



Well Said

SUMMER 2015 • Newsletter of Arizona Water Well Association for our Members and Friends

AZWVA MEMBERSHIP MEETING, GOLF TOURNAMENT AND PICNIC

Membership Meeting

Friday July 24, 2015

Location: Goldwater Lake

Prescott, AZ

5:30pm- Meet and Greet/Networking

6:00pm – Steak Fry & Guest Speaker

Jesse Richardson, Jr. Esq.
Policy and Research Advisor
Water Systems Council

Presentation: 'Update on Legal and Legislative

Issues Impacting Arizona Water Wells, Pending lawsuits, Calls for Reform, Exempt Well Litigation & Texas v. New Mexico'



OTHER WEEKEND EVENTS

July 24 -Golf Tournament Quail Wood Golf Course in Dewey , AZ

9am Shotgun start

See Golf and Sponsorship registration form on page 33

July 25 – Picnic, Horseshoes and Chili Cook-Off

8am—Goldwater Lake

DINNER REGISTRATION

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Company Name _____
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Number of people attending dinner at \$27 per person: _____

____ Will pay at the door ____ Check is in the mail ____ Charge my credit card
CC# _____ Exp date: _____ CVV #: _____

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*Contact Debbie Hanson Tripp to submit
material and/or photos for the
Newsletter.*



GOT NEWS?

- Any upcoming or recent events?
- Open Houses? Other Events?
- Jobsite Photos? Other Photos?
- Articles?
- New Products or Services?
- Something for sale?
- Weddings? Births? Obituaries?

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As Colorado River Shortage Looms, Arizona Water Managers Look Elsewhere

By Will Stone
Reprinted from KJAZZ News



(Photos by Will Stone – KJZZ News)

By 2017, chances are a water shortage will be declared on the Colorado River. If that happens, Arizona will lose a share of its water — more than any of its neighbors. Farmers will feel the squeeze first and that is forcing some tough decisions about how to keep agriculture viable as the drought deepens.

Brian Betcher is one of the people on the front lines of drought preparation. On a windswept afternoon in late spring, he cruised a labyrinth of waterways, lined with ripening melons and corn. “This is kind of the southern end of the district. See we’re up close to the foothills. We’re kind of near the edge of where water is below ground,” said Betcher. Betcher has been spending a lot more time recently concerned about that very issue. He manages the more than 200 miles of canals and pipelines that make up the Maricopa Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District.

At the edge of the canal, Betcher stops at a recently installed pipe spouting water. “The challenge we are looking at as we get to 2017 is that we need to maximize our ability to get this groundwater into our canal system,” said Betcher.

In 2017, Arizona will face a 75-percent chance of its first cutback in Colorado River water, depending on the water level in Lake Mead. Central Arizona farmers will be among the first to take that hit.

In recent years, 50 to 70 percent of the water flowing into this irrigation district has come from the Colorado. Betcher expects that to drop to only 20 percent after a tier-one shortage on the Colorado. They will use groundwater to make up as much of the difference as possible, which is what farmers relied on before the Central Arizona Project piped in water from the river.

“We’re dealing with old infrastructure we’re trying to bring back on line. We are cautiously optimistic we’ll be successful, but there’s no guarantee because these wells have been sitting here a long time not used,” said Betcher. This uncertainty — coupled with the loss in overall water — will force growers to adjust. After all, groundwater is more expensive.

“In central Arizona, CAP water has been the way we irrigate our crops, so that all changes,” said Joe Sigg with the Arizona Farm Bureau. Sigg said growers are in the midst of some key calculations: Which crops can be grown with less water? Will fields have to be fallowed? What if equipment breaks? Will banks still offer the same loans?

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

"Historically, margins on agriculture crops are 3 percent or less. Oftentimes, we are dealing with margins of 1 percent or less, so a little change in expense can cause a margin that, let's say, is marginally profitable to one that might be negligibly profitable," said Sigg.

Sharon Megdal, director of the Water Resources Research Center at the University of Arizona, said economics will be the biggest factor for growers, if a cutback in CAP water occurs. "We are in the middle of, not a welcome experiment, but an experiment that will tell us what kind of decisions the farmers will make over time," she said.

Shortage or not, agriculture was already set to lose its share of the Colorado River by 2030 — the assumption being urbanization would drive that. This drought may just accelerate the transition. In the short term, though, Megdal believes many farmers will return to groundwater. For how long, it is hard to say.

"Now, the good news is that groundwater levels in that region have gone up because people have been using that surface water," said Megdal. "But over time, if groundwater [use] continues, we will see a decline of water in storage and that will be a concern potentially for future water supplies."

Back in Maricopa, Brian Betcher shares that concern. In the 1950s and 1960s, reliance on groundwater depleted the aquifers, eventually prompting legislative action in the form of the Groundwater Management Act, which regulates groundwater pumping. "There's going to be some tough decisions the landowners will have to make," said Betcher. "Just because we can pump 200,000 acre feet a year, do we want to do that in the long term because of what that will do your resources below ground?"

That will be a question that many Arizona water managers and farmers will face, if the drought continues.

EPA Releases Final Clean Water Rule

The Environmental Protection Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers released the final waters of the United States rule on May 27th. The 297-page Clean Water Rule will give EPA new authority to regulate pollution in streams and wetlands. The controversial rule has drawn aggressive opposition from agriculture groups and both democratic and republican lawmakers. Earlier this month, the House completed a bipartisan vote to block the rule, and similar legislation is currently moving through the Senate.

Agriculture groups continue to stress that the rule is a major federal overreach and hurts the collaborative relationship states have with the federal government when dealing with the Clean Water Act and its control over significant bodies of water. The original intent of the Clean Water Act is to protect "navigable" waterways, like bays and rivers, but the new rule grants EPA the authority to protect wetlands, headwaters and small water bodies that have the potential of carrying pollution to the larger waterways.

The final rule will likely be published in the Federal Register shortly and will take effect 60 days after its publication. Lawsuits are already being prepared to challenge the rule.





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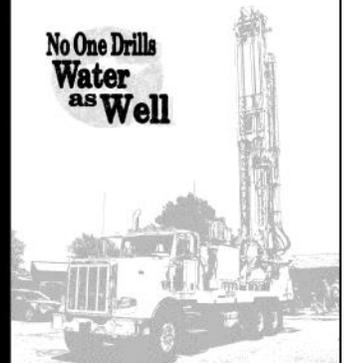
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AZWWA Membership Meeting April 11, 2015 at Gicon Pumps & Equipment in Tolleson, AZ

The Arizona Water Well Association's Spring membership meeting was hosted by Gicon Pumps & Equipment in Tolleson, AZ. Guest speaker Mark Molique, Esq. with Snell & Wilmer, LLP gave an informative presentation on Red Dyed Fuel and ADOT Requirements. Thank you to Mark for volunteering to speak about a topic that is very important to water well drillers and pump contractors. He also was able to answer many questions from the attendees. Congratulations to Nate Little, our new president, who in the absence of out going president Larry Coffelt, was introduced by Bob Way.

Thank you to Gicon Pumps & Equipment for hosting the meeting!



NGWA Seeks ANSI Standard for Pumping Systems

In May, the National Ground Water Association announced it is seeking people to form a consensus body for developing a proposed groundwater pumping systems standard to include guidance on performance requirements for pumps used in water wells.

A standard is a formal technical document for generally accepted processes, procedures, and policies. NGWA is seeking establishment of standards to protect groundwater resources and public health, and to help ensure professionals are capable of proper selection, design, and installation, by establishing a benchmark for groundwater pumping systems.

The draft ANSI (American National Standards Institute)/NGWA-03-1X Water Well Pumps Standard will be compiled following ANSI-accredited NGWA Standard Development Operating Procedures. Among the areas to be covered by the proposed standard are:

- Pump system design
- Wellhead considerations
- Pump sizing and materials
- Tanks, metering, valves, and piping
- Electrical concerns
- Operational concerns
- Any related topics as determined by the consensus body.

Persons suitable for the consensus group include groundwater industry stakeholders such as water well system contractors, regulators, private water well owners, groundwater scientists and engineers, and manufacturers and suppliers of equipment used in the groundwater industry. Membership with NGWA is not required for participation.

A free orientation webinar will be held July 15, 2015 to educate interested parties on the standards process, as well as how they can become involved.

For more information, contact NGWA Industry Practices Administrator Jessica Rhoads by sending an email to industrypractices@ngwa.org or by phoning 800-551-7379 (614 898.7791), ext. 511.

A banker called a driller to the office to review his loans. “We loaned you \$100,000.00 to revive your well drilling business, and all your wells were dry,” he said. “Coulda been worse,” the driller replied.

“Then we loaned you another \$100,000.00 to drill new wells, and they all turned out to be dry holes.” “Coulda been worse,” the driller replied.

“Then we loaned you another \$100,000.00 to buy new drilling equipment, and it all broke down..” Coulda been worse,” he said again.

“I’m tired of hearing that!” snapped the banker. “How could it have been worse?”
The driller replied, “Coulda been my money.”



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OSHA's New Crane Operator Requirements

By John Fowler, Safety Supervisor, National Exploration Wells & Pumps

On November 10th 2017, OSHA will begin enforcing the requirement that all crane operators in the construction industry operating a crane with a maximum capacity greater than 2,000 lbs. be certified. This is OSHA regulation 1926 Subpart CC, and although the enforcement date has been postponed from November of last year, don't expect it to be postponed again. We in the drilling and pump service industry use cranes frequently, so planning ahead now can avoid problems as the enforcement date draws closer.

The first thing I would like to make clear is that this certification requirement does not apply to a "dedicated drill rig." It only applies to a crane which OSHA defines as "power-operated equipment, when used in construction that can hoist, lower and horizontally move a suspended load" (OSHA 1926.1400(a)). Although a pump rig is not specifically mentioned as equipment excluded from this requirement, a pump rig does not fit OSHA's definition of crane. Yes, it hoists and lowers a load, but it does not move the load horizontally. If you go to OSHA 1926.1400(c) <https://www.osha.gov/law-regs.html> you can read the full list of what equipment is excluded from this standard. OSHA has a tendency to leave regulations open to interpretation, but in this case they are doing a good job of focusing specifically on cranes. For example, backhoes and excavators are excluded, even if lifting a suspended load with a chain or sling. Now, articulating knuckle boom cranes are included in the standard, unless they are only used to unload supplies onto the ground. But, as soon as the knuckle boom crane holds a load in the air to be unloaded anywhere besides the ground, the operator needs to be certified. If you have any more questions about knuckle boom cranes see OSHA 1926.1400 (C) (17)(iii)(a).

OSHA 1926 Subpart CC only applies to cranes in the construction industry. Cranes in general industry are not affected by this requirement. I cannot tell you how to classify your operations or how OSHA would, it depends on what interpretations you put on the classifications. OSHA defines the construction industry standards as applying to companies that "work for construction, alteration, and/or repair." There are many resources out there from OSHA to a legal counsel specializing in these matters who would be able to help you with your classification.

Once we have decided that these new standards apply to our drilling and pump service operations, we need to decide who in our company needs this certification. Those who operate cranes most obviously need to be certified. But do all of your crane operators need to be certified? The answer is no. If you are an "operator-in-training" you can operate a crane as long as you are under the supervision of a certified crane operator per OSHA 1926.1427 (f). The certified operator must be there on site at all times except for short breaks. This means that you can start by certifying the most experienced operator on each crew and then certify more operators as they gain experience. But who else needs certifications? If there is a crane on your mechanic's service truck that has a capacity greater than 2,000 lbs., the operator of that crane needs to be certified as well. Just to be clear, technically a mechanic's truck crane is exempt if it is only being used "in activities related to equipment maintenance and repair" (OSHA 1926.1400 (c) (9)). But the catch is that as soon as that mechanic's crane is, for example, installing a larger hydraulic pump than the stock pump, an upgraded radiator, a new guard or unloading supplies on the ground, then the operator needs to be certified.

So, how do operators become certified? In order to certify an operator, the training program needs to be nationally accredited. There are only four nationally accredited programs in the country. They are: CIA (Crane Institute of America www.craneinstitute.com), NCCCO (National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators www.nccco.org), NCCER (National Center for Construction Education and Research Crane Operator Certification Program www.nccer.org/mobile-crane-operator-certification) and OECF (Operating Engineers Certification Program www.oecp.org). Of the four, only the CIA, NCCCO and NCCER are open to the general public. There are third party trainers available, but they will be representing one of these companies--typically either CIA or NCCCO. These companies certify operators using both written and practical (hands-on) tests. Expect the whole process, including the prep class, written test and practical test, to last 4 days, plus or minus a day, depending on the trainer and experience level of your operator. It should cost roughly \$1000 per person if you train in house and closer to \$2000

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per person for an outside trainer. With three different certification companies and a multitude of third party trainers there are plenty of options, but the classes are already starting to fill up.

November 10th 2017 may seem far away, but there are a couple things to keep in mind: Although OSHA has not begun enforcing its certification requirements; there are 17 states which require either special licensing or certifications. Those states are: California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and West Virginia. In addition to these states, many companies are starting to require anyone operating a crane on their property to be certified. So in reality, you may need certified operators well before 2017.

When you make the decision that your operators need to be certified, be advised that there are large numbers of operators needing to be trained, but only a limited number of people out there qualified to do the training. Now, there are three options for training: The first option is to send your operators directly to one of the three nationally accredited crane certification companies open to the public. When doing this, keep in mind that passing the certification class is not guaranteed, so whoever goes needs to have experience and be comfortable taking standardized tests.

The second option is to enroll your operators in a class taught by a third-party certified trainer. If you decide to go this route, **make sure that the trainer is certified to teach by one of the four accredited companies mentioned above**. Being a certified crane operator is not enough to teach a class. The trainer needs to have attended a “train the trainer” class and be certified to train by one of the companies listed above. One of the advantages for using a third-party trainer is that they often can come to your facility and use your cranes to certify your operators. This can eliminate expensive travel and allow your operators to test in a familiar environment on equipment they normally operate.

The last option is to send an operator directly to one of the certification companies to first become a certified operator and then to a “train the trainer” class. Once he becomes a certified trainer he will be able to train the rest of your operators. In no way would this mean that you would be able to rubber stamp the certifications of your employees. Even if the trainer is your employee, the operators he is teaching will take the same tests as they would anywhere else. It would reduce the cost, but would not be free. There are fees for registering for the tests, class materials, materials you will need to set up the course for the practical test, presentations you can rent to help teach the class, and even crane rental fees if your cranes are out on a job.

Also keep in mind that in addition to crane operators becoming certified, you will need to have signalmen and riggers who meet the new standards as well. OSHA 1926.1428 (c) states that signalmen have to be competent, and that their competency must be verified through “an oral or written test, and through a practical test” (OSHA 1926.1429 (c) (5)). A rigger needs to be qualified per OSHA 1926.1401. A qualified rigger does not need to be certified by an accredited company or third party, but does need to be tested on general knowledge and have experience rigging loads. If you don’t feel comfortable doing this testing in house, there are a lot of companies and consultants who can come in and teach a combined rigger/signalman class, often in one day.

Although there is still a year and a half before OSHA’s crane certification requirements go into effect, crane operator competency is getting to be a hot topic both on OSHA sites as well as on MSHA sites. MSHA relies on OSHA for many of its crane regulations and requirements and is starting to pay more attention to cranes and how they are being operated. And it is a good idea to step back and look at the big picture. Yes, there is a lot of focus on crane operator certification, but don’t forget about the signalmen and riggers who help your operator. And there is the crane itself. OSHA 1926.1412 (d) lays out the inspection requirements for a crane. Is it inspected annually? Is it inspected and documented monthly and every shift by a competent person? And last but not least, is your rigging being inspected and kept in good condition? Once again, if you have any questions there are a multitude of training companies and consultants who can answer your questions.

At first these certification requirements and increased focus on crane safety might seem like a nuisance, but ask yourself this question: Would you rather have operators who you think are competent to operate a crane? Or do you want operators who have taken the tests to become nationally certified and you can be confident that they are competent to operate a crane? And wouldn’t you want to know that your cranes and rigging are in good shape and being regularly inspected? In the drilling and pump service world, cranes not only have the potential for injuring someone on the ground, they often are picking up expensive pumps, tooling or even casing. And just think: a piece of stainless steel casing or a hard-to-find pump dropped on the ground might not hurt anyone, but the result could potentially hurt your company financially and hold up the project, thereby hurting your reputation.



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Women Earn Respect in Water Well Drilling Industry

By Georgann Yara, Special for the Arizona Business Gazette, May 7, 2015

Owner and manager Ginger Johnson, left, and her daughter, Shelly Schira, stand in front of drilling tools at their family business, Bill Johnson Equipment Co. (Photo: Michael Schennum/The Republic)

They don't exactly blend in, but being women in the water well drilling trade hasn't been a hindrance for Ginger Johnson, owner of Bill Johnson Equipment Company, and her daughter, Shelly Schira, who serves as the company's financial manager.



Ginger, who in 1995 took control of the family business started by her late father, Bill, 66 years ago, said the reputation he built over the decades has gone a long way toward stomping out much of the would-be sexism.

"We stick out like a sore thumb in our industry," said Ginger, who chuckled. "But we've been here so long, there's not a question as to why we're here. We have that respect."

Schira admitted that occasionally being a woman means having to work harder to earn the respect of those who aren't as familiar with the business. But having a solid team alleviates skepticism. "It's all about having the right people with the right knowledge and we've been lucky... everybody knows it's a group effort around here," said Schira, who started working for the company in 1986.

Both said employing the most knowledgeable and skilled personnel in the field has been crucial to the company's longevity since day one.



Left: An old photo of Bill and Viola Johnson in front of Bill Johnson Equipment Co. (Photo: Michael Schennum/The Republic)

Texas native Bill Johnson grew up working in an oil field machine shop. After World War II, the industry had slowed in his home state and Johnson moved west. Discovering there were no local sources for well-drilling supplies, he started the company that bears his name in 1949 in the east Phoenix location where it still sits today.

The business has grown from two Quonset huts on the property to four warehouses, a machine shop and two office buildings. Third- and fourth-generation clients are among its more than 250 customers, Ginger said.

The bulk of business comes from providing drilling equipment and services for water wells, but mineral and environmental exploration are other revenue generators. Plenty of opportunity and no competition fueled success in the early years. In the '70s, competition increased and the drilling rigs and other large equipment that were the core of the original business model were being phased out. Mining in Arizona had slowed and changes with irrigation meant a decreased need for wells.

The shift was underway by the time Ginger started working for her father in 1982. Over the next few years, she realized the company's future rested with her. She felt some pressure. "We had five people working for us and the industry was in a severe downturn... It was very scary," she recalled. "I was challenged with how to continue the business, how to keep it going for the next generation."

But the transition also brought more exploration and environmental work in the 80s. This provided a second wind that the Johnsons needed. Ginger and Schira spent much of their time researching different opportunities and alternative revenue streams that fit with the industry's new look.

Not everything has changed, however. The Arizona drilling community is spearheaded by a handful of families with a rich and extensive history in water drilling. This has resulted in a field resembling a massive extended family. "A lot of the drillers now, I used to play with them when I was little. Now, they're our customers," Schira said.

Bill Harder's father was one of Bill Johnson's best friends and both got their start in the industry at the same time. Harder's family did a lot of the early drilling in the state and he spent his career on all sides of the industry.

Harder worked with Bill Johnson and his company before retiring and has known Ginger since she was a young girl. "She's done a nice job of maintaining what her father started. Many companies went under in the downtimes, but they survived and the business has been very strong," said Harder, who lives in Phoenix.

Customer service is what Harder said has always distinguished Bill Johnson's from other companies he's worked with. Harder was working for his father in 1973, when Bill Johnson drove up to Harder's father's shop to help him with equipment repair at 2 a.m. "He drove up in a Cadillac and was way beyond retirement (age)," Harder said, emphasizing the word "way" as he laughed. "That's the kind of folks they are. They go the extra mile."

During a rough patch, Harder's family owed Bill Johnson money. Harder's father needed something and approached Bill Johnson but confessed he didn't know when or if he could pay him. Bill Johnson told him not to worry about it. "Bill did that a lot," Harder said. "Some weren't able to pay him but he never changed his philosophy. He was very loyal to those who were loyal to him."

Ginger was working as the financial officer for a nonprofit when her father, who was 65 at the time, asked her to work for him. The youngest of three daughters, Ginger was the most likely to embrace the responsibility of carrying the torch. "It was a very easy decision. It was very, very exciting," said Ginger, who has a business degree from the University of Phoenix. Ginger started as a clerk and did filing and various office tasks because Bill felt she needed to start at the bottom in order to fully understand the business. She willingly agreed.

Schira was a freshman at Arizona State University when she started clerking for the company. She thought it was a nice college job but never considered it a career option. She was a senior when she got married and two years later had her first son. Schira, who has an accounting degree, had a change of heart and stayed. "I was young and cocky. I was sure I could make more money going somewhere else," she said of her initial attitude. "Now, it's the best decision I ever could have made. I'm very fortunate." Schira's oldest, Connor, is now 21, and an engineering student at ASU who works in the machine shop.



Ginger and Schira are a regular presence at trade shows to keep up with what's current and look out for what's new equipment or business strategy-wise. But what won't change is the dedication to clients around which Bill, who died in 2008, built his company.

"We're still a lot like how we always have been," Schira said. Ginger agreed. "My dad's integrity and honesty... he did business on a handshake and trust. We've just continued with his philosophies and his style for the business."

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Interesting stat: 70 percent of family businesses in the United States have grown in the last 12 months, with two-thirds having a succession plan, according to a PwC family business survey.

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**Drinking Water
NSF/ANSI 61**

Obituary: Charles R. Beeman



Charles R. Beeman was born in Santa Anna, Texas on July 12, 1934 to his father James Beeman and his mother Mary Cecil Beeman and passed away March 27, 2015.

Charles joined the U.S. Air Force in 1951. When he returned home, he went to West Texas and learned the drilling business. Charles went to Moab, Utah in the late 1950s and did exploration drilling for uranium companies. In 1970, he came to Wickenburg to drill water wells.

Charles was a freemason in Estancia, NM and was a self employed and self made man. In his later years, he bought and sold drilling equipment and land. In his free time, he spent time with his family and loved watching old westerns on T.V.

Charles was preceded in death by his wife Nila (Jones), his son, Rodney, his parents, two sisters and two brothers. He is survived by his daughter Patricia Rodriguez of Chino Valley; his son Chuck Beeman of New River; his grandchildren, Josh, Jania, Dusty and Jennifer; d his eight great grandchildren; sister Betty of Brownwood, Texas; his brother Robert of Moab, UT and his brother Leo of Durango, CO.

A private family service was held and his ashes spread in Moab, Utah.

Tragic but Funny – A Health & Safety Case Study

This is a bricklayer's accident report that was printed in the newsletter of the English equivalent of the Workers' Compensation Board (date unknown). So here, thanks to John Sedgwick, is the bricklayer's report:

Dear Sir,

I am writing in response to your request for additional information in Block #3 of the accident reporting form. I put "Poor Planning" as the cause of my accident. You asked for a fuller explanation and I trust the following details will be sufficient.

I am a bricklayer by trade. On the day of the accident, I was working alone on the roof of a new six-story building when I completed my work. I found I had some bricks left over which when weighed later were found to weigh 240 lbs. Rather than carry the bricks down by hand, I decided to lower them in a barrel by using a pulley which was attached to the side of the building at the sixth floor.

Securing the rope at ground level, I went up to the roof, swung the barrel out and loaded the bricks into it. Then I went down and untied the rope, holding it tightly to insure a slow descent of the 240 lbs of bricks. You will note on the accident reporting form that my weight is 135 lbs. Due to my surprise at being jerked off the ground so suddenly, I lost my presence of mind and forgot to let go of the rope. Needless to say, I proceeded at a rapid rate up the side of the building. In the vicinity of the third floor, I met the barrel which was now proceeding downward at an equally impressive speed. This explains the fractured skull, minor abrasions and the broken collarbone, as listed in Section 3 of the accident reporting form. Slowed only slightly, I continued my rapid ascent, not stopping until the fingers of my right hand were two knuckles deep into the pulley which I mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this correspondence. Fortunately, by this time I had regained my presence of mind and was able to hold tightly to the rope, in spite of the excruciating pain I was now beginning to experience. At approximately the same time, however, the barrel of bricks hit the ground – and the bottom fell out of the barrel. Now devoid of the weight of the bricks, the barrel weighed approximately 50 lbs. I refer you again to my weight. As you might imagine, I began a rapid descent down the side of the building. In the vicinity of the third floor, I met the barrel coming up. This accounts for the two fractured ankles, broken tooth and severe lacerations of my legs and lower body. Here my luck began to change slightly. The encounter with the barrel seemed to slow me enough to lessen my injuries when I fell into the pile of bricks and fortunately only three vertebrae were cracked. I am sorry to report, however, as I lay there on the pile of bricks, in pain, unable to move and watching the empty barrel six stories above me, I again lost my composure and presence of mind and let go of the rope.

Thanks to Christine Andres, representative for Americas Alliances



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2M Company, Inc. recently returned from Cancun, Mexico with a group of 150 customers for a 5 Night/6 Day stay at the gorgeous Moon Palace Golf & Spa Resort. Deluxe All Inclusive accommodations were enjoyed along with a week of beautiful pools, spa, golfing, deep sea fishing and more!



2M and DSI Join to Form New Company

2M Co. Inc. and Driller Services Inc., two large wholesale suppliers to the water well industry, decided to join forces and start a new company, 2MDSI LLC, for the central portion of the country.

2MDSI opened four locations in Wisconsin and Minnesota to begin this new joint venture. The owners of both wholesale companies have been friends for decades and decided to start the new company together and share strengths, as well as resources.

Bill Mills, founder and chairman of 2M Co., was selected as managing partner. DSI will head up human resources, operations, and finance while 2M will drive sales and marketing. 2MDSI plans to open more locations in the central part of the United States in the coming

Increased Misuse of Red-Dyed Diesel Fuel in Arizona Spurs Renewed Enforcement



By Julie Murphree, Arizona Farm Bureau: If you or your employees are driving vehicles on public roads and highways fueled with red-dyed diesel and you're stopped and inspected, you will be fined and the penalties will be steep. Several in various have found this out the hard way.

Responsible for providing a safe, efficient, cost-effective transportation system, ADOT is funded primarily by taxes generated from the sale of gasoline and diesel fuel.

Even if the owner of the farm, ranch or company had no knowledge of red-dyed diesel fuel use in non-qualifying vehicles, the owner is responsible for paying the fine.

However, Arizona state law allows for a certain type of diesel fuel to be exempt from motor fuel taxes. The genesis for this special exemption is the recognition that there is a certain degree of transportation occurring that does not negatively impact the public roads we use. This exempt fuel, called "red-dyed diesel fuel" because of the red dye added to it by the supplier, is designed for **non-highway-use vehicles**, such as farm or roadway construction equipment.

The tremendous benefit to a qualifying business is financially obvious. "Because of the provision of this exemption and since so much of what we do does not involve use of public roads this exemption is highly merited and a benefit to our input costs," says Government Relations Director Joe Sigg. "But if we're driving around on public roads with red-dyed diesel in our trucks, the risk to the pocketbook is not worth taking. And now you know ADOT is specifically targeting new and stepped up enforcement."

Sigg suggests farmers, ranchers and others brush up on the use of red-dyed diesel. The obvious concern for ADOT: Misuse of red-dyed diesel fuel reduces the amount of revenue available to fund the state transportation system.

Red-Dyed Diesel Fuel Program Summary (A.R.S. § 28-5610)-According to ADOT, The red-dyed diesel fuel program is intended to provide tax relief to individuals and businesses that use diesel-powered *vehicles designed for off-road* use that do not contribute to the wear and tear of Arizona's highways. Of the total volume of diesel fuel sold in Arizona each year, 20 to 25 percent is dyed fuel.

Red-dyed diesel fuel can be purchased through licensed diesel vendors, suppliers and restricted distributors. Dyed diesel fuel dispensers are required to be labeled as "*Dyed Diesel Fuel, Nontaxable Use Only, Penalty for Taxable Use*" to prevent unintentional on-highway use.

In fiscal year 2014, ADOT collected \$176.4 million in diesel fuel tax revenue. Estimates of lost revenue by misuse of the red-dyed fuel run \$5 to \$6 million.

Says ADOT, "Illegal use of red dyed diesel fuel hurts Arizona's honest businesses by creating a competitive advantage for those who don't pay their fair share of fuel taxes. Less fuel tax revenue negatively impacts the Highway User Revenue Fund and ADOT's ability to deliver projects that create jobs and deliver economic benefits for Arizona's communities and businesses."

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued from page 20)

Penalties for Improper Use of Red-Dyed Diesel Are Steep

A business entity and each officer, employee or agent of the entity who willfully participates in any act in violation of this section is jointly and collectively liable with the entity as follows:

- A penalty of \$1,000 will be collected for each occurrence or \$10 per gallon of dyed diesel involved, whichever is more.
- For multiple offenses, the amount prescribed above shall be multiplied by the number of occurrences.

Additionally, a penalty can be applied to the main source, for example, a 10,000 gallon red-dyed Diesel fuel tank.

There can be criminal charges and civil penalties in addition to any assessed fuel taxes owed.

If red-dyed diesel fuel has been dispensed into a fuel tank by mistake, the fuel tank should be drained entirely of the red-dyed fuel to avoid the possibility of receiving a penalty during an inspection.

It's Already Happening on Farms and Ranches

Coconino County Farm Bureau President Jim Parks shares what happened to a local rancher who was using red-dyed fuel in a farm-plated ranch truck used exclusively on the ranch. "Since the truck had farm plates, the ranch was confident the simple drive into town for repairs was well within the legal use," Parks explains. "Once an estimate was given on required repairs for the truck, the ranch decided to pick the truck up and make the repairs itself. Turns out the mechanics were a bit miffed they didn't get to make the repairs and reported the truck driving on surface streets with red-dyed diesel fuel. Ultimately, the ranch paid \$130,000 in fines. The ranch has decided not to use any red-dyed diesel fuel whatsoever so a mistake can't be made in the future."

ADOT's enforcement officers may conduct inspections without prior notice and at any place where taxable fuel is present. Officers provide a Notice of Inspection, which outlines the officers' authority, to the individual or company representative prior to the inspection. However, no warrant is required to inspect use by the business; inspections can be conducted during typical business hours.

If you think an unannounced, onsite visit will not happen to you, it already has to one of our AZWWA members - and also on a farm. Without notice, a DOT inspector from its unit of Fuel Tax Evasion showed up on the farm and began inspecting the farm truck tanks where fines were assessed.

The Enforcement and Compliance Division's Fuel Tax Evasion Unit conducts criminal and civil investigations involving individuals or companies who attempt to evade paying fuel taxes mandated by the Arizona Revised Statutes. ADOT assured Arizona Farm Bureau that their efforts are aimed at intentional abusers but they assured them that anyone caught using red-dyed diesel fuel in vehicles that are not ***non-highway-use vehicles*** will receive a penalty.

Arizona Farm Bureau is working with ADOT and others to incorporate more employee training opportunities for businesses that use red-dyed diesel fuel.

Parks suggests the penalty for misusing red-dyed fuel is not worth the risk and encourages employers to train their employees and make sure the fuel stays out of your business, employee and personal vehicles. The farm, ranch or company owner is the one responsible for the fines if the red-dyed diesel shows up in an employee's vehicle, even if the owner of the business had no knowledge of the fuel's use outside of business equipment. "

Finally, to avoid the inadvertent misuse of the fuel, you can use clear diesel, track accounting, and apply for a refund at the end of the year. "At the end of the year, you do a one-time tax rebate form and you'll get your money back," explains Sigg.

For more information about red-dyed diesel fuel, go to ADOT's website at www.azdot.gov





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Arizona Hopes for More Control of its Water as Drought Deepens in West

By Jamie Cochran | Cronkite News |

WASHINGTON – Arizona wants more control of its water resources as the ongoing drought in Western states brings the likelihood of further shortages to the region, a state official testified Tuesday, June 2nd.

Tom Buschatzke, the director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, also told a Senate committee that any solution to the region's water woes should "benefit the entire Colorado River system rather than any one particular Colorado River water user."

"Arizona already takes the lion's share of shortages and it is clear there is an increasing risk of deeper shortages on the river," Buschatzke said.

He was one of several witnesses testifying in early June to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the drought that has gripped the West and the steps that state and local governments are taking to respond.

Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, said the drought is being felt most acutely in California, where mandatory water restrictions were recently enforced. But she said that drought "has been a fact of life for 15 years" for the 40 million people in seven states in the Colorado River Basin.

That affects everything from agriculture to business to residents who rely on water from the river and its lakes. "The strains are starting to show – most notably at Lake Mead, where lake levels have fallen 130 feet in the last 15 years," said Murkowski, the committee chairman, in her opening statement.

"At the current rate, in the next few years, users in Arizona and elsewhere could see reductions in their state allocations under the Colorado River Compact," she said.

In Arizona, Buschatzke said, more than 85 percent of the state currently ranges from "abnormally dry" to "severe drought" conditions.

He said that drought conditions are nothing new to Arizona, a desert state where residents have long known the value of water – and planned for it. He cited a dozen projects stretching back a century, but focused on the Groundwater Management Act of 1980 that put "aggressive" restrictions on farming, new homebuilding and municipal water systems, among other changes.

That act, passed at a time when the state was drawing groundwater at an unsustainable rate, has reduced Arizona's dependence on groundwater from 53 percent of overall consumption in 1980 to 40 percent today, he said.

The state later approved the Underground Storage and Recovery program, which has led to the storage of millions of acre-feet of water underground. "We have stored water under the ground to recover during the drought, and I have the numbers over the last 20 years, for a total of 9 million acre-feet," Buschatzke said. But the ongoing drought is challenging those gains, he said. "Drought on the Colorado River is at the top of our list of challenges," he said.

If water levels in Lake Mead fall below an elevation 1,075 feet, it requires a declaration by the federal government of a "Tier 1" shortage on the river which, in turn, triggers a reduction in the amount of water states can draw from the river.

For Arizona, a Tier 1 shortage would mean the loss of 320,000 of its annual 2.8 million acre-feet allocation of the river's water, he said. Unless there is a change in drought conditions, current forecasts say there is a 33 percent chance of a Tier 1 shortage in 2016 and a 75 percent chance in 2017. "It is important to note that a Tier 1 shortage triggers reductions for Arizona, Nevada, and the Republic of Mexico, but not for California," Buschatzke testified. He said Arizona "shoulders the brunt of the shortages" in the region.

Deputy Interior Secretary Michael Connor told the committee that his department is working with states on short, medium and long-term solutions to the drought crisis. In addition to water releases and water management, he reeled off hundreds of millions of dollars worth of grants and improvements aimed at easing the drought. "We have no choice but to adjust and adapt," Connor said.

Buschatzke said after the meeting that he hopes to see legislation that will address the issue on a regional basis. "I think for Arizona, we would look to potential legislation that would be West-wide ... legislation that could help Arizona increase its flexibility, increase its ability to manage its own water supplies," he said.

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Buck Lively Scholarship “Thank You”!!!

By Jan Oster, Technical Director, Mountain States Groundwater Expo

As most of you know, funds for the Buck Lively Scholarship program are raised during the Mountain States Groundwater Expo held every February in Laughlin, Nevada. All funds raised, whether from the auction, raffle or cash donations, are divided equally among the state associations of AZ, CO, NM, NV and UT for their individual scholarship programs. This has made it possible for many students in our region to continue their education.

The companies and individuals who donated cash and/or items for the auction and raffle are acknowledged the evening of the Auction and on behalf of the Board of Directors, I want to thank all of you from Arizona who donated so generously.

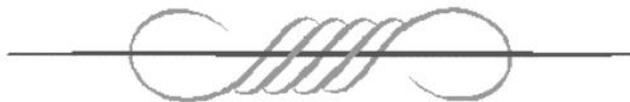
We would also like to thank those of you who bought raffle tickets and/or items at our auction. Although we don't have a way of knowing who purchased raffle tickets, you know who you are and we very much appreciate your contributions.

We do have a record of who bought items at our auction in February and would like to thank you for being so generous in your purchases. Listed below are folks from Arizona who purchased items in February. Whether this is the first time you've bought something, bought items in the past or plan to in the future, we greatly appreciate your contributions in helping kids continue their educational pursuits.

Brian Allen
Kenny Fitzgerald
David Hartman
Ginger Johnson
Ray & Natalie Parker
Tom Poley
Kevin Stahl
Lon Turner
Rick Turner
Nathan White

Funds raised for the Buck Lively Scholarship this past February consisted of \$1,210 from cash donations, \$2,809 from Raffle Ticket sales and \$20,880 from the Auction for a total of \$24,899.00. Each state association, including AZWWA, received \$4,979.80 for their individual scholarship programs.

On behalf of our Board of Directors, thank you ALL once again and we look forward to seeing you (and others) next year for another successful fund-raiser!





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Other qualifications of the applicant are:

- Has the support of his/her family. If the applicant is a child or grandchild of an employee of a contractor, the owner/manager must also support the applicant.
- Acceptance by aforementioned Arizona institution. The Committee will take into consideration any requests or attendance at schools outside of Arizona.
- Full time enrollment. The Committee will take into consideration requests for less than a full schedule.
- Maintain a 2.5 grade point average.

The above qualifications are in reference to university or junior college enrollment. However, the Committee will consider requests for trade school or other participation at reduced levels of financial support if such education is deemed beneficial to the family's business effort.

A completed Scholarship Application, including a resume, a letter of endorsement from the applicant's parents or employer and a transcript from the last educational institution attended is required.

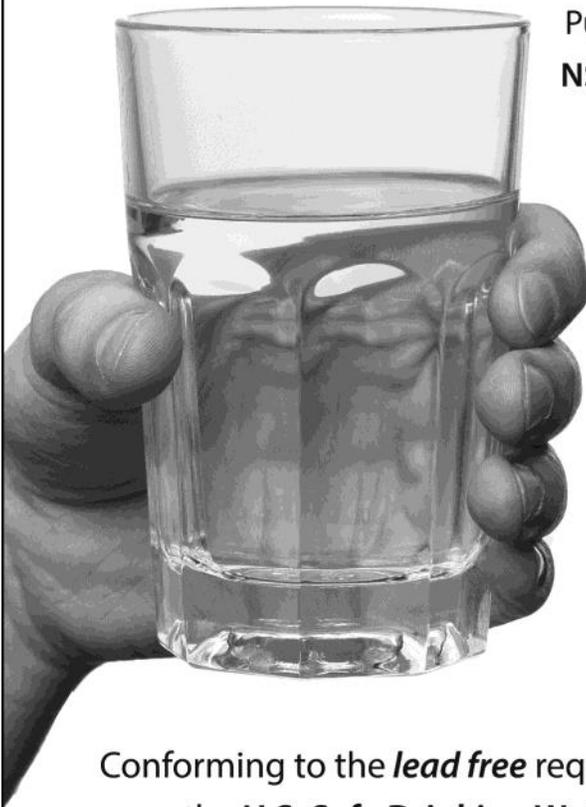
The sum will be paid upon applicant's submittal of proof of registration at an Arizona institution.

For more information or questions, please contact our current Scholarship Chair or the AZWWA office. To request a Scholarship Application, please contact the AZWWA Administrative office directly.

Scholarship Chair
Fred Tregaskes
ftregaskes1@gmail.com
PH: 480-404-2788

AZWWA Office
Debbie Hanson Tripp
admin@azwwa.org
PH: 480-609-3999

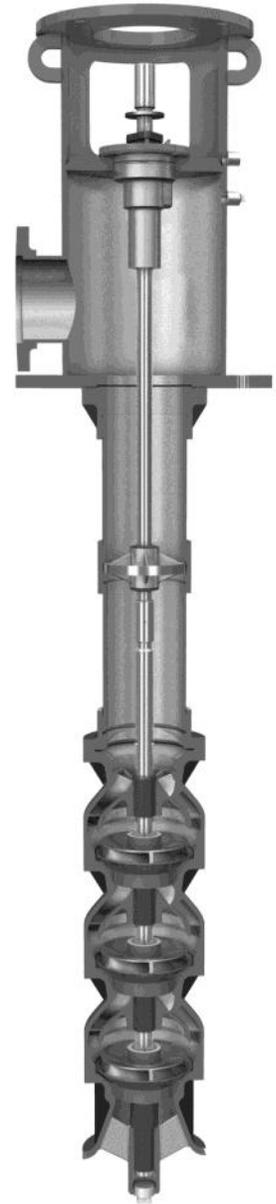
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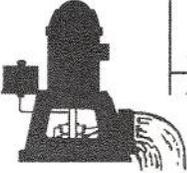


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Obituary: Harry Edward Myers



Harry Edward Myers, of Willcox, died at home on June 13, 2015 at the age of 81. He was born in Glendale, Ariz. on July 30, 1933 to Harry Russell and Mattie Anne Maxwell Myers.

Harry owned and operated water well and pump companies to include Myers Western Pump, Chiricahua Pump and K and M Pumps in Willcox. He was a retired Nazarene Minister and the last church he Pastored was the Church of the Nazarene in Willcox. Harry was devoted to his church and family, enjoyed hunting and fishing, but his greatest passion was flying, having a private pilot license and he was still flying his Bowers Fly Baby (single-seat, open-cockpit, home built plane).

In 1952 in Eloy, Ariz. he married Dixie Marie Pennington who survives him. Also surviving are his children: Dennis (Debby) Myers of Tucson, Danny (Theresa) Myers of Saint Charles, Mo., Cheryl (Marty) Bowlby of Willcox, Evelyn (Ted) Taylor of Hereford, Texas and Diana (Jim) Harris of Phoenix, Ariz. along with 13 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. His sister Audrey (Ray) Pool of Madera, Calif. also survives him. Preceding him in death was his parents and his sisters Beverly Fontes and Geneva Moulton.

Funeral services were held June 17 at the Willcox Church of the Nazarene. Burial followed in Sunset Cemetery. Contributions may be made in Harry's name to the Willcox Church of the Nazarene. Online condolences may be expressed at www.westlawnchapelmortuary.com.

EPA Releases Long-Awaited Draft Report on Hydraulic Fracturing and Drinking Water

Reprinted from NGWA's Newszine

U.S. EPA released a study on June 4th that examined hydraulic fracturing and its potential impacts on drinking water, finding no widespread impacts to either surface water or groundwater. The study notes that groundwater and surface water can be impacted--calling specific attention to potential contamination in drinking water wells--but in most cases, when done correctly, impacts are not seen. The study examined various stages of the water cycle throughout the hydraulic fracturing process and identifies the mechanisms by which contamination could occur. Mechanisms cited by the report include spills at the surface, improper treatment and discharge of wastewater and migration of liquids and gases below the surface.

Many supporters of hydraulic fracturing viewed the draft report as a victory at the expense of the grassroots environmental movement, however the report does dispute claims that drinking water has never been contaminated.

The study calls attention to the lack of pre- and post-hydraulic fracturing data, which could account for a lack of cases of contamination. Much of the study falls in line with NGWA's position on hydraulic fracturing, adopted in 2011, which notes that as long as best practices are followed, risks to groundwater is limited.

EPA is not planning to release additional policy recommendations to states as a result of the report, but views the report as a resource for states and local governments to use. EPA will be accepting comments on the draft report.

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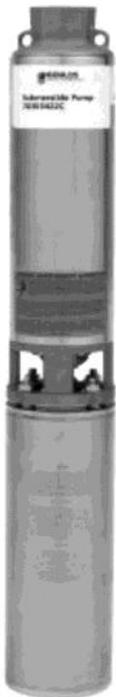
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**9th Annual
AzWWA Golf Tournament
July 24, 2015
Quailwood Greens Golf Course
Dewey, AZ
Shotgun start at 9:00 am**

- **Hole Sponsorship \$200**
 - Company name on a hole sponsor sign
 - An opportunity to host a table at a specific hole
 - Recognition as golf tournament sponsor at the Saturday Picnic
- **Longest Drive Sponsor (2) \$250**
 - Company name on a hole sponsor sign as "Longest Drive Sponsor"
 - An opportunity to host a table at a specific hole
 - Recognition as golf tournament sponsor at the Saturday Picnic
- **Closest to the Pin Sponsor (4) \$250**
 - Company name on a hole sponsor sign as "Closest to the Pin Sponsor"
 - An opportunity to host a table at a specific hole
 - Recognition as golf tournament sponsor at the Saturday Picnic
- **Beverage Sponsor \$300**
 - Company name on the tickets that will be given to golfers to use in exchange for libations
 - Recognition as golf tournament sponsor at the Saturday Picnic and Company name on a hole sponsor sign

PLAYER REGISTRATION & SPONSORSHIP

Deadline for golfer registration is Friday, July 17th

Name _____
 Company _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____ Fax _____ Email _____
 _____ Number and Names of Golfers @ \$45/person) \$ _____
 (includes range balls, lunch & 2 drink tickets) 4 man team scramble

Hole Sponsorship @ \$200 _____
 Longest Drive Sponsor @ \$250 _____
 Closest to the Pin Sponsor @ \$250 _____
 Beverage Sponsor @ \$300 _____

***Sponsorships do not include golfers**

Total \$ _____

Method of Payment: ___ Check ___ Credit Card (**Visa, MC or American Express**)

Credit card number: _____ Exp. Date: _____ Security code: _____

Fax registration to 480-609-3939 or mail to:
 950 E. Baseline Rd. #104-1025, Tempe, AZ 85283 Phone: 480-609-3999



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Controls, Grundfos, Symcom, Franklin,
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Need a Driver's License? Save time at the MVD office by going online first!

ADOT wants to remind people of the "Be Prepared" online service that began three years ago

If you're applying for an Arizona driver license, instructional permit or identification card, you can save time by submitting your application online before heading to a Motor Vehicle Division office.

To begin, go to the ADOT MVD website at azdot.gov/mvd and click on "Driver License Information" under the Driver Services heading. From there, click on the link to complete the driver license/identification card application online and submit it. There is also a link to a list of acceptable proof of identification for applying for a credential.

Once the application has been submitted, print out the confirmation page containing a barcode and bring that along with appropriate identification documents to the MVD office or one of the 14 Authorized Third Party offices that offer driver license services. The printed barcode will allow staff to retrieve your online application from the computer system.

Online applications can be completed for an operator, commercial driver and motorcycle license, as well as an instructional permit and identification card. The applicant must pay the appropriate fee at the office and may be required to take the written or road skills test if necessary.

"This online service is one of several ways the Motor Vehicle Division is saving customers time when they visit an office," said MVD Director Eric Jorgensen. "We encourage everyone to take advantage of this service and make their visit easier."

Other tips for faster service in addition to utilizing the online application include:

- The best days to visit an office are usually Wednesday and Thursday
- The busiest days tend to be around the 15th and the last day of the month, which are vehicle registration renewal deadlines, as well as the day after a holiday or other office closure
- If you have an out-of-state driver license or identification card, bring it with you to the office

For more information or questions about the driver license application process, please visit: azdot.gov/driverlicenseinfo.





Arizona Water Well Association
950 E. Baseline Rd. #104-1025
Tempe, AZ 85283

Events Calendar

July 24, 2015 - AZWWA Summer Membership Meeting, Goldwater Lake in Prescott
Guest speaker: Jesse Richardson, Jr. with Water Systems Council
Topic: 'Updates on Legal and Legislative Issues in the Water Well Industry Impacting Arizona'

AZWWA Annual Golf Tournament, Quail Wood Golf Course, Dewey, AZ

July 25, 2015 - AZWWA Annual Picnic/Horseshoe Tournament/Chili Cook-off at Goldwater Lake
(See front page for registration information and details.)

September 22-24, 2015 – 31st Annual Tri-State Seminar – Las Vegas, NV;
Details at www.tristateseminar.com

October, 2015 – AZWWA Fall Meeting; Date, time and location to be determined at our July meeting.

October 6-9, 2015 - Water Systems Council Fall Members' Meeting
Loew's Ventana Canyon, Tucson, AZ

October 7-9, 2015 - WaterSmart Innovations Conference & Expo; Las Vegas, NV; Details at
www.WaterSmartInnovations.com.

December 15-17, 2015 – NGWA Annual Convention/Expo – Las Vegas, NV; Details at www.NGWA.org