

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
OPERATOR CERTIFICATION SECTION

Water & Wastewater Digest

Summer 2014

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Celebrating 40 Years of Taking Care of Missouri's Natural Resources

by Sara Parker Pauley
Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources

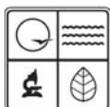
Decades ago, we could see the visual impacts of pollution to our natural resources. Our air quality was so contaminated with pollutants that larger metropolitan areas urged people to stay home from work and school because the air was dangerous to breathe. The water in many of our lakes and rivers was littered with trash and pollutants, looking more like murky mug shots than picturesque portraits. But then citizens throughout the nation determined it was time to make a difference – to turn the tide toward protecting and improving our natural resources.

In 1970, the National Environmental Policy and Clean Air acts and later the Clean Water Act in 1972 were among the first environmental laws designed to build a foundation for a healthier America. The people in our great state recognized the need to protect and preserve its resources and created the Missouri Department of Natural Resources on July 1 under the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974. This effort brought together nearly 15 existing agencies with complementary missions to achieve common goals in environmental cleanup and protection, conservation and management of natural, cultural and energy resources.

Although the department is relatively young, it includes older entities that joined the department due to their shared missions. Two of the oldest entities were the Missouri Geological Survey and Missouri state park system. The Geological Survey was established in 1853, largely in response to extensive mining activities that began in 1740 when settlers began mining resources such as lead, iron, limestone, sand and gravel. The Missouri state park fund was created in 1917, which supported the purchases of the first state historic site and state park in 1923 and 1924.

Today, the department helps develop mineral, oil and gas resources in an environmentally safe manner. The department protects the quality of water Missourians drink and the air they breathe, as well as Missouri's land resources. The department provides outreach and education, technical and financial assistance to the state's citizens, communities and businesses to protect public health and improve quality of life. Finally, the department preserves the state's natural landscapes and cultural features through an outstanding network of 87 state parks and historic sites, along with the efforts of the state historic preservation office.

During the last 40 years, we have made significant improvements to our air, land, and water quality, such as properly disposing of nearly 17 million scrap tires from Missouri's landscapes. With your help, the department has enacted state



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

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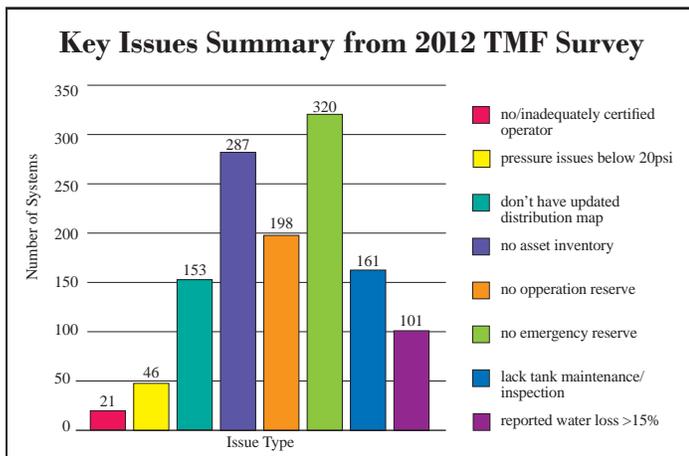


Missouri Department of Natural Resources

implementation plans to address poor air quality and reduce emissions from permitted facilities. We've improved water quality by issuing and enforcing permits to control the quality and amount of wastewater that enters our waters. And we've benefited from advancements in science and technology that have paved the way for federal standards to be strengthened through time. As an example, lab equipment that once measured contaminants in parts per thousand now measures them in parts per billion.

The last 40 years also reflect a long history of working with external partners to achieve these many successes. The department communicates with these partners through commission meetings, forums, public meetings and other avenues. These relationships are critical in our efforts to protect, preserve and enhance Missouri's resources.

We hope you will join with us in celebrating the many successes accomplished during the last 40 years to improve Missouri's natural resources and public health. And though the impact of pollution may not be as visibly evident 40 years later, we know there is still work to do. The department's monitoring efforts document this fact. Our next set of environmental challenges will include some obstacles that we will have to overcome together – with due diligence, sound science and collaborative approaches. With your help, we will continue to work to provide all Missourians a healthy environment in which to live, work, and recreate.



Drinking Water System TMF Survey

In June 2012, a brief three–page Technical, Managerial, and Financial Capacity (TMF) survey was mailed to all community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems (1,680 systems) in Missouri. The purpose of the survey was to demonstrate the general condition of systems at a single point in time. Additionally, the survey is intended to help focus the assistance efforts of the department's Public Drinking Water Branch and its circuit riders, or technical assistance providers. It is the intention of the Public Drinking Water Branch to update and distribute this survey every other year in order to keep the department in touch with current issues and hot topics in the public drinking water industry.

In 2012, 613 systems completed and returned the survey, comprising approximately 36 percent of the surveys sent out. The resulting data was compiled in order to present the state's needs to department administrators; thereby encouraging

support for future funding of related assistance efforts. Data regarding key capacity development issues and topics were selected from the survey results and are presented below. Water loss data was also compiled in 2012, which was instrumental in the use of leak location equipment purchased by the department.

The department appreciates drinking water operator participation in the TMF survey and looks forward to reporting the 2014 results in future Water and Wastewater Digest articles.

Options for Total Residual Chlorine Analysis of Wastewater Treatment Facility Effluent

Wastewater treatment facilities in Missouri that disinfect using any type of chlorine that meets the regulatory requirement for operational monitoring listed in 10 CSR 20-9.010(4) are required to conduct a total residual chlorine (TRC) analysis in accordance with 10 CSR 20-9.010(5) C, which states that *“Facilities which chlorinate for disinfection shall perform total chlorine residual analyses of the effluent on a daily basis during those periods when chlorination facilities are in use.”*

One of the problems associated with TRC analysis is the short hold time required prior to analysis, which is fifteen minutes. This means TRC analysis must be conducted by the facility, usually in the field. Even if a facility is not required to conduct operational monitoring outlined in 10 CSR 20-9.010(4), the facility will have effluent limits in their permit for TRC if they disinfect using chlorination. Analysis conducted on samples that have been held longer than fifteen minutes are not valid for submission on discharge monitoring reports for either operational or effluent monitoring.

While there are multiple ways to conduct a TRC analysis when a facility chooses a method of analysis, the first consideration must be whether or not the method is compliant with the Missouri Clean Water Law. The Missouri Clean Water Law specifies that analytical methods must conform to one of four regulatory references. These references are found in 10 CSR 20-7.015(9)(A) 2, however, this same regulation allows the department to approve the use of another method not listed in the references if the facility can show they are obtaining accurate analytical results. The facility should choose and use a method that provides the lowest accurate analytical detection limit. If a facility is seeking approval of an alternate test method they must contact their local Department of Natural Resources regional office for assistance.

The most common method of TRC analysis is the use of Diethyl-P-Phenylene Diamine (DPD) colorimeter/spectrophotometer kits. The use of color wheels or other visual comparator tests are not acceptable for submission for operational or effluent monitoring of wastewater effluent. Colorimeter/spectrophotometer kits have been used in the water and wastewater industry for a number of years and many operators are already familiar with their operation and capabilities. These kits do have some inadequacies as they are subject to interference by other chemicals that may react with the DPD reagents, giving false high or low readings. Colorimeter/spectrophotometer kits transmit light at a specific wavelength along a pathway to a sensor. The sensor determines how much of the light is either transmitted

or absorbed by the sample. This method is also subject to potential interferences due to color and/or turbidity resulting in false high or low readings. This is not normally a problem with drinking water analysis but wastewater effluent typically contains substances that have the potential to interfere with the accuracy of the analysis. Many of the manufacturers of these kits provide the operator with additional procedures to account for these interferences usually through the use of sample blanks or additional analytical steps or procedures to account for the interferences.

Another potential issue with colorimeter/spectrophotometer kits is the level of detection. Most commercial kits allow for a detection limit of 0.02 mg/L. This limit is an ideal and may not be achieved by an operator conducting analysis in the field. Due to this limitation, the department placed language into Missouri State Operating Permits for facilities that currently chlorinate providing the facility with a method limit of 0.13 mg/L. If a facility's TRC analysis is below this level the facility is determined to be in compliance with its Missouri State Operating Permit TRC effluent limitations.

Two additional methods are also available to operators to conduct TRC analysis. One is the use of amperometric titration and another is the use of an ion specific electrode. Amperometric titration equipment is capable of measuring very small amounts of TRC accurately; however, the equipment can be expensive and due to the fragile nature of the equipment and complexity of the analysis is typically not feasible for use in the field. Facilities that conduct their own laboratory analysis may find this an acceptable alternative to use in their laboratory to conduct facility onsite analysis.

The use of an ion selective electrode is listed under Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater as 4500-CL I., Idometric Electrode Technique. Probes for this technique are available from laboratory equipment suppliers for use on meters capable of measuring in millivolts. Probes or kits for TRC such as those available from ExTech Instruments or Orion are accepted by both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Missouri for use in wastewater TRC analysis when they are conducted in accordance with the method. They are not currently approved for use in TRC analysis of drinking water. ExTech Instruments also sells a multi parameter kit as well but this kit is NOT approved for wastewater use.

No matter the method chosen by the facility for analysis it is important that the facility develop and maintain standard operating procedures to ensure they collect accurate and representative data. Data collected from effluent analysis is used to determine the facility's compliance with the effluent conditions of its Missouri State Operating Permit and Missouri Clean Water Laws.

Compliance Assistance Service

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources wants to help businesses, communities and industrial facilities to better understand the requirements of environmental regulations and avoid future permit violations. Beginning July 1, 2014, the department's Division of Environmental Quality will offer Compliance Assistance Visits (CAVs) to those regulated by the department. CAVs will be offered by each program within the department, including the Water Protection Program. These

voluntary visits can be requested by a facility representative by contacting one of the department's regional offices.

CAVs will be especially beneficial for facilities faced with changes in permit or regulatory requirements, including modified sampling criteria, new reporting requirements and schedules to comply with new effluent limitations, and when there are changes in operational status or management at facilities. CAVs will assist with understanding regulatory and permit requirements, help with achieving and maintaining compliance, and provide a continuing resource for technical assistance. CAVs are also a good opportunity for facility staff to ask questions about permits or other environmental requirements.

During a CAV, a department representative will come to the facility to meet with you, and any other staff that you invite. CAVs will vary depending on the type of facility and reason for the visit. In general, the department representative will look at the aspects of your facility relevant to your request, go over any applicable regulatory or permit requirements, answer your questions, discuss any issues with the facility and offer suggestions to improve compliance. The department representative will also provide you with relevant guidance documents and provide training on sampling, recordkeeping, operations and maintenance. Upon completion of the visit, department staff will provide you with recommendations regarding operations or compliance at your facility.

A CAV is not intended to serve as a comprehensive inspection of your facility and will not result in a determination of compliance or noncompliance. However, if any minor noncompliant issues are observed, the department representative will bring them to your attention and ask you to address them in a timely manner so that you may avoid letters of noncompliance during future inspections.

For more information or to request a compliance assistance visit at your facility, please contact the appropriate regional office listed below.

Regional Office	Location	Phone Number
Kansas City	Lee's Summit	816.251.0700
Northeast	Macon	660.385.8000
St. Louis	St. Louis	314.416.2960
Southeast	Poplar Bluff	573.840.9750
Southwest	Springfield	417.891.4300

So you Need to Procure Engineering Services?

With the department's development of the Small Community Engineering Assistance Procurement grant, staff has received many inquiries as to what "proper" procurement of engineering services means. While Missouri Revised Statutes (RSMo) Sections 8.285-8.291 describes the requirements, interpretation of the statutes can vary. It is the purpose of this article to explain what is needed by the department's Financial Assistance Center to ensure proper procurement of engineering services for projects applying for state funds to pay for engineering services.

To ensure broad solicitation of firms capable of completing the work, a Request for Statement of Qualifications (RFQ) and proposals identifying all evaluation factors and their importance must be publicized. Publicized does not mean the RFQ must be advertised in a circulating periodical; although that is probably the easiest way for broad solicitation. Solicitation must be communicated and conveyed to as many engineering firms as possible to ensure the most qualified firm is selected at the right price. Additionally, efforts must be made to ensure Women Business Enterprise and Minority Business Enterprise are given equal opportunity to submit a Statement of Qualifications. If solicitation is in the form of a publication in a newspaper, a statement encouraging Women and Minority Business Enterprises to apply should be included. Additionally, if the RFQ was placed in a circulating periodical, proof of advertising such as an Affidavit of Publication from the publisher will be required by any funding agency.



Finally, a scoring system and list of evaluation factors must be developed. The system selection criterion is a record of the logical process used for selecting an engineering firm. The selection of the desired engineering firm must be based on the qualification selection process. In evaluating the qualifications of each firm, the following criteria should be used unless the applicant has an adopted qualification-based selection procedure equal to state statute on engineering procurement RSMo Section 8.289:

- The specialized experience and technical competence of the firm with respect to the type of services required
- The capacity and capability of the firm to perform the work in question; including specialized services, within the time limitations fixed for the completion of the project
- The past record of performance of the firm with respect to such factors as control of costs, quality of work, and ability to meet schedules
- The firm's proximity to and familiarity with the area in which the project is located

Proper procurement of engineering services helps to ensure the right engineer is selected for each project. The most qualified engineering firm for next year's wastewater project may not be the firm used for last year's drinking water project. Not only does following proper procurement procedures find the best engineering fit for your project, it also meets the department's guidelines to ensure free and open competition, which could be the deciding factor for a funding program.

For more information about proper procurement procedures, please visit the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers website at www.mspe.org and search for Qualifications-Based Selection Process in the Quick Links section.

Consumer Confidence Reports

The Department of Natural Resources' Public Drinking Water Branch provided 2013 Annual Water Quality Reports/ Consumer Confidence Reports online to all community water supplies in April. This is a reminder that the reports must be distributed to customers by July 1, 2014. A copy of the final report and certification form is due back to the Public Drinking Water Branch by Oct. 1. If you have any questions, call Ellen Harrel at 573-751-1077 or email CCR@dnr.mo.gov.

Electronic Delivery of CCRs now Available
Community water systems have the option to deliver their 2013 Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, to their customers via the Internet. This can be done by means of an internet address identifying the location of a file on the internet, also known as a URL. The department will post all CCRs at www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO#####.pdf where ##### is the unique public water supply identification number for your water system. This URL contains the "skeleton" CCR the department has provided, as in past years, unless changes have been made and submitted back to the department. If you have changes or prefer to use your own URL, provide those by email to CCR@dnr.mo.gov. Delivery of the CCR to customers must be "direct delivery," meaning if the water system provides a URL to its customers on their utility bill or by other means, the URL must go directly to the full and complete CCR for that year. If the water system is aware of a customer's inability to receive a CCR electronically or a customer requests a paper copy, the water system must provide the customer's CCR by other means allowed by the rule. The CCR may also be delivered as an email attachment by embedding the CCR in the message, or emailing the URL. Use of social media such as Twitter or Facebook does not meet the electronic delivery criteria because it would require the customer to gain membership to an Internet outlet. Additionally, the water system should include a short statement about water quality in order to promote readership. The URL should be kept short if the web is the method of delivery. Additional information and examples of electronic CCRs are in EPA's interpretive memo available online at water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ccr/upload/ccrdeliveryoptionsmemo.pdf. If you have any questions about this process, email CCR@dnr.mo.gov.

Stage 2 D/DBPR Schedule 3 and 4 Water Systems to Begin Sampling this Summer
The Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule (D/DBPR) applies to all community and nontransient noncommunity water systems that produce or purchase water that has been disinfected. Compliance monitoring for schedule 3 and schedule 4 systems began Oct. 1, 2013. However, schedule 3 and 4 systems that have a routine annual sampling requirement in a warm summer month won't actually start sampling until summer 2014. Therefore, schedule 3 and 4 water systems that are considered groundwater systems with a residential population equivalent (RPE) under 10,000 or surface water systems less than 500 will receive sample kits sometime between June and Sept. of 2014. To help spread out the workload for our lab, sampling months may have changed for some systems that have previously sampled under the stage 1 D/DBPR. If your water system is part of a combined distribution system (CDS), you will be sent a sample kit the same month as the rest of the water systems in your CDS.

Due to changes between the Stage 1 and Stage 2 D/DBPR, some systems that were on a three year reduced monitoring schedule due to low DBPs, may now be required to sample annually on a reduced monitoring schedule. Only groundwater systems with a RPE under 500 will now qualify for a three year reduced monitoring schedule. Any water system can be considered for reduced monitoring when their DBP levels are ≤ 40 ug/L TTHM and ≤ 30 ug/L HAA5 and will monitor quarterly, annually or once every three years based on their source water type and population.

Drinking Water Watch on the department's website will allow you to find your Stage 2 D/DBPR sampling schedule. It is available to the public for all compliance data. Additional information is available to water system personnel by use of a user login. Contact Tom Adams (Thomas.Adams@dnr.mo.gov) for a user login and password to access additional contact information and noncompliance results pertaining to your water system. However, you do not need user login information to find your system's sampling schedule. To access Drinking Water Watch, visit www.dnr.mo.gov/DWW. Under "Program Links" on the right side of the page choose "Water System Search." You can search for your water system multiple ways, but the easiest is the third box down "Water System Number." Simply enter your PWS ID number, which begins with "MO." (For example, if your PWSID number is MO1010001, then you would type "MO1010001.") On the next screen click on the blue PWSID (i.e. MO1010001). In the upper left column, click on the third yellow link "Sample Schedules / FANLs / Plans." Look down the page and under the section "Group Non-TCR Sample Schedules," find the column "Analyte Group." Here, you will see either "COMPL STAGE 2 DBP," "COMPLIANCE HAA5," "COMPLIANCE TTHM" or a combination of these as well as any other analyte groups you may be required to sample. Under the column "Required Frequency" you will see the number of samples and the frequency (Quarterly [QT], Annually [YR] or Once Every 3 Years [3Y]). Under the column "Recommended Qtr.," the month of sampling is indicated in the first set of numbers. (For example, sampling quarterly in the second month of the quarter would be indicated by "2/1." Sampling annually in July would be indicated by "7/1.")

If you have additional questions about the Stage 2 D/DBPR, please contact Eric Medlock at 573-522-5028 or by email at Eric.Medlock@dnr.mo.gov.

Missourians Celebrated Drinking Water Week, May 4-10

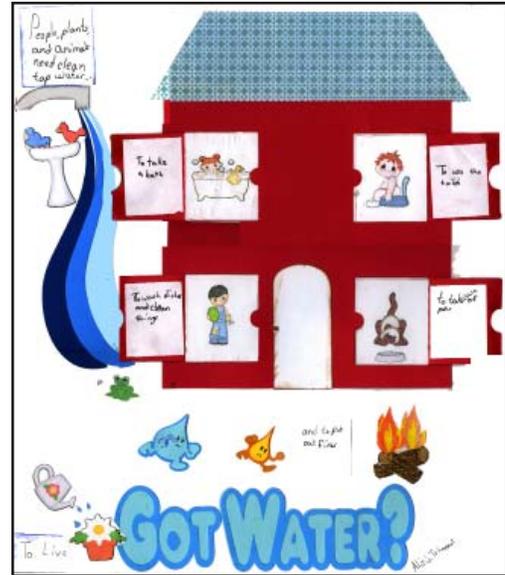
It is our hope that many Missourians celebrated drinking water week by taking a moment to reflect on the importance of a clean abundant supply of quality tap water.

Drinking Water Week, the first full week of May each year, is a time to recognize the essential role drinking water plays in our daily lives. Many of us turn on our faucets and expect a plentiful supply of clean, safe water to come out. Water is one of our most precious natural resources, yet too often it is taken for granted.

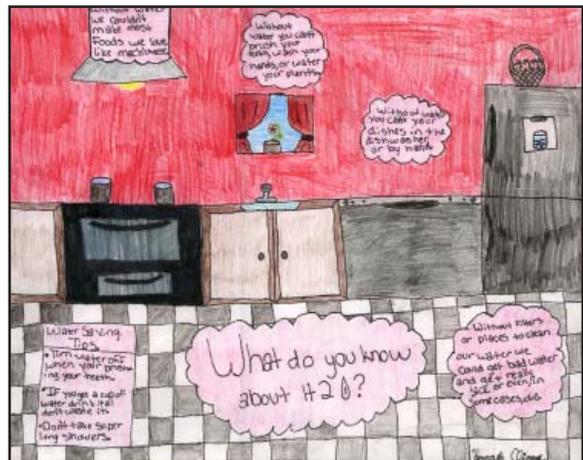
In celebration of Drinking Water Week the department, in conjunction with the American Water Works Association, held a poster contest for fifth grade students.



First place went to Dawson Propst of Stover.



Second place went to Alicia Tshappat of Deepwater.



Third place went to Hannah Clinage of Carl Junction.

Congratulations to our contest winners.

The department would also like to thank all the certified drinking water operators who work tirelessly to ensure the availability of safe drinking water for all Missourians. We hope you had a great Drinking Water Week!

Electronic Reporting No Longer an Idea; it's Reality

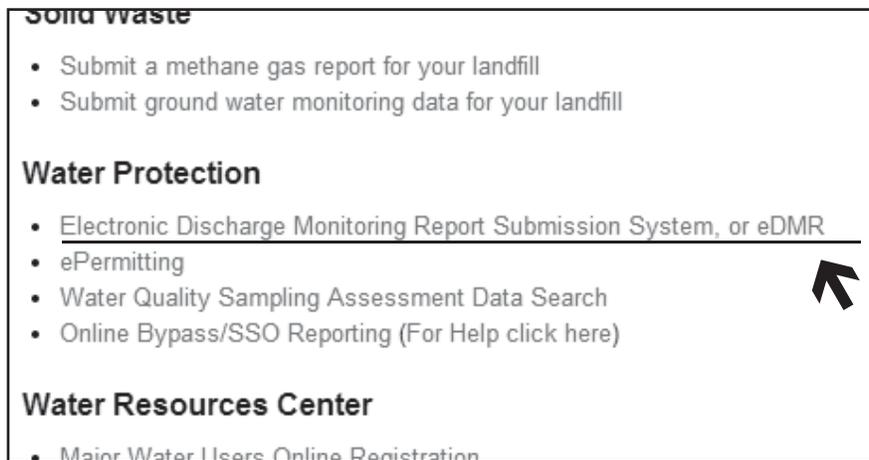
Do you have a wastewater operating permit that requires sending in discharge monitoring reports (DMRs)? Do you have a computer with Internet access? Well then what are you waiting for? Start sending DMRs using the department's online electronic DMR (eDMR) system.

What is eDMR? This new system is an online tool that allows anyone with a Missouri State Operating Permit for wastewater to submit DMRs from the comfort of their home or office. The system is free and is 100 percent web-based, as it doesn't require any downloading to run the program. The eDMR system also allows for special condition reports to be submitted with applicable DMRs. It gives verification and confirmation of DMRs, stores submitted DMRs in user and printer friendly documents and is very easy to use.

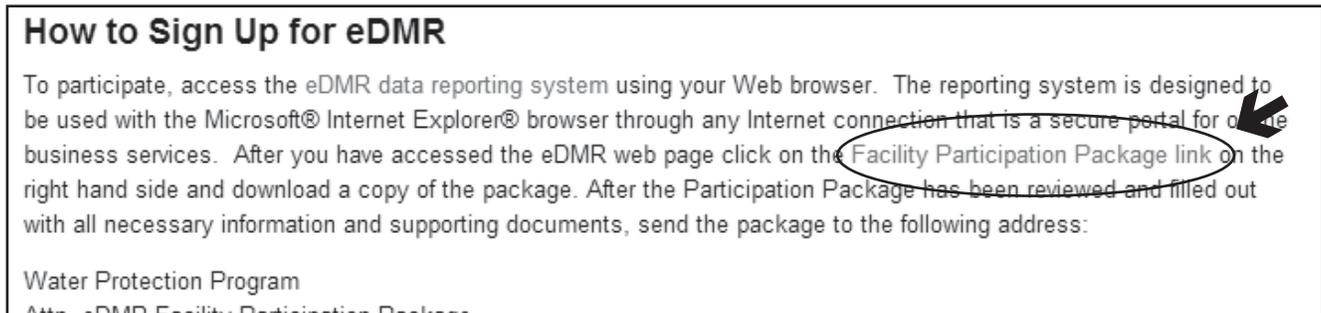
Want to find out more about eDMR or obtain a Permit Holder Participation Package (eDMR application) to start using eDMR? Visit the department's website (www.dnr.mo.gov) and click the Online Services tab.



When you click the Online Services tab, you will be in the department's Online Services –Data Submission page. Scroll down until you see Water Protection in bold. Click the link, "Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report Submission System, or eDMR" link.



When you click the link shown above, you will then be taken to the eDMR Home page where you can read information specific to eDMR, find the next training dates and location, and obtain an eDMR application (shown below).



Jeffrey M. Crannick,

St. Louis Water Specialist

The Department of Natural Resources would like to welcome its newest water specialist, Jeffrey M. Crannick, Sr., to the St. Louis Regional Office. Crannick brings with him a wealth of knowledge and experience and will soon be conducting wastewater system operations training.

Crannick was born and raised in southern Jefferson County, Missouri. In 1983, after graduating from Festus R-6 High School, he joined the United States Air Force as an environmental support specialist. It was here that he began his extensive career in the water and wastewater profession.

During Crannick's career in the Air Force, he was able to move around to various bases and duty stations. He was exposed to and operated and maintained various types of water and wastewater systems that ranged from simple water wells and waste holding tanks, to large surface water treatment plants and activated sludge wastewater treatment plants. With the Air Force's implementation of the multi-skilling concept, Crannick became highly proficient working with water distribution and wastewater collection systems, sewage lift stations, interior plumbing maintenance and repair, backflow prevention device inspection and testing, and natural gas distribution system operations. As his career progressed, Crannick became proficient in varying degrees of leadership, management and supervisory skills.

In 1993, Technical Sergeant Crannick was assigned to Whiteman AFB in Missouri. This base was transitioning and changing missions from that of a missile base to becoming the home of the B-2 Stealth Bomber. This process required extensive modernization and replacement of the existing aging base infrastructure and facilities. Crannick got to see the base being rebuilt from under the ground, up. It was here that he had his first contact with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Compliance and Operator Certification staff. He attended formal training classes and obtained Missouri Drinking Water Treatment A, Distribution III and Wastewater A certifications.

In 2005, after 22 years with the Air Force, Crannick decided it was time to retire from military service and work as a civilian. He moved back to Jefferson County and took a job with the city of Ste. Genevieve as the water plant manager. In 2008, he left St. Genevieve to work for the Jefferson County Water Authority as its chief plant operator.

In the fall of 2014, Crannick joined the Department of Natural Resources to share his knowledge with others in the wastewater industry. In his spare time, Crannick enjoys raising and racing homing pigeons.



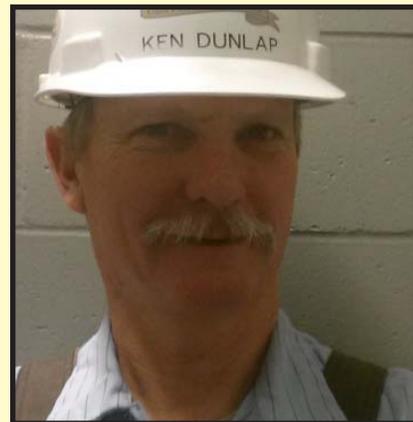
Whooo are you?

Kenneth Lee Dunlap

Congratulations to the first to respond to our call of "Whooo are you?" Dunlap is currently a freshwater supervisor for Farmland Foods in Milan, where he's worked for almost 15 years performing surface water treatment. He possesses Water Treatment A, Distribution III and Wastewater C certifications.

Dunlap has 36 years of experience as a water and wastewater operator. His former employment includes working for the cities of Milan and Kearney. Dunlap is a lifetime member of the Missouri Water and Wastewater Conference; his hobbies include hunting, hunting and... hunting, and fixing up 4x4 vehicles.

Thank you Ken, best of luck in your position at Farmland Foods!



Now that you've seen how painless this can be, maybe more operators will step up and answer the call of Whooo are you? To do so, please write down a story or a few facts about yourself and submit them along with a picture of yourself or your favorite Missouri water scene either by email to jennifer.lamons@dnr.mo.gov or by mail at Operator Certification, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. Submissions will be provided editorial assistance if needed.

Operator Certification and Training

Exam Date	Location	Filing Deadline
July 1	Department of Natural Resources 2040 W. Woodland, Springfield	June 1
	Department of Natural Resources 2155 N. Westwood Blvd., Poplar Bluff	
	Lewis & Clark State Office Building 1101 Riverside Dr., Jefferson City	
Aug. 5	Department of Natural Resources 1709 Prospect Dr., Macon	July 6
	Department of Natural Resources 500 NE Colbern Road, Lee's Summit	
	Lewis & Clark State Office Building 1101 Riverside Dr., Jefferson City	
Sept. 2	Department of Conservation Powder Valley Nature Center, Kirkwood	Aug. 3
	Lewis & Clark State Office Building 1101 Riverside Dr., Jefferson City	
Oct. 7	Department of Natural Resources 2040 W. Woodland, Springfield	Sept. 7
	Department of Natural Resources 2155 N. Westwood Blvd., Poplar Bluff	
	Lewis & Clark State Office Building 1101 Riverside Dr., Jefferson City	
Nov. 4	Department of Natural Resources 1709 Prospect Dr., Macon	Oct. 5
	Department of Natural Resources 500 NE Colbern Road, Lee's Summit	
	Lewis & Clark State Office Building 1101 Riverside Dr., Jefferson City	
Dec. 2	Department of Conservation Powder Valley Nature Center, Kirkwood	Nov. 2
	Lewis & Clark State Office Building 1101 Riverside Dr., Jefferson City	

Need Your Password to log in?

Certified operators are encouraged to access training reports by visiting the department's website at dnr.mo.gov/operator. To login, the password is the last four digits of your social security number.

In addition to checking training hours and renewing certificates online, this site provides a convenient place to view and update important contact information for public drinking water systems including the chief operator, sample collector and administrative contact.

For more information, contact the department's Operator Certification Section at 800-361-4827 or 573-751-1600.

Visit us on the Web

The list of approved training changes frequently as new courses are reviewed and approved by department staff or trainers adjust schedules.

By the time this newsletter reaches you, there may be new courses available in your area. Visit www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/opcert/oprtrain.htm for an up-to-date list of approved operator certification courses.



← Regular wastewater examinations are scheduled for 9 a.m. and the water supply examinations are scheduled for 1 p.m., unless otherwise noted on the admission letter. For an application, visit www.dnr.mo.gov/forms/780-1089-f.pdf.

Water & Wastewater Digest Subscriptions

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- Change of Address: Complete sections 1 and 2 or certified operators can update information online at www.dnr.mo.gov/operator.
- Cancelling subscription? Complete section 1 below.

Mail or Fax to:
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Operator Certification Section
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176
Fax: 573-751-0678

Section 1 - Previous Address

Name _____
Operator Certificate # _____
Street _____
City/State/ZIP Code _____

Section 2 - New Address

Name _____
Operator Certificate _____
Street _____
City/State/ZIP Code _____
Daytime phone with area code _____

Training

The mailed version of this publication included a two page list of approved training courses and exam schedule that was available at the time of printing.

For a current listing of training, please visit:

<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/opcert/oprtrain.htm>