



ARKANSAS DRINKING WATER UPDATE

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ENGINEERING SECTION – DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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New Lead Content Restrictions To Take Effect In 2014

Jeff Stone, P.E., Director

Materials and components used in drinking water systems and in home plumbing systems are required to comply with the federal definition of “lead free”. This federal definition of “lead free” limits the lead content in products utilized for drinking water components. For quite some time now the definition of “lead free” was found in the 1986 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act and limited the lead content of wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures at 8.0%. These same amendments limited the lead content of solder and flux at 0.2%.

Federal law 111-380, January 4, 2011, changed the definition of “lead fee” to 0.25% with respect to the lead content of wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This new “lead free” definition becomes effective on January 4, 2014. The lead limitation with respect to solder and flux remains at 0.2%.

The lead content limitations have the most impact upon the brass components that are utilized in service lines and home plumbing components versus common water distribution components. Lead imparts qualities to brass that enhances its machinability. However, all components utilized in water systems after January 4, 2014, must comply with the new “no lead” limitations. This includes piping, joints, valves, meter settings, etc.

Water managers and operators must make sure that prior to the deadline their inventory of older type components are utilized and/or replaced with components that comply with the new lead limitations. The suppliers of waterworks materials and components are very familiar with these changes that are taking place and should be of assistance when placing orders for new components and materials.

A water operator or manager can confirm if a product complies with the new lead content limitations by reviewing the NSF 61 listing typically via the internet listing pages. Products that comply with this new limitation will not only be listed as being certified with regards to NSF 61, but the listing will also indicate that the product is certified with respect to either “Annex G” or the newer NSF Standard 372 and has a lead content $\leq 0.25\%$. Annex G of NSF Standard 61 and NSF Standard 372 were developed to address this issue.

Product vendors should be expected to provide this documentation if requested. Plumbing codes govern

building plumbing and plumbing codes will be updated to reflect these new requirements concerning lead content.

If a water operator or manager has difficulty determining if a product complies with the new limitations, the District Engineer or Specialist at the Arkansas Department of Health can assist if needed.

EPA Audits ADH Drinking Water Program

Jeff Stone, P.E., Director

During the week of July 9, 2012, representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency and their contractor, CADMUS, conducted a data audit of the drinking water supervision program overseen by the Engineering Section at the Arkansas Department of Health. Audits of this type occur every 4 or 5 years and focus on non-financial aspects of the program such as completeness of water quality monitoring, accuracy of compliance determinations, and information technology/data management issues. The audit was an intensive look at the supervision program, utilized a full work week, and involved approximately 7 auditors.

The time period audited was the 2011 calendar year and approximately 24 systems were randomly selected for audit purposes.

A report detailing the findings of the audit has not yet been made available to the Engineering Section. However, verbally, the Engineering Sections was complimented for conducting an effective and efficient program. Compliments were given to the completeness of the water quality monitoring efforts conducted by the Engineering Section which are funded by the Public Water System Service Fees. Also, the accuracy of the compliance determinations was complimented.

When the audit report is received, recommendations for improvement will be evaluated and will hopefully provide a basis for improving the Engineering Section and its operations.

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NSF Standards 60 & 61: Ensuring Drinking Water Chemical And Component Safety

Jeff Stone, P.E., Director

NSF, the National Sanitation Foundation, is a non-governmental organization, NGO, that ensures drinking water chemical and water system component safety by certifying products in accordance with NSF Standards 60 and 61. Recently, some Arkansans involved in the public discourse have cast doubt upon the safety of additives utilized in drinking water treatment and may not be aware of the protection provided by the process of certification with respect to NSF Standards 60 & 61. The purpose of this article is to provide greater detail concerning these certifications and promote a greater appreciation for the public health protection that they provide.

NSF was founded in 1944 by the University of Michigan School of Public Health to standardize sanitation and food safety requirements. Starting with the first standards produced, a process for developing standards was developed that is transparent and consensus based. To date, NSF has developed more than 77 public health and safety standards. NSF has expanded its services into international markets and in 1990 the name was changed to NSF International. NSF International is also an accredited, third-party certification body that tests and certifies products to verify they meet these public health and safety standards. Products that meet these standards bear the NSF Mark. NSF operates more than 165,000 square feet of laboratory space and serves companies in more than 150 countries worldwide. NSF operates laboratories in the United States, Europe, and China. NSF has a staff of more than 1,200 people that includes microbiologists, toxicologists, chemists, engineers, and environmental and public health professionals. NSF is divided up into several divisions. The NSF Water Division certifies products that come into contact with drinking water, such as plumbing components, water treatment chemicals and drinking water filters as well as pool and spa equipment. NSF developed the American National Standards (ANSI) for all materials and products that treat or come into contact with drinking water to help protect public health and the environment and minimize adverse health effects.

The current system of utilizing NSF Standard 60 for drinking water additives is a result of EPA withdrawing from these efforts and turning them over to a consortium led by NSF. In early 1985, EPA initiated the development of the Drinking Water Additives third-party program by awarding a cooperative agreement to a consortium led by NSF. The consortium members included: the American Water Works Association Research Foundation, the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, the Conference of State Health and Environmental, and the American Water Works Association. NSF was awarded the lead role in the program and works closely with industry, regulatory agencies, product users, and others to develop equitable,

practical standards. The NSF Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives initially oversaw both Standard 60 & Standard 61. The committee consisted of representatives from the original stakeholder groups as well as other regulatory, water utility, and product manufacturer representatives. More recently, the original committee's work has been divided up into two committees, The Joint Committee on Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals which has oversight of Standard 60 and The Joint Committee on Drinking Water System Components which has oversight of Standard 61.

Development and maintenance of NSF Standard 60 and Standard 61 also involves the input from toxicologists both internal to NSF and external involving other stakeholders. One advisory board that is utilized is the Health Advisory Board. This board consists of toxicologists from USEPA, Health Canada, state and provincial agencies, and others. This board is responsible for reviewing and approving all allowable contaminant concentrations.

The process through which a product becomes certified has multiple steps prior to initial certification and further steps in an on-going basis. The initial steps are as follows.

1. Client submits application.
2. Client and suppliers provide formulation, toxicology, and product use information.
3. NSF reviews formulation.
4. NSF performs plant audit and sample collection.
5. NSF conducts testing.
6. NSF completes final toxicology evaluation.
7. NSF grants or denies certification.

During this process, NSF toxicology staff reviews the product/material information submitted by the manufacturer in order to evaluate the product or material for health effects. Prior to initial certification, a factory audit is performed by trained NSF auditors. During the audit,

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formulations and suppliers are verified, QA/QC records are audited, and the product/material is sampled for testing at NSF.

After the initial certification, production facilities are audited unannounced and certified products are tested and/or evaluated on a periodic basis (typically annually), to ensure continued compliance with the requirements of the standard.

It should be noted that while NSF develops standards such as Standards 60 & 61, and also tests products for certification, there are also other third party organizations that provide testing and certification services in relation to NSF Standards 60 & 61. ANSI accredited certification organizations include, but not limited to, NSF International, Underwriters Laboratory, and the Water Quality Association.

The benefits of NSF 60 & 61 certification include the assurance that use of certified products will not introduce contaminants into the drinking water that will cause adverse health effects. This assurance allows individual water systems and individual regulatory bodies to utilize these accepted standards and thus prevent the introduction of potential contaminants from either drinking water systems or components. There is no legitimate need for a water system operator to attempt to add to or detract from this established process.

The Arkansas Department of Health's Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Public Water Systems states in Section VII. OPERATION, G. Approved Chemicals, Materials, Equipment, and Processes, "All chemicals added to the water and all materials in contact with in-process or treated water shall be certified as being in compliance with ANSI/NSF Standards 60 and 61, as applicable. Certification shall be made by an independent agency. Self-certification by the manufacturer will not be accepted." Water utilities can verify the certification of any water treatment chemical or component by accessing the web pages of the respective certification organization whether that be NSF, Underwriters Laboratory, or the Water Quality Association. Water managers and operators can also contact their respective District Engineer or District Specialist at the Arkansas Department of Health if they need assistance verifying certification of a product. It should be noted that the Arkansas Department of Health's Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Public Water Systems, in the same section referenced above, requires that the ADH be notified of any treatment changes including any changes in treatment chemicals.

Use of any chemical product or treatment system component that is not NSF certified is violation of the Arkansas Department of Health's Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Public Water Systems. The Engineering Section of the Arkansas Department of Health will take necessary steps to correct any non-compliance with these requirements as they are discovered. During sanitary surveys, district personnel may ask to water system operators to verify that all treatment chemicals utilized are certified with regards to NSF standard 60.

Treatment Plant Data Audits

Craig Corder, P.E, Engineer Supervisor

The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) oversees the state Drinking Water Program and is responsible for ensuring that public water systems are in compliance with both state and federal regulations pertaining to public water systems. Public water system operators, managers, and other personnel are responsible for the day to day operation of the water system and for submission of water samples and various treatment reports to the ADH. Accurate treatment plant data reporting is a required element of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The ADH drinking water program does not have adequate staff in order to monitor and confirm the results of every analysis or measurement reported by water system operators, managers, and other personnel. The ADH relies on the integrity and honesty of the water system personnel and trusts them to submit accurate samples and accurate reports to the ADH even if the results of those samples and/or reports indicate that compliance has not been maintained.

This largely self reporting system has been successful with incidents of data falsification being few and far between. This reflects well upon the waterworks profession and is a key element in maintaining the public's trust.

Due diligence on the part of the ADH requires that occasional checks be conducted concerning data reporting accuracy. The methods used for verifying reporting accuracy include: analysis of reported data on a monthly basis, occasional checks of turbidimeter accuracy, and occasional data audits (on-site checks of recorded data).

During an on-site data audit, typically 2 or 3 ADH representatives will spend one day in a treatment plant comparing reported data to the data found in the treatment plant's computers, instruments, and daily log sheets. Interviews of water operators may be conducted as well.

The ADH is planning on conducting at least two data audits at surface water treatment plants each year and is planning on checking chlorine residual data at water systems as time and workloads permit. Systems selected for an audit are usually those where reported data appears to be "odd" in some respect such as a pattern of no normal variation or variations that appear to be "capped" at compliance limits.

In some cases, the results of data audits verify that water systems are accurately reporting treatment plant performance. In some cases, monitoring instrumentation is found to need maintenance. In the rare instances where falsification is uncovered, appropriate notices of violation will be issued. Licensed individuals found to be responsible will be at risk of losing their license and possibly prosecution. Falsification of federally required water treatment monitoring and reporting is a felony and the Environmental Protection Agency has prosecuted water operators and managers that were found to have falsified this type of information.

FOCUS ON SECURITY: ARWARN

The mission of ARWARN, the Arkansas Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network, is to support and promote statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance for water and wastewater utility systems in Arkansas. ARWARN allows participating utilities to, in the case of an emergency, access resources from other participating utilities. This voluntary network of resources includes equipment, materials, communication devices, and knowledgeable personnel. This mutual assistance network is based upon the “neighbor helping neighbor” ethic.

ARWARN was originally organized in 2008. The initial process of organizing the volunteer mutual assistance network involved preparation of standardized documents such as a standard mutual aid and assistance agreement, a resolution allowing governing boards to authorize participation, and a form for requesting assistance in the event of an emergency. A utility that chooses to join ARWARN should be able to do so without incurring significant legal expenses of their own. While utilities may want their own legal counsel to review the documents, it should be noted that before finalizing the standard form of the mutual aid agreement, the language was reviewed by attorneys representing both the Municipal League and the Arkansas Rural Water Association.

Utilities that find themselves responding to a disaster can find that their own supply of equipment, materials and manpower is quickly depleted. Therefore, it is important to have agreements in place prior to a disaster in order to not only ensure that assistance is made available in a timely manner, but also so that a legal framework is in place to address reimbursement of expenses, liabilities, and insurance issues, such as worker’s compensation. The responding utility may or may not elect to request reimbursement. ARWARN operates under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to insure the requesting agency and responding members’ agencies are eligible for FEMA reimbursement in the event of Federal disaster declaration.

Participation in ARWARN also involves basic emergency response planning that includes identification of equipment, personnel, and materials that a participating utility has available and allows a utility to be aware of the availability of similar resources from other participating utilities. Utilization of the ARWARN system is complementary with respect to accepted emergency response protocols.

Becoming a member of ARWARN is typically a 3 step process. First, the governing board of the water utility must authorize the utility to enter into the Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement. This is typically accomplished in the form of a resolution. Second, the utility signs the agreement. Third, an information survey is completed that documents the basic information about the system and designates primary and secondary contacts at the utility. The Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement provides that response to a request for aid is strictly voluntary. Each

utility has the ability to indicate which of its resources is available and maintains control over staff and those resources when responding to a request.

In the event of an emergency, calling for assistance is typically a 3 step process. First, a survey of damage is conducted. Second, a quick inventory of specific needs is prepared. Third, utilities then make their request directly to a participating member or to an assistance coordinator.

There are currently approximately 30 participating water systems that have executed Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements. The system was active in response to the 2009 ice storm, coordinating acquisition and placement of 20 or more generators at systems that experienced long term power outages. The standard forms for participating in ARWARN can be found at www.arwarn.org The contact for ARWARN is Thad Luther at thad.luther@carkw.com or 501-371-1220.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT SUPERVISOR PLEADS GUILTY TO FELONY CHARGES

On July 24, 2012, the United States Attorney's Office, District of Oregon, issued a press release indicating that a water treatment plant supervisor at the Coos Bay/North Bend Water Treatment plant, located in Oregon, had pleaded guilty to felony charges concerning falsification of treatment plant records.

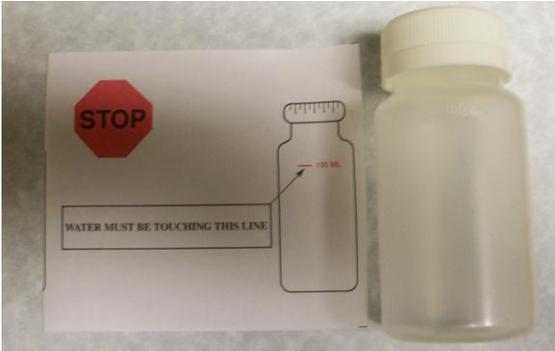
The water treatment plant supervisor had been charged with making a false statement on monthly monitoring reports submitted to the Oregon Health Authority. There were no indications that the incident resulted in any actual harm to consumers. U.S. Attorney Amanda Marshall was quoted as stating “The public puts great trust in those responsible for overseeing our water supplies. There is a reason why strict guidelines and monitoring of our drinking water have been put into place, and the U.S. Attorney's Office will continue to work with EPA and OHA to ensure that the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act are strictly enforced.”

Local news media reported that the incident involved falsely reporting that the required number of bacteriological samples, 40, had been collected while in fact only 10 samples had been collected during the monitoring period. The falsification included providing analytical results for the fictitious samples. The same news article quoted Assistant U.S. Attorney Amy Potter as indicating that the water treatment plant supervisor had not collected the required samples due to feeling overwhelmed and not having time. The falsification was discovered by the water system after it was noticed that mileage on a vehicle did not match up with proper sample collection.

The investigation was conducted by the EPA-Criminal Investigation Division with assistance from the Oregon Health Authority Center for Health Protection. The former water treatment plant supervisor is now a convicted felon and was sentenced to 3 years probation and 100 hours of community service.

REDUCING BACTI SAMPLE REJECTS

Jeff Stone, P.E., Director



During the week of July 16, 2012, EPA and its contractor, CADMUS, conducted a comprehensive data audit of the Engineering Section's Drinking Water Supervision Program. One of the conclusions of the audit was that there is a significant bacti sample rejection rate at the Arkansas Department of Health's Public Health Laboratory. This issue exists outside of the primary focus of the audit but was mentioned as an area where operations could become more efficient if the sample rejection rate was reduced.

Following the audit, the laboratory was contacted and asked to list the most common reasons that bacti samples are rejected by the lab. They are as follows:

1. Sample too old to test.
2. Sample submittal form incompletely filled out.
3. Insufficient quantity of water in the bottle.
4. Submittal form post-dated.

It is important to realize that the procedures utilized and followed in the public health laboratory are strict and exacting in order for the laboratory to maintain its certification with the Environmental Protection Agency. Sample documentation must be complete and in order. The laboratory personnel are not allowed to make any assumptions with regards to sample documentation no matter how obvious the needed correction may appear to be. Several times each business day, Engineering Section personnel attempt to either complete or correct sample submittal forms if they have time to do so and can verify the correct information. However, Engineering Section personnel are not always available to correct submittal forms and some samples are rejected. Below, the most commonly reported problems are discussed in more detail.

SAMPLE TO OLD TO TEST: A sample must be received by the laboratory and the analysis begun within 30 hours from the time of sample collection. When beginning the analysis, the laboratory personnel will compare the current time with the time and date of collection indicated on the sample form. If too much time has elapsed, the sample is rejected. There could be a variety of causes for this problem such as: a) too much time being utilized in transit, b) samples dropped off at the health unit after the courier has already come and gone, and c) a previous date mistakenly indicated on the sample form.

FORM INCOMPLETE, NO DATE OR TIME: Self-explanatory. The lab indicates that the 2nd most common reason for rejecting bacteriological samples is that either no date or no time or both were indicated.

QUANTITY INSUFFICIENT: Each bacteriological sampling bottle has an indicator line on the side of the bottle indicating the required amount of water that must be in the bottle. It is OK to fill to just above this line but is not acceptable to fill to below this line. The bottle must also not be over filled. The correct amount of water is needed in the bottle and the indicator line is provided to assist in correct filling of the bottles.

FORM POSTDATED: If the indicated date for sample collection is actually a day in the future, the lab will reject the sample. An oversight concerning the correct date can cause samples to be rejected.

As can be seen by this listing, most causes for bacteriological sample site rejection are easily preventable. Extra care taken in collection and sample form completion can both reduce the rejection rate and also reduce the frustration rate of the submitter. There is also significant cost savings that can be realized by a lower sample rejection rate. If any water system manager or operator has questions concerning the bacteriological sampling program or procedures, please contact your respective district specialist.

Stage 2 DBPR:

Operational Evaluation Questionnaires and Forms Available on the Web

Christine Kirkendoll, D/DBPR Technical Support Engineer

The Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (S2DBPR) established a new operational evaluation level (OEL) and evaluation report requirement. If the OEL exceeds either the TTHM or HAA5 MCL an operation evaluation must be conducted to determine the possible cause(s) for the exceedance. A report must be submitted to the State within 90 days of notification of the results that caused the OEL exceedance. The OEL exceedance is not a violation of the rule; but if the required evaluation and subsequent report are not completed a monitoring and reporting violation will be issued. The operation evaluation must include an examination of storage tank operations, excess storage capacity, flushing, source changes, source water quality changes, and treatment changes or problems that may contribute to DBP formation. The evaluation must also include an examination of steps that could be considered to minimize future exceedances. Supporting documentation for conclusions drawn from the evaluation will need to be included with the report.

The State has developed questionnaires and forms to assist systems with conducting the operation evaluation and compiling the supporting documentation on the ADH Engineering Section Reports and Forms webpage:

<http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/environmentalHealth/Engineering/Pages/ReportsandForms.aspx>

The questionnaires include a Ground Water Operational Evaluation Questionnaire, Surface Water Operational Evaluation Questionnaire, Consecutive System Operational Evaluation Questionnaire, and Operational Evaluation Short Form. The questionnaires and forms are not a required part of the evaluation report, but are recommended. The questionnaires and forms may be included with the report to provide the required supporting documentation. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OEL and operational evaluations are also available at this site.

For further information regarding the Stage 1 and Stage 2 DBP Rules contact Jack Wilson of the Engineering Section.

Staff News:



Stephanie Burchfield joined the Engineering Section in September as an Environmental Health Specialist working in Source Water Protection. Some of her duties will consist of permit reviews, GIS, and public outreach. Stephanie previously worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a Biological Technician doing endangered species permitting. She graduated from the University of Central Arkansas with a B. S. in Environmental Science.



Robert (Bob) Harris joined the Engineering Section in August as the District 3 Engineer. Bob is a graduate of the University of Arkansas with a B. S. in Civil Engineering and is a licensed Professional Engineer in Arkansas. He is a native of Northeast Arkansas and is looking forward to working with our water systems “back home.” Bob has been employed over the last 30 years in private business and contracting as an Engineer and Owner/Manager.



Chris Roberts joined the Engineering Section in July as the Technical Support Engineer for the LT2ESWTR and AWOP programs. He has a B. S. in Chemical Engineering and an M.B.A. from the University of Arkansas and is a licensed professional engineer in Arkansas. Chris has environmental experience working for a consulting company in water, air, and hazardous waste and was a permit/corrective action/water quality engineer at the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality.



Linda Taylor joined the Engineering Section in July as the new District 2 Engineer. Linda is a registered professional engineer in the states of Alaska and Arkansas. She has a B. S. in Wildlife Biology from Arkansas Tech, a B. S. in Civil Engineering from the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and a Masters in Environmental Engineering from the University of Arkansas. Her experience includes one year with the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, 17 years with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and 9 years with a private consulting firm. She also spent three years operating her own operator training firm for water and wastewater operators.

WATER OPERATOR LICENSE EXAMINATIONS

Most Current Listing is at: www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/autoupdates/oper/operexam.htm

Listed below are the dates and locations of examination sessions as scheduled, as of **September 6, 2012**. All Treatment and Distribution exam grades will be available at the sessions. Acceptable photo identification (Drivers License or equivalent) will be required to sit for an Exam. Cell phones and other electronic communication devices are not allowed in exam sessions. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.

Date	City	Location	Start Time
10/12/2012	Arkadelphia	Recreation Center, 2575 Twin Rivers Dr	9:00 AM
10/19/2012	Mtn Home	Baxter Co OEM Training Facility, 170 Dillard Dr, Midway	9:00 AM
10/19/2012	N Little Rock	CAW Maryland Complex, 1500 West Maryland Ave, NLR	9:00 AM
10/26/2012	Rogers	Water Utilities Training Rm, 521 South 2nd Street	9:00 AM
11/2/2012	Lonoke	ARWA Training Facility, 240 Dee Dee Ln	9:00 AM
11/9/2012	Maumelle	Wastewater Plant, 425 B Hyman Drive	9:00 AM
11/16/2012	Hot Springs	HS Transportation Depot, 100 Broadway Terrace	9:00 AM
11/30/2012	Bono	Bono Community Center, 100 Woodland Trail	9:00 AM
11/30/2012	Lonoke	ARWA Training Facility, 240 Dee Dee Ln	9:00 AM
12/7/2012	N Little Rock	CAW Maryland Complex, 1500 West Maryland Ave, NLR	9:00 AM
12/7/2012	Nashville	Carter Day Center, 200 Nichols Drive	9:00 AM
12/14/2012	Clarksville	CLW (Operations Bld) 710 East Main (Hwy 64 East)	9:00 AM
12/14/2012	Camden	AR Environmental Training Academy, 100 Carr Road	9:00 AM

The above exam session information is subject to change. You should confirm this information just prior to the scheduled examination period. You may confirm the exam session and its location by contacting your District Specialist or Engineer at (501) 661-2623. Also, the latest exam schedule information, including future exam sessions, can be viewed on the Internet at: < www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/autoupdates/oper/operexam.htm >.

Please verify that your license application has been filed with this office and that the required exam fee for each exam has been paid. The license exams require significant preparation prior to sitting for the exam. The preparation must include extensive study utilizing the study guide and recommended reference materials. Credit for the mandatory Certification Training Courses must be obtained prior to sitting for an exam.

ATTENTION: OpCert Training Fund Expiring

Travel assistance funds, which help operators with travel and registration cost will expire by December 31, 2012. The funds cover registration fees, meals, and lodging for mandatory courses for water license exams; and backflow tester and backflow specialist courses. Registration fees are eligible for AETA environmental health and safety courses, and utility management course. Registration fees for ARWA courses for cave in protection, and confined space.

When registering for eligible training courses, a few simple extra steps are needed to take advantage of the USEPA OpCert Training Assistance Fund. The fund eligibility requirements are: the course must be an approved OpCert course; the individual attending the course must be an operator (volunteer or paid) for a Community, or Non-Community Non-Transient Public Water System serving fewer than 3300 persons; and an overnight hotel stay must be justified. There is presently more than adequate money to cover all operators needing training for exams or renewal training hours.

Please contact the training providers listed below to determine your eligibility and to register for eligible course utilizing the fund (a very simply process). You should register well in advance of attending a course. The latest listing of courses is on the internet at: www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/autoupdates/oper/opcertlinks.htm

For more information or to register, contact:

AR Environmental Training Academy – Contact Letitia Rusch – (870) 574-4551 – lrusch@sautech.edu

AR Rural Water Ass'n – Contact Sharon Wakefield – (501) 676-2255 – info@arkansasruralwater.org

Free Exam Study Manuals: If you are an operator for an eligible system, a complete set of exam reference manuals may be available, free of charge. Please contact the Water Licensing Program at (501) 661-2623 to receive the manuals.

Major Monitoring, MCL, Treatment Technique, & Licensing Violations

ARK ST PARK-QUEEN WILHELMENA	DBPR 4,5,6	PYATT WATERWORKS	Bmon 5
BEN LOMOND WATERWORKS	Bmon 6	SDM WATER ASSN	RMCL 4,5,6
BEN LOMOND WATERWORKS	Operlic 6	SDM WATER ASSN	FMCL 4,5,6
BEULAH GROVE WATER	Operlic 6	SEVIER CO WATER ASSOCIATION	DBPR 4,5,6
BODCAW RURAL WATER	DBPR 4,5,6	SOUTH LOGAN COUNTY WATER	DBPR 4,5,6
BRANCH WATERWORKS	DBPR 4,5,6	SOUTH MOUNTAIN WATER ASSN	RMCL 4,5,6
BRUNO PYATT SCHOOL	Bmon 5	SOUTH PIKE COUNTY WATER	DBPR 4,5,6
DANVILLE WATERWORKS	SWTR 5,6	TALL OAKS MHP	IMCL 4,5,6
DARDANELLE WATERWORKS	Bmon 5	VALLEY SPRINGS WATERWORKS	Bmon 6
E CASS WATER SUPPLY CORP	DBPR 4,5,6	VICTORIA WATER ASSN	GWR 5
EMERSON WATERWORKS	Bmon 5	WALDRON WATERWORKS	DBPR 4,5,6
FOUKE WATERWORKS	Bmon 5,6	WALKER WATER ASSN.	OperLic 6
GILMORE WATERWORKS	Bmon 6	WARD MHP	DBPR 4
GREENWOOD WATERWORKS	DBPR 4,5,6	WATSON WATERWORKS	GWR 4
HARTFORD WATERWORKS	OperLic 5	WATSON WATERWORKS	DBPR 4,5,6
HARTFORD WATERWORKS	Bmon 6		
HOSANNA HEIGHTS WATER	GWR 6		
JAMES FORK REG. WATER DIST.	DBPR 4,5,6		
MAYFLOWER WATERWORKS	DBPR 4,5,6		
MILLTOWN-WASHBURN WATER	DBPR 4,5,6		
MOUNT OLIVE WATERWORKS	DBPR 4,5,6		
MOUNTAIN PINE WATERWORKS	Bmon 4,5,6		
MOUNTAIN PINE WATERWORKS	OperLic 4,5,6		
NAIL-SWAIM WATER ASSN	FMCL 4,5,6		
NORTH HOWARD RURAL WATER	Bmon 5		
NORTH LAGRUE WATER ASSN	Bmon 6		
OAKWOOD MHP WATERWORKS	OperLic 5		

KEY: Bmon = Bacti Monitoring; BMCL = Bacti MCL; Dmon = Disinfection By Product Rule Monitoring; DBPR=Disinfection By Product Rule MCL or Treatment Technique; GWRMCL=GWR Treatment Technique; GWRmon= GWR Monitoring or Reporting; Tmon = SWTR Major Monitoring; TMCL = SWTR Treatment Technique; SWTR= Various SWTR requirements; Failure to Filter; RMCL = Radiochemical MCL; FMCL = Fluoride MCL; IMCL=Inorganic Chemical MCL; SMCL = Synthetic Chemical MCL; OperLic = Operator Licensing; 4 = April 2012, 5 = May 2012, 6 = June 2012

REPORT OF THE Arkansas Drinking Water Advisory and Operator Licensing Committee

Martin Nutt, Training and Certification Officer

The Arkansas Drinking Water Advisory and Operator Licensing Committee held its quarterly meeting on July 16, 2012 in Lonoke, Arkansas. Committee members present were: Terry House, Committee Chair, Grand Prairie Bayou Two PFB; Susan Merideth, Committee Chair Elect, P.E., Jonesboro City Water and Light; Tim Shaw, Community Water System; Stacy Cheevers, Beaver Water District; and Jeff Stone, P.E., Executive Secretary, Arkansas Department of Health (ADH). Matthew Dunn, P.E., Crist Engineers, Inc.; and Findlay Edwards, P.E., University of Arkansas were absent. ADH staff & guests present were: Reginald Rogers, Attorney, ADH; Martin Nutt, Training and Certification Officer, ADH; Ida Hampton, Administrative Specialist, ADH; Alicia Prioleau, Training Coordinator, ADH; Randy Harper, Arkansas Environmental Training Academy (AETA); Jeremy Rowe, AETA; Dennis Sternberg, AR Rural Water Association (ARWA); Mayor Larry Stacy, City of Altus; and Larry Darden, City of Altus.

Stone introduced new Committee Member Stacy Cheevers, Plant Manager, Beaver Water District. Mr. Cheevers joined the Beaver Water District in 1991 and he holds both a Distribution IV and Treatment IV Water Operator Licenses. The Arkansas State Board of Health appointed Mr. Cheevers on April 26, 2012 to serve on the Arkansas Drinking Water Advisory and Operator Licensing Committee for a term of office extending through June 30, 2018.

The Committee confirmed House as Chair from Chair-Elect. The Committee nominated and elected Merideth as Chair-Elect.

Standing Business

The Committee reviewed and approved the minutes from the April 18, 2012 meeting. The Committee reviewed the High School Waiver request from Darden. The application was for a Grade I Distribution License. Darden is employed by the Altus Water System, which requires a Grade II Distribution License and no Treatment License. The Committee discussed extensively with Mr. Darden the ramifications of limiting the license grade and type, and the need to get a GED to advance to higher license grade. House concluded the extensive discussion by asking the Committee's pleasure concerning the request. Shaw motioned to approve Darden for a high school waiver limited to a Grade I Distribution

License, with the stipulation that a higher license level would require a GED, Merideth seconded the motion, and the motion passed. The Committee tabled a waiver request for Mr. Kenneth Rosson from Mulberry Water Works until a complete waiver request was submitted.

Nutt reviewed the EPA OpCert Expense Reimbursement Grant spending. Nutt referred to a spreadsheet that detailed expenditures through June 2012. He noted that dependent on participation in training classes scheduled the grant might not require any rollover to the SRF loan fund.

Old Business

Stone provided the Committee an update on the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to PWS revisions addressing fluoridation requirements. He stated the revisions became effective March 23, 2012. Act 197 requirements directly affect 34 Water Systems that are over 5,000 population but do not adjust fluoride content to optimum levels. He reported progress by the 34 affected water systems in meeting the fluoridation requirements, noting 27 water systems had applied for grant money from the Delta Dental Foundation. One of the seven remaining Water Systems is working with their consulting engineer to determine needed equipment. Stone stated the remaining six water systems have not taken any known formal action to apply for funds. Stone indicated that Arkansas Department of Health upper management would determine future enforcement steps. Stone stated one or two of the water systems receiving funds from the Foundation have started fluoridation and several others are ordering or installing equipment.

Nutt updated the Committee concerning the SFY 2013 Association of Boards of Certification contract. Nutt stated ABC will no longer support Arkansas customized exam as valid but will support ABC provided individual exam items as valid. This exposes the ADH to defending the overall exam's validity. Nutt also stated that the new contract had a significant cost increase and several exam printing limitations that will affect the examination process after June 30, 2014

Nutt addressed activities of the Mandatory Training and Examination Workgroup created by the Committee at its April 2012 meeting. He provided a handout summarizing the workgroups July 2, 2012 meeting. He noted those attending the workgroup meeting were Nutt, and Prioleau (ADH); Rowe, and Harper (AETA); Jeff Ford (ARWA) and License Committee Members Dunn and Shaw. He reported the workgroup had discussed current training requirements, exam session scheduling, the pros and cons of possible changes in course length, the order of courses taken, and decoupling exams session from training courses. The workgroup's next meeting will be on August 13, 2012 at 9:00 am. Stone requested the workgroup consider requiring additional training preparation requirements for operators failing an exam multiple times. The Committee discussed several ideas concerning what could be helpful in assisting the operators who have taken the license exam and failed several times.

New Business

The Committee had no new business.

Committee Reports

Stone reported the Section's budget was sound and benefiting from salary savings due to the significant turnover in the Section's staff. Stone stated the Section committed \$400,000 in service fee funds to cover the cost for the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, Phase 3 for systems serving more than 10,000 people. EPA will cover the UCMR3 monitoring cost for the selected system's serving less than 10,000 people that are required to monitor. Stone concluded his Section report by providing an overview the recent Safe Drinking Water Act Data Audit from EPA. EPA Data Audits are performed every five years; it is not a financial audit, but is an audit ensuring, as the SDWA Primacy Agency, all the monitoring, enforcement and documentation required under the Act is being properly done and documented. Stone stated that in their exit interview the program received positive remarks.

Nutt provided a Licensing Program report. He provided a copy of the Water License Exam Report spreadsheet to the Committee and pointed out where the present exams performance was detailed. He noted all exams continued to perform similar to previous reports and noted some exam pass rates were troubling. He then provided a handout to the Committee concerning license enforcement. He noted no system is approaching Administrative Penalty enforcement level but noted there are several systems without a license water operator. He concluded his report by noting the Program is fully staffed, that Prioleau was working on getting the Internet Training Database up-to-date and Ida Hampton was processing the Water Licensing Program's paperwork in a timely manner.

Harper provided the Arkansas Environmental Training Academy Report. He reported the Academy had received State funding to expand the academy with a 6,000 square foot training lab building. It will house classrooms and an open lab area for hands on training, with construction starting this fall. Harper stated the Annual Adjunct Train the Trainer Workshop is coming up August 1 – 2, 2012. He concluded by noting AETA's SFY2013 state budget funds for operations remained flat.

Sternberg provided the Arkansas Rural Water Association Report. He brought attention to the 35th ARWA Annual Conference that is scheduled in Hot Springs, AR August 26 – 29, 2012. Sternberg closed by providing a training report detailing course attendance numbers.

The Committee Members confirmed their next meeting date for October 10, 2012. House called for an adjournment motion; motion was made by Dunn, seconded by Merideth, and the Committee Members favored the motion and adjourned.

Water Operator Licenses Issued

June 1, 2012 through August 31, 2012

LICENSEE NAME	GRADE/TYPE	WATER SYSTEM NAME
ARMSTRONG MIKEY	D - II	EUREKA SPRINGS WATERWORKS
BERNDT KENNETH	D - II	EUREKA SPRINGS WATERWORKS
BLOCKER ERIC	D - III	HUNTSVILLE WATERWORKS
BOATMAN JOHNNY	T - II	CARAWAY WATERWORKS
BOMER JAMES	D - III	BATESVILLE WATER UTILITIES
BREEDLOVE MICHAEL	D - III	MARION COUNTY REG WATER DIST
CADE MICHEAL	D - I	WARREN WATERWORKS
CHORBA JIM	D - II	BULL SHOALS WATER SYSTEM
COWAN JAMES	D - III	EUREKA SPRINGS WATERWORKS
CREEGER GERALD	D - II	NOT PROVIDED
CURTIS JIM	D - I	CENTERTON WATERWORKS
DAVIS SEAN	D - II	HUNTSVILLE WATERWORKS
EDWARDS ROMELL	T - I	EL DORADO WATERWORKS
EOFF WILLIAM	D - II	GRAVETTE WATERWORKS
FLEMING STEVEN	D - IV	CLARKSVILLE WATERWORKS
FRANCIS GERALD	D - I	FCMTC WATERWORKS
GILLIAM JESSE	D - III	NORTH EAST PUBLIC WATER AUTH
GOLDEN JAROD	D - I	MULBERRY WATERWORKS
GONZALES RICHARD	D - III	MOUNTAIN VIEW WATERWORKS
GREENE STEVEN	T - I	EL DORADO WATERWORKS
GUEST DAVID	D - III	FAYETTEVILLE WATERWORKS
HARGRAVE STACI	D - I	WARREN WATERWORKS
HARMON BLAKE	T - II	INDEPENDENCE JACKSON REGIONAL
HOLT CHRIS	D - III	MOUNTAIN VIEW WATERWORKS
HOWARD JOBEY	D - I	CENTERTON WATERWORKS
LAGIOS THOMAS	T - I	EL DORADO WATERWORKS
LILES JIMMY	D - III & T-II	REDFIELD WATERWORKS
LOGAN KENNETH	D - III	LAKEVIEW-MIDWAY PWA
MAYO LINDA	D - IV	HUTCHINSON REALTY, MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT, & OAKHILLS SURB IMPROVMENT DIST
MCCORD NOBLE	D - IV	FULTON COUNTY WATER ASSOC
MCCOY KEVIN	D - IV	SPRINGDALE WATER UTILITIES
MCGUIRE SCOTT	D - IV	SPRINGDALE WATER UTILITIES
MCPHERSON ROBBI	D - III	BATESVILLE WATER UTILITIES
MERWORTH ANTONY	D - I	CAVE SPRINGS WATERWORKS
MILAM ROY	D - III	MARION COUNTY REG WATER DIST
MOTHERSHED JASON	T - II	USCOE LAKE OUACHITA
MULLINS ROBERT	D - III	EUREKA SPRINGS WATERWORKS
PATIENCE WILLIAM	D - IV	BELLA VISTA P.O.A.
PATTERSON JAMES	T - I	DANVILLE WATERWORKS
PEACHEE DEARL	T - IV	SILOAM SPRINGS WATERWORKS
PENDERGRAFT NATHAN	D - IV	SPRINGDALE WATER UTILITIES
PERGESON JASON	D - IV	SPRINGDALE WATER UTILITIES
PIPPIN KENNETH	D - VSS	PEA RIDGE NATL MILITARY PARK
RECTOR STEVEN	T - II	USCOE LAKE OUACHITA
ROSE STEVEN	D - IV	CHEROKEE VILLAGE WATER ASSOC
SAYRE RICK	D - II	CAVE SPRINGS WATERWORKS
SCHINZ JUSTIN	D - II	HAMPTON WATERWORKS
SIMKINS VERNON	T - II	POCAHONTAS WATERWORKS
SMITH HAROLD	D - III	FAYETTEVILLE WATERWORKS
STACY LARRY	D - I	ALTUS WATERWORKS
STAHLMAN CHARLES	D - II	BULL SHOALS WATER SYSTEM
STIVERS THOMAS	T - II	CARLISLE WATERWORKS
SWOFFORD GRADY	D - II	HAMPTON WATERWORKS
THORNTON ROB	D - I	GEORGIA PACIFIC PAPER MILL
THORNTON THOMAS	D - IV	CHEROKEE VILLAGE WATER ASSOC
UNDERWOOD DALLAS	D - III & T - III	BATESVILLE WATER UTILITIES
WALKER PRESTON	D - III	RIVERSOUTH RURAL WATER DIST
WEESE SHANNON	D - II	DYER WATERWORKS
WEST ALAN	D - IV	SEARCY WATERWORKS
WEST III RICHARD	T - III	CENTRAL ARKANSAS WATER
WILLIAMS JON	D - III	BATESVILLE WATER UTILITIES

Arkansas Water Works & Water Environment Association

Annual Conference and Short School

April 28 to May 1, 2013

Hot Springs Convention Center, Hot Springs, Arkansas

www.awwwea.org

Attendance at the conference can earn you up to 16 contact hours of directly applicable water license training credit for full participation in the conference. The conference consists of two full days of training with six sessions each day providing 12 concurrent training topics per session. The exhibit hall Sunday afternoon through Tuesday morning will have water industry related companies displaying their products.

The Conference will be tracking attendance credit hours by scanning your conference badge barcode at stations Monday and Tuesday with a morning and afternoon scan. You must scan each morning and afternoon to receive full credit.

If you are working on Mandatory Training courses for exam purposes, the conference offers the Basic Water Math course on Monday and either the Applied Water Math course or the ADH Public Water System Compliance course on Tuesday. You must register for the conference to attend the courses. They begin at 8:00 each morning and end at 5:00 each afternoon, with a shortened lunch break. Attendance of the entire course is required to receive a course completion certificate.

Mandatory Training Course Schedule

Most Current Listing is at: www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/autoupdates/oper/mandtrngall.htm.

Please contact the course sponsor to register for course well in advance of course date.

(Please note all mandatory courses begin at 8:00 a.m.)

MANDATORY COURSE NAME	START DATE	ENDING DATE	OPCERT GRANT ELIGIBLE COURSE	CITY	LOCATION All courses begin at 8 a.m.	SPONSOR
Intermediate Water Treatment	10/01/12	10/15/12	Yes	Internet	http://www.sautech.edu/admin/escience.aspx	AETA
Basic Water Math	10/02/12	10/02/12	Yes	Lonoke	ARWA Training Facility, 240 Dee Dee Ln	ARWA
Applied Water Math	10/03/12	10/03/12	Yes	Lonoke	ARWA Training Facility, 240 Dee Dee Ln	ARWA
ADH PWS Compliance	10/04/12	10/04/12	Yes	Lonoke	ARWA Training Facility, 240 Dee Dee Ln	ARWA
Advanced Water Distribution	10/09/12	10/11/12	Yes	Arkadelphia	Recreation Center, 2555 Twin Rivers Dr.	ARWA
Basic Water Math	10/09/12	10/09/12	Yes	Hot Springs	HS Transportation Depot, 100 Broadway Terrace	AETA
Applied Water Math	10/10/12	10/10/12	Yes	Hot Springs	HS Transportation Depot, 100 Broadway Terrace	AETA
ADH PWS Compliance	10/11/12	10/11/12	Yes	Hot Springs	HS Transportation Depot, 100 Broadway Terrace	AETA
Intermediate Water Distribution	10/16/12	10/31/12	Yes	Internet	http://www.sautech.edu/admin/escience.aspx	AETA
Basic Water Treatment	10/16/12	10/18/12	Yes	Nth Little Rock	CAW Maryland Complex, 1500 West Maryland Ave	AETA
Basic Water Treatment	10/16/12	10/18/12	Yes	Mtn Home	Baxter Co OEM Training Facility, 170 Dillard Dr, Midway	ARWA
Advanced Water Distribution	10/23/12	10/25/12	Yes	Rogers	Water Utilities, 521 South 2nd Street	ARWA
Intermediate Water Treatment	10/30/12	11/01/12	Yes	Lonoke	ARWA Training Facility, 240 Dee Dee Ln	ARWA
Advanced Water Treatment	11/01/12	11/15/12	Yes	Internet	http://www.sautech.edu/admin/escience.aspx	AETA
Intermediate Water Treatment	11/06/12	11/08/12	Yes	Maumelle	Wastewater Plant Training Rm, 425 B Hyman Drive	AETA
Basic Water Distribution	11/13/12	11/15/12	Yes	Hot Springs	HS Transportation Depot, 100 Broadway Terrace	AETA
Advanced Water Distribution	11/16/12	11/30/12	Yes	Internet	http://www.sautech.edu/admin/escience.aspx	AETA
Basic Water Math	11/27/12	11/27/12	Yes	Russellville	Tri-County Water, 5306 N Arkansas Ave	AETA
Advanced Water Distribution	11/27/12	11/29/12	Yes	Bono	Bono Community Center, 100 Woodland Trail	ARWA
Intermediate Water Treatment	11/27/12	11/29/12	Yes	Lonoke	ARWA Training Facility, 240 Dee Dee Ln	ARWA
Applied Water Math	11/28/12	11/28/12	Yes	Russellville	Tri-County Water, 5306 N Arkansas Ave	AETA
ADH PWS Compliance	11/29/12	11/29/12	Yes	Russellville	Tri-County Water, 5306 N Arkansas Ave	AETA
Basic Water Math	12/03/12	12/17/12	Yes	Internet	http://www.sautech.edu/admin/escience.aspx	AETA
Applied Water Math	12/03/12	12/17/12	Yes	Internet	http://www.sautech.edu/admin/escience.aspx	AETA
Basic Water Treatment	12/04/12	12/06/12	Yes	Nashville	Carter Day Center, 200 Nichols Drive	ARWA
Advanced Water Treatment	12/04/12	12/06/12	Yes	Nth Little Rock	CAW Maryland Complex, 1500 West Maryland Ave	AETA
Advanced Water Distribution	12/11/12	12/13/12	Yes	Clarksville	CLW (Operations Bld) 710 East Main (Hwy 64 East)	ARWA
Basic Water Distribution	12/11/12	12/13/12	Yes	Camden	AR Env Training Academy, 100 Carr Road	AETA

*Opcert Grant Eligible Course – Meal and lodging expenses may be reimbursed for operators from Community or Non-Transient Non Community Public Water System serving a population of 3300 or less. The course may be space limited, with eligible system operators given preference.

All courses require pre-registration. The course sponsor must be contacted to register for each course and to confirm course information that is subject to change or cancellation. Contact information for the sponsors is shown below.

ADH – Arkansas Department of Health – Contact Martin Nutt – (501) 661-2623 – martin.nutt@arkansas.gov

AEA – Arkansas Environmental Academy – Contact Letitia Rusch – (870) 574-4550 – lrusch@sautech.edu

ARWA – Arkansas Rural Water Association – Contact Sharon Wakefield – (501) 676-2255 – info@arkansasruralwater.org

Additional courses are shown on the internet at: www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/autoupdates/oper/mandtrngall.htm

Return Service Requested

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

AWW&WEA District Meetings

See also the Division's web site www.healthyarkansas.com/eng/ for updates.

DATE	TIME	CITY	LOCATION	SPONSOR
October 2012				
4	5:00 PM	Benton	Brown's Restaurant	Central District, AWW&WEA
4	5:30 PM	Fort Smith	Golden Corral	Western District, AWW&WEA
10	8:30 AM	Eureka Springs	Best Western Inn	Northwest District, AWW&WEA
11	5:00 PM	Russellville	Western Sizzlin	AR Valley District, AWW&WEA
11	5:00 PM	Pleasant Plains	Tadpole's Catfish Barn	North Central District, AWW&WEA
11	5:30 PM	West Memphis	Water Office	Eastern District, AWW&WEA
16	6:00 PM	Monticello	Western Sizzlin	Southeast District, AWW&WEA
18	12:30 AM	Jonesboro	Hibachi Grill	Northeast District, AWW&WEA
25	5:30 PM	Waldo	The Ole Feed House	Southwest District, AWW&WEA
November 2012				
1	5:00 PM	Benton	Brown's Restaurant	Central District, AWW&WEA
1	5:30 PM	Fort Smith	Golden Corral	Western District, AWW&WEA
8	5:30 PM	Wynne	Kelly's Restaurant	Eastern District, AWW&WEA
8	5:00 PM	Russellville	Western Sizzlin	AR Valley District, AWW&WEA
8	5:00 PM	Pleasant Plains	Tadpole's Catfish Barn	North Central District, AWW&WEA
14	8:30 AM	Berryville	Berryville Community Center	Northwest District, AWW&WEA
15	12:30 PM	Lake City	Winwater Facility	Northeast District, AWW&WEA
15	5:30 PM	Hope	UA Community College	Southwest District, AWW&WEA
20	6:00 PM	Crossett	Country Vittles	Southeast District, AWW&WEA
December 2012				
6	5:30 PM	Fort Smith	Golden Corral	Western District, AWW&WEA
6	5:00 PM	Jacksonville	Community Center	Central District, AWW&WEA
12	8:30 AM	Fayetteville	Fayetteville Town Center	Northwest District, AWW&WEA
13	5:00 PM	Russellville	Western Sizzlin	AR Valley District, AWW&WEA
13	5:00 PM	Pleasant Plains	Tadpole's Catfish Barn	North Central District, AWW&WEA
14	5:30 PM	Brinkley	TBA	Eastern District, AWW&WEA
18	6:30 PM	Star City	UMC Family Life Center	Southeast District, AWW&WEA
20	12:30 PM	Jonesboro	Ron's Catfish	Northeast District, AWW&WEA
				Southwest District, AWW&WEA