-exam training is available Sep 20-22)*
- **November 4, 2005,** at sixteen Utah sites
- **March 3, 2006**, in St. George, Utah (pre-exam training is available Feb 28-Mar 2)
- **April 7, 2006**, at sixteen Utah sites
- **November 17, 2006**, at sixteen Utah sites

(continued p. 15)

2005 Exam Schedule

Exam Date	Exam Location	Exams Offered	*Sponsor Information
September 14, 2005 Exam time: 9:00 am Application deadline: August 26, 2005	Dixie Convention Center 1835 Convention Center Dr. St. George, Utah 84790	● Small System ● Distribution (grades 1-4) ● Treatment (grades 1-4)	**To register for the AWWA conference (Sept 14-16) or the pre-exam training course (Sept 12-13),** contact the AWWA. Registration info will be posted on the AWWA web site around July 1, 2005: American Water Works Association (AWWA) Phone: (801) 536-0057 (John Oakeson, Chairman) Fax: (801) 536-4211 E-mail contact: joakeson@utah.gov Web site: www.IMS-AWWA.org **To apply for the operator certification exam**, send exam application and fee to: Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Operator Certification Program 150 North 1950 West P.O. Box 144830 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830 Telephone: (801) 536-4200 Fax: 801-536-4211 E-mail contact: mhand@utah.gov

Exam Date	Exam Location	Exams Offered	*Sponsor Information
September 23, 2005 Exam time: 9:00 am Application deadline: September 2, 2005	Yarrow Hotel and Convention Center 1800 Park Avenue Park City, UT 84060	● Small System ● Distribution (grades 1-4) ● Treatment (grades 1-4)	**To register for the RWAU conference (Sept 22-23) or the pre-exam training course (Sept 20-22),** send registration form and fee to: Rural Water Association of Utah (RWAU) 76 E. Red Pine Drive Alpine, Utah 84004 Telephone: (801) 756-5123 Fax: (801) 756-5036 E-mail contact: smcomber@rwau.net **To apply for the operator certification exam**, send exam application and fee to: Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Operator Certification Program 150 North 1950 West P.O. Box 144830 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830 Telephone: (801) 536-4200 Fax: 801-536-4211 E-mail contact: mhand@utah.gov

Exam Date	Exam Location	Exams Offered	*Sponsor Information
November 4, 2005 Exam time: 9:00 am Application deadline: October 14, 2005	16 locations in Utah (see exam application for list of cities)	● Small System ● Distribution (grades 1-4) ● Treatment (grades 1-4)	**To apply for the operator certification exam**, send exam application and fee to: Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Operator Certification Program 150 North 1950 West P.O. Box 144830 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830 Telephone: (801) 536-4200 Fax: 801-536-4211 E-mail contact: mhand@utah.gov

Examination Information

September 14, 2005

The September 14, 2005**,** exam will be held in St. George in conjunction with the AWWA Intermountain Section annual conference. The regular conference sessions will run from September 14-16. To help prepare applicants for the certification exam, AWWA has included a two-day pre-exam training course in their conference program. The training will run two full days – September 12-13. The exam will be held Wednesday morning, September 14th, at 9:00 a.m. To obtain a conference registration form, contact the AWWA. To obtain an exam application, contact the DDW.

AWWA staff members will proctor the exam on Wednesday morning, September 14. The exam will begin at 9:00 a.m. You will be given three hours to take the exam. The exam will contain 100 multiple-choice questions covering safety, math, chlorination, state rules, pumps and pumping, and operation and maintenance. A minimum score of 70% is needed to pass the exam.

IMPORTANT: Individuals who are registered to take the pre-exam training course and plan to take the exam must submit an exam application to the Division of Drinking Water by August 26, 2005.

Note to operators who plan to take the AWWA pre-exam training course: Although the State Division of Drinking Water is offering all grade level exams, the AWWA training is specifically directed toward small systems and grade level one. Because of the wide range of knowledge needed for all exams, you should come to the training course prepared to take the exam. The training will be beneficial to everyone, but should be used more as a refresher course for your pre-study preparation.

September 23, 2005

The September 23, 2005**,** exam will be held in Park City in conjunction with the RWAU northern training conference. The regular conference sessions will run from September 22-23. To help prepare applicants for the certification exam, RWAU has included a three-day pre-exam training course in their conference program. The training will run three full days – September 20-22. The exam will be held Friday morning, September 23, at 9:00 a.m. To obtain a conference registration form, contact the RWAU staff. To obtain an exam application, contact the DDW staff.

RWAU staff members will proctor the exam on Friday morning, September 23. The exam will begin at 9:00 a.m. You will be given three hours to take the exam. The exam will contain 100 multiple-choice questions covering safety, math, chlorination, state rules, pumps and pumping, and operation and maintenance. A minimum score of 70% is needed to pass the exam.

IMPORTANT: Individuals who are registered to take the pre-exam training course and plan to take the exam must submit an exam application to the Division of Drinking Water by September 2, 2005.

Note to operators who plan to take the RWAU pre-exam training course: Although the State Division of Drinking Water is offering all grade level exams, the RWAU training is specifically directed toward small systems and grade level one. Because of the wide range of knowledge needed for all exams, you should come to the training course prepared to take the exam. The training will be beneficial to everyone, but should be used more as a refresher course for your pre-study preparation.

November 4, 2005

The November 4, 2005**,** exam will be offered at 16 locations throughout the state (see exam application for list of cities). The exam will begin at 9:00 a.m. at all locations. You will be given three hours to take the exam. The certification exam will contain 100 multiple-choice questions covering safety, math, chlorination, state rules, pumps and pumping, and operation and maintenance. A minimum score of 70% is needed to pass the exam. Exam applications must arrive at the Division of Drinking Water office by the October 14, 2005, deadline. Applications received after the deadline will not be processed.

(continued p. 17)

How to Apply For an Exam

Fill out the exam application completely and mail it, along with the appropriate fee, to:

Division of Drinking Water
Operator Certification Program
150 North 1950 West
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Make the check or money order payable to the "Division of Drinking Water."

Record application fee (for first-time applicants who have never before taken an exam). $20.00
Examination Fee $50.00

Note: If you have taken an operator exam in the past, you need only pay the $50.00 exam fee.

The exam application and fee must arrive at the Division of Drinking Water office on or before the deadline listed. Applications and fees received after the deadline will not be accepted. A confirmation letter will be mailed to all applicants. If you do not receive your confirmation letter, please contact the Operator Certification Program staff immediately.

Exam Cancellation Policy: Only one cancellation, per applicant, is allowed. An applicant making a written or phone-in cancellation by 9:00 a.m. on the day of the exam may request a refund of the exam fee or take the next scheduled exam. If the applicant should also cancel the next scheduled exam, the exam fee will be forfeited. □

2005 Water/Wastewater Operator Training Opportunities

ALL CERTIFIED OPERATORS must attend approved industry-related training in order to acquire continuing education units (CEUs) within a three-year period in order to renew their certification. According to the *Utah Operator Certification Rules*, CEUs will be required for renewal of certificates according to the following schedule:

Level of Certification	CEUs required in a 3-year period
Small System	2
Grades I & II	2
Grades III & IV	3

Certified operators must acquire a sufficient number of CEUs during the three-year certificate period in order to renew their certificate. If you are a certified operator, you may review your personal training record by calling the Division of Drinking Water at (801) 536-4200.

Training dates and locations are subject to change. Please contact the sponsor to register for the class and to confirm dates and locations.

Sponsor		Telephone
ABPA	American Backflow Prevention Association	801-949-5512
AWWA	American Water Works Association	801-536-0057 (John Oakeson) or 801-536-4216 (Jennifer)
DDW	State Division of Drinking Water	801-536-4200
DWQ	State Division of Water Quality	801-538-6146 (Paul Krauth or Judy Etherington)
RWAU	Rural Water Association of Utah	801-756-5123
UVSC	Utah Valley State College	801-863-8117 (Lucile)
WEAU & PWO	Water Environment Association of Utah Professional Wastewater Operator Division	801-268-8790 (Dave Ritter) or 801-233-2500 (Craig Ashcroft) 435-649-7993 (Ken Brand)

(continued p. 18)

DATE	SPONSOR	TOPIC	LOCATION	CEUs
MAY				
2-6	UVSC	Cross Connection Certification	Orem	3.2
3	RWAU	Board Training (Evening)	Hurricane	0.3
3	RWAU	Compliance	Hurricane	0.7
3	RWAU	Compliance (Evening)	Hurricane	0.3
8-11	ABPA	ABPA National Conference	Orlando, FL	1.0
10	RWAU	Compliance (Evening)	Willard	0.3
10	RWAU	Management (Evening)	Willard	0.3
10	RWAU	Operation & Maintenance	Willard	0.7
10	UVSC	Confined Space Entry	Orem	0.7
11	UVSC	Competent Person Training	Orem	0.7
12	ABPA	Cross Connection Control (Evening)	Heber City	0.3
12	AWWA	Small Systems Workshop	Heber City	0.7
13	DDW	Drinking Water Board Meeting	Herriman	---
17	RWAU	Wastewater	Roosevelt	0.7
17	UVSC	Well Rehabilitation	Orem	0.7
17-20	UVSC	Cross Connection Program Administrator	Orem	2.9
24-27	RWAU	Cross Connection Class I	Ogden	2.9
JUNE				
1	RWAU	Compliance (Evening)	Lindon	0.3
1	RWAU	Management (Evening)	Lindon	0.3
1	RWAU	Operation & Maintenance	Lindon	0.7
7	UVSC	Groundwater & Soil Sampling	Orem	0.7
12-16	AWWA	AWWA Annual Conference	San Francisco, CA	1.0
28	RWAU	Compliance	Duchesne	0.7
JULY				
5	PWO	Golf Tournament		---
8	DDW	Drinking Water Board Meeting	Centerville	---
12	RWAU	Operation & Maintenance	Nephi	0.7
12	UVSC	8-hour Refresher	Orem	0.7
13	RWAU	Wastewater	Mt. Pleasant	0.7
14	ABPA	Cross Connection Control (Evening)	Tremonton	0.3
14	AWWA	Small System Workshop	Tremonton	0.7
18-22	UVSC	40-hour Hazwoper Training	Orem	3.5
19	RWAU	Compliance	Wellington	0.7
AUGUST				
12	ABPA	ABPA Summer Conference		0.7
16	RWAU	Management	Panguitch	0.7
17	WEAU	Laboratory Training		0.7
23-26	RWAU	Cross Connection Class I	Price	2.9
26	*DDW*	*Drinking water exam application due for AWWA conference*		---
30	RWAU	Compliance	Hyde Park	0.7
30	UVSC	Groundwater & Soil Sampling	Orem	0.7
SEPTEMBER				
2	*DDW*	*Drinking water exam application due for RWAU conference*		---
5-9	UVSC	Cross Connection Certification	Orem	3.2
6	RWAU	Wastewater	North Logan	0.7
9	DDW	Drinking Water Board Meeting	Salt Lake City	---
12-13	AWWA	Young Professionals Workshop	St. George	1.4
12-13	AWWA	Operator Pre-Exam Training Course	St. George	1.4
13	UVSC	8-hour Refresher	Orem	0.7
14	*DDW*	*Drinking water certification exam (AWWA conference St. George)*		---
14-15	UVSC	Hydraulics Training	Orem	1.4
14-16	AWWA	AWWA Intermountain Section Conference	St. George	1.0
20	UVSC	Blood Borne Pathogens	Orem	0.7
20-23	RWAU	RWAU Northern Conference	Park City	1.0
21-22	UVSC	10-hour OSHA Training	Orem	1.4

(2005 Water/Wastewater Operator Training Opportunities)

DATE	SPONSOR	TOPIC	LOCATION	CEUs
(SEPTEMBER - continued)				
23	*DDW*	*Drinking water certification exam (RWAU conference Park City)*		---
29	ABPA	Cross Connection Control (Evening)	Lindon/Orem	0.3
29	AWWA	Small Systems Workshop	Lindon/Orem	0.7
OCTOBER				
3-7	RWAU	Cross Connection Certification	St. George	3.2
4	RWAU	Finance	Tooele	0.7
5-7	RWAU	Cross Connection Re-Certification	St. George	1.6
10-12	NRW	National Rural Water Annual Conference	Sacramento, CA	1.0
11	UVSC	Groundwater & Soil Sampling	Orem	0.7
12	UVSC	Personal Protection Equipment Fit	Orem	0.7
14	*DDW*	*Drinking water exam application due*		---
14	UTCO	Utah Training Coalition Outback Seminar	Mayfield	0.7
18-20	UVSC	Cross Connection Re-Certification	Orem	1.6
18-20	RWAU	Operator Certification	Ogden	2.1
21	*DWQ*	*Wastewater exam application due*		---
25	UVSC	Safety – Slips, Trips & Falls	Orem	0.7
25-27	RWAU	Operator Certification	Beaver	2.1
26	UVSC	Hearing Conservation	Orem	0.7
31	UVSC	Water Math	Orem	0.7
NOVEMBER				
1	UVSC	Water Math	Orem	0.7
1-2	AWWA	Operator Certification Workshop	Logan	2.1
2	ABPA	Cross Connection Control (Evening)	Logan	0.3
2-3	UVSC	Water Operator Certification	Orem	2.1
4	*DDW*	*Drinking water operator certification exam (16 Utah locations)*		---
6-10	AWWA	AWWA Water Quality/Technology Conf.	Quebec, Canada	1.0
8	UVSC	8-hour Refresher	Orem	0.7
9	UVSC	Wastewater Math	Orem	0.7
10	UVSC	Wastewater Math	Orem	0.7
15	RWAU	Operation & Maintenance	Coalville	0.7
16-18	UVSC	Wastewater Operator Certification	Orem	2.1
17	ABPA	Cross Connection Control (Evening)	Delta	0.3
17	AWWA	Small Systems Workshop	Delta	0.7
18	DDW	Drinking Water Board Meeting	Salt Lake City	---
18	*DWQ*	*Wastewater operator certification exam*		---
22	RWAU	Finance	Salina	0.7
28-30	UVSC	Cross Connection Re-Certification	Orem	2.1
29	RWAU	Treatment	Green River	0.7
30	RWAU	Wastewater Training	Green River	0.7
DECEMBER				
1-2	UVSC	Cross Connection Certification	Orem	1.1
6-8	UVSC	Cross Connection Re-Certification	Orem	1.6
6-9	RWAU	Cross Connection Re-Certification	Ogden	1.6
8	AWWA	Small Systems CEU Workshop	Salt Lake City	0.7
12-16	RWAU	Cross Connection Certification	Ogden	3.2
13-15	UVSC	Cross Connection Re-Certification	Orem	1.6
16	UVSC	Confined Space Entry	Orem	0.7
20	RWAU	Treatment	Kanab	0.7
20	UVSC	Groundwater & Soil Sampling	Orem	0.7
21	UVSC	Last Chance for CEUs	Orem	0.7

***

State of Utah
Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Drinking Water

Mission Statement
"To protect the public against waterborne health risks through assistance, education and oversight."

Division of Drinking Water
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Website: http://drinkingwater.utah.gov

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Introducing . . .

Brian Harris

Environmental Scientist
Division of Drinking Water

Brian Harris was born and reared in Provo, Utah, where as a young boy he enjoyed digging canals and tunnels through the sandbox and then used the garden hose to fill those channels with water. Little did he know then that his interest and fascination with water would eventually become his career. Brian graduated in civil engineering from BYU and spent several years working as an engineering consultant on numerous projects throughout Utah and Arizona. Many of these projects involved designing and inspecting the construction of secondary irrigation systems for several cities in Utah.

Brian has worked as the compliance manager for a Salt Lake valley water utility ensuring compliance to all the federal and state regulations. Then as treatment department manager of the largest water treatment plant in the state, he initiated many improvements which allowed the water utility to meet the upcoming EPA regulations, resulting from the Safe Drinking Water Act being re-authorized in 1996. Many of these improvements also simplified the operations and maintenance.

Brian has played a major role on numerous committees, including serving as the Chair of the Salt Lake Valley Groundwater Protection Coalition, which has been recognized nationally for its cooperative protection efforts. Brian is also a founding member of the Utah Water Quality Alliance, which was established to assist treatment plants throughout the state proactively prepare for upcoming regulations.

Brian brings many valuable skills and a keen knowledge of regulations developed through years of experience. We are pleased to have Brian working for the Division of Drinking Water. He will be managing the upcoming Ground Water Rule that will soon be finalized by EPA.

When Brian is not thinking about water, he enjoys mountain biking, hiking, rollerblading, running, gardening, and spending time with his family. □

Merrit Neff Fisher

Environmental Engineer
Division of Drinking Water

I have been with the Division of Drinking Water since March 2004. My main responsibilities are to review public drinking water project plans and specifications to assure conformance with state regulations, to assist Federal SRF loan applicants with loan requirements and procedures, and to perform annual sanitary surveys on public drinking water systems.

I graduated from the University of Utah in 2000 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering. In 2002, I received a Master of Engineering degree from the same university, with an emphasis in environmental engineering and water resources. Prior to coming to the Division, my work experience includes groundwater modeling, land planning, drafting, preparing air quality applications and oil spill prevention plans.

I was born and raised in Salt Lake City. I recently married and enjoy spending time with my husband, siblings and parents. In my free time, you will find me tutoring math students, scrapbooking, reading, exercising, working on projects around the house, camping and enjoying the outdoors. □

Svetlana Kopytkovskiy

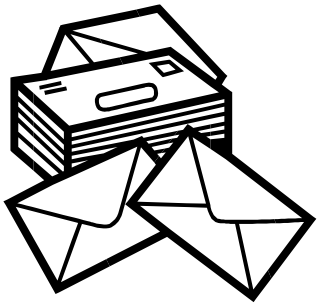
Environmental Engineer
Division of Drinking Water

I received my degree from the Byelorussian Polytechnic Institute with a major in water and wastewater. After graduation, I worked in one of the largest companies of the region, specializing in the design of water/wastewater systems in the USSR, and later in Belarus.

Coming to Utah in 1994, I initiated another learning curve. I had never previously used a computer, or the American units system. I had to translate everything from the Russian to the English language. This included the writing of my first resumé, where exact translation did not apply. Soon I found a job with Ward Engineering Group, where there were only six employees. This made it possible for me to work on different projects. The duties were very tough, but provided a good experience.

About two years ago, I decided to change my career and went to work for the Division of Air Quality. It was a very valuable experience, because I had never thought about that aspect of environmental engineering. Nonetheless, I later decided to return to my specific major, where I have spent many years since. □

Do you have a new mailing address?



The Operator Certification Program receives several items of **returned mail** every month. Some of the items returned include official notices of certification renewal, official notices of lapsed certification, renewal wallet cards, exam announcements and applications, OpenLine newsletters, and official state correspondence.

If you have a new mailing address, please notify the program staff by letter, telephone, fax, or electronic mail.

The *OpenLine* is published by the Utah Division of Drinking Water, Operator Certification Program. The articles center around water system operators and managers.

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