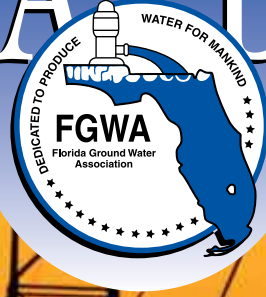


FLORIDA DRILLER



4th Quarter 2009

Keep Your Equipment Away From Overhead Power Lines

Jobsite Safety is Key

- 1. Look for overhead power lines
- 2. Stay at least 10 feet away from power lines
- 3. Use double-insulated tools and equipment
- 4. Inspect electrical equipment before using
- 5. Avoid standing in wet areas when using electrical power tools

INSIDE:

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Reflecting on Our Accomplishments



by Pat Partridge
FGWA President



**Florida Ground
Water Association**

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To start off, I would like to make a correction to the President's Message that appeared in the previous issue of the *Florida Driller*. In the last issue it was written that "the SJRWMD approved a permit for a well in the Jacksonville city limits and the City basically told the contractor that they could not do any work no matter if they received a permit or not." This is not correct, and I sincerely apologize to the City of Jacksonville and to all of the people who work in that department.

***We continue to promote and protect
Florida's most precious resource ...***

As winter approaches, I would like to end the year on a positive note. I think about the many things the FGWA has accomplished this year, and I am truly grateful for this association and the dedicated board of directors, committee members and volunteers that enables us to cultivate an environment that benefits everyone in the water well industry.

The following are just some points that come to mind when I think about this 2009:

- FGWA supported legislation that allows WMD's to impose up to a \$5,000 fine per occurrence for unlicensed well drilling.
- FGWA continues to have quarterly meetings with the FDEP and the five Water Management Districts that provide a venue for FGWA to represent contractors around the state and voice their opinion on potential rule changes.
- FGWA gave out \$10,000 in scholarships in 2009 (over \$60,000 in the last 7 years!).
- FGWA held the largest water well industry annual conference in Florida and had a record number in attendance.
- FGWA has supported numerous contractors that have had issues with local governments regarding permitting issues.

FGWA has even more planned in 2010, and we hope that you will be a part of it. We continue to promote and protect Florida's most precious resource and support only minimal but necessary government regulation on the state and federal levels.

On behalf of the FGWA board of directors, I want to wish you and your family a very happy holiday and New Year. May 2010 bring you happiness and prosperity!

Sincerely,

Pat Partridge

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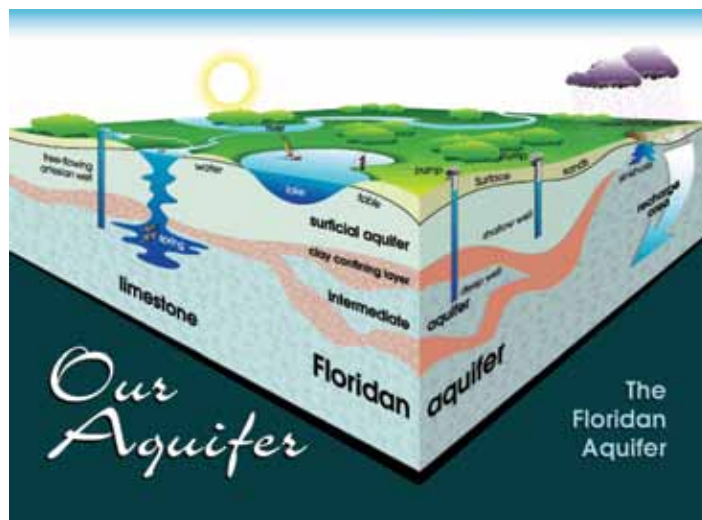
Protecting the Floridan Aquifer

One of the missions of the Florida Ground Water Association is to protect our most precious resource, the Floridan Aquifer. Over 90 percent of Florida's drinking water comes from the aquifer and it is vital to us both physically and economically. There is a real travesty happening in our government that will jeopardize the quality of our drinking water if something is not done to make our elected officials aware of the consequences of their actions and I would like to shed some light on this subject.

In 1982 the City of Belleview's public drinking water system became contaminated by the leaking of underground petroleum storage tanks. The legislative response was the passage of the Water Quality Assurance Act of 1983 which provided the regulation of petroleum storage systems by the FDEP. In the mid 80's it became clear that a program was necessary to handle the volume of sites that had contamination and the state created a program and mechanism to fund the program which was called the Inland Protection Trust Fund (IPTF). This trust fund accumulates revenue by a petroleum based excise tax calculated per barrel of fuel being brought into the state at bulk terminals.

In the infancy of the program it was called the Early Detection Incentive (EDI) program. The program was extremely successful at attracting registrants and the time limit was extended several times to handle the volume of participants. The program has undergone several modifications over the years and some additional programs were

It is up to us as stewards of the ground water to educate not only our elected officials but also the general public.



added to facilitate more eligibility. Today there are over 17,000 sites registered in one of the programs managed by the FDEP and an additional 7,000 thousand sites that have known contamination which are not eligible for any state funded cleanup. In the early stages of the program the state was able to clean up about 150 sites per year. But in recent years that number has nearly doubled as a result of proper funding and FDEP efficiency. The sad fact is that the number of cleanups is soon to be significantly reduced because the Legislature has swept the trust fund and put IPTF funds into general revenue in order to help balance the budget. The trust fund even in tough economic times will generate almost \$200 million dollars and more than that amount in boom years yet the program rarely receives over \$150 million of those dollars annually. This year only 90 million is slated for the program and those dollars will be bonded which will add additional burden to the program.

The FDEP prioritizes sites by using a ranking system which provides each site with a score.

Each site is issued a score after assessing a systematic list of questions that provides criteria for the scoring system. What has happened in previous years when the program was not fully funded is that the funded level score gets raised and sites that have had assessments completed get parked until sufficient funding returns and due to the movement of the contamination the sites have to be reassessed. Also sites that have remediation in process get halted and the system that performs the remediation process have to be reconditioned to function properly again costing additional funds. The cost to clean up a site can be as low as \$20,000 to over \$1 million with the average cost per site being around \$400,000. The longer it takes to address the site the more the cost increases.

It is up to us as stewards of the ground water to educate not only our elected officials but also the general public. We must enlighten people about the nature of Florida geology which lacks a good

continued on page 6 ➔

Floridan Aquifer, continued from page 5

confining unit which would help preclude the movement of contamination into the aquifer and we must make it a top priority of our Legislature to fully fund the cleanup program before it is too late. Some politicians feel that the contamination related to leaking underground storage tanks is not significant enough to worry about and that we are using this as a scare tactic because we are solely worried about our jobs and the environmental industry. I can tell you after working on contaminated related sites since 1985 that we should be worried. We should be putting more funds into the remediation of contaminated sites before another public water supply is contaminated from leaking underground petroleum storage tanks.

Florida is facing another year of budget deficits. The IPTF is easy to sweep for general revenue, and it will certainly be a target again. Please meet with your local legislators, educate them and tell them how it would impact your business if you could not drill wells to obtain potable water. Tell them that the Inland Protection Trust Fund was set up for the sole purpose to clean up contamination and not fund general revenue. It is up to us! ●

Welcome New Members!

The Florida Ground Water Association would like to extend a warm welcome to our newest members. We want to thank you for dedication and support of the Florida Ground Water Association!

Pangean-CMD Associates, Inc of Daytona Beach, FL

Van Richmond, Darren Moore, Dave Schmidt

Best Controls Company of Clearwater, FL

Jerry Streett

GW Pumps and Purification of Indian Harbor Beach, FL

Stacey O'Brien

Allied Engineering of Jacksonville Beach, FL

Charles Sellers



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1992



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1994

FLEXCON INTRODUCES THE FIRST WELL TANK WITH A STAINLESS STEEL WATER CONNECTION.



1996



FLEXCON INTRODUCES PATENTED FLOW-THRU WATERVANE TECHNOLOGY, AUTOMATICALLY FLUSHES WATER THROUGH THE TANK ELIMINATING THE POSSIBILITY OF STAGNANT WATER.

1997

FLEXCON INTRODUCES THE FIRST WELL TANK WITH A UNION CONNECTION.



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CAD-2

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Preparation is Key to Timely, Accurate Utility Location

The Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act, Chapter 556, Florida Statutes, mandates that you call 811 for every drilling or digging project. In Florida, not calling in a locate ticket could result in a \$250 fine with proposed legislation increasing it to \$500.

Sunshine State One Call recommends preplanning and a little footwork before calling 811 to request a locate ticket. It is important to know your jobsite and be able to tell where you will be drilling. When working in an area that is 500 feet or less, outline the boundaries with white marks (white lining) unless the marks can be confused with those used for traffic or pedestrian control. If your office staff requests

Be sure to include as much detailed information on the locate ticket as possible...



locate tickets, inform them when a job is complete to prevent unnecessary ticket renewals.

When you are ready to call 811 to have other facilities marked, make sure it's at least two full business days before drilling or 10 business days when the job site is located underwater. Be sure to include as much detailed information on the locate ticket as possible, keeping the following in mind:

APWA Uniform Color Codes

Underground utilities within your job site or white lined area will be represented by flags and/or paint that corresponds with the colors below.

Sewers & Drain Lines	Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum
Reclaimed Water	Electric
Potable Water	Proposed Excavation
Communication Lines	Temporary Survey Marks

- Tickets cover one mile. A linear mile can include a single street and up to 150 feet in either direction along crossing streets identified in the ticket; or five individual addresses within a one mile linear distance along a street. A square mile covers undeveloped land (indicate borders) and can include a single street or right-of-way bordering the area. Work done on another bordering street or right-of-way requires a separate ticket.
- Locate tickets should cover only an area where drilling will occur within 30 days. When a job lasts longer than 30 days, renew the ticket. Change the locate description, deleting any portions of the job that are complete.
- Describe where your jobsite is located. Addresses, street intersections, railroad tracks, references to natural landmarks and driving directions are helpful.
- Describe where drilling will occur within the job site and how deep it will be. If you have white lined, tell where the white line is located.
- Alert locators of any situation that would prevent access to the jobsite (i.e. locked gate, guard dog on

site, gated community) and provide contact information for the locator to gain access.

- Request your own locates. Portions of another company's locate marks may have been destroyed and may not cover your entire work area.

Sunshine State One Call has a positive response system to simplify communications between you and utility locators. It uses codes that the locator enters to indicate whether your site is clear, marked, if more information is necessary and other clarifying details. The system automatically sends updates when the legal waiting period expires or when all members on your locate ticket respond, whichever occurs first. For on demand access, visit www.callsunshine.com or call (800) 852-8057.

Once lines are properly marked, roll up those sleeves and carefully drill or dig around the marked areas. Keep in mind that underground utilities can be anywhere within 24-inches of the marks. Educational and notification services provided by Sunshine State Once Call of Florida are free. Visit www.callsunshine.com for more information. ●



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Chapter Update

North West Florida – New Chapter Forming!

Well drillers in North West Florida are coming together to form a new chapter. The next meeting will be in January. For more information, contact FGWA Director Mike Ward at (850) 675-6230 or by e-mail at clydeswellserv@bellsouth.net.

North Central Florida Water Well Association

The NCFWWA holds their membership meetings on the 3rd Thursday of the month, and dinner is provided free of charge! For more information, contact Chester

Sheffield by phone at (352) 215-9355 or by e-mail sheffieldwells@windstream.net

West Coast Chapter of FGWA

The West Coast Chapter holds membership meetings on the 2nd Thursday, bi-monthly. For more information, contact Mike McFarland (813) 690-5540 or by e-mail mike.mcfarland@hajoca.com

For Chapter updates, please visit the FGWA Web site at www.fgwa.org and click on the Chapters link. Upcoming meetings are posted on the Events page of the FGWA Web site. ●

Safety is Key

When Working Near Overhead Power Lines

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a federal agency that keeps a collective database of all injuries and fatalities for each U.S. occupation. According to this data, approximately 50 percent of all fatalities involving water well drilling are attributed to electrocution, while the majority of nonfatal injuries are attributed to material-handling.



According to the OSHA Office of Management Data Systems, between 1993 to 1996, the BLS registered 29 water well drilling fatalities; 15 of these fatalities were the result of electrocution. Eleven of the 15 fatalities were the result of the rig making contact with overhead power lines.

Below are real-life cases in which water well contractors were killed or severely injured by electrocution

Case 1: A driller raised a drill rig mast into a 7200-volt overhead power line. Both he and his helper were killed.

Case 2: A driller-helper was pulling a winch cable toward a stack of drill steel when the cable contacted a 12,000-volt power line. The helper was killed, and the driller at the rig controls was severely injured.

Case 3: A crew was preparing to remove a pump from a well when the hoist boom contacted a 4160-volt power line. The hoist operator was electrocuted.

Case 4: A driller lowered a drill rig mast into a 13,800-volt power

line and was electrocuted. A truck driver saw the driller collapse and rushed over to help. The truck driver touched the drill rig and was also killed.

Overhead Power Line Safety

Most overhead power lines are not insulated. They often operate at several thousand volts or higher. If your drill rig or hoist truck hits a power line, any person touching this equipment and the ground at the same time will be severely injured or killed.

Always look around the job site for nearby power lines. Avoid working near any lines, including service drops. OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1910.333 require that you stay at least 10 feet away from power lines up to 50,000 volts. Play it safe – keep all parts of your equipment at least 35 feet away from power lines.

Never store supplies or park equipment under or near power lines. When raising or lowering the mast, stand on the operator's platform. Use your helper as a lookout to make sure the mast is always at least 10 feet from any power lines.



Electrocution is the Leading Cause of On-The-Job Death for Water Well Drillers*

**Based on statistics from 1992-2002 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

Be sure that winch and hoist cables will remain at least 10 feet from power lines during all drilling and well maintenance operations.

How to Get Off Equipment in Contact with an Overhead Power Line

If you are on board the drill rig or hoist when it comes into contact with an overhead power line, stay in place unless it is on fire. Try to move the mast or boom at least 10 feet away from the line. Never approach or touch equipment from the ground in order to do this.

If the equipment can't be moved, but you must get off because it is on fire, never touch the equipment and ground at the same time. Jump clear of the rig and land upright with your feet close together. Be sure not to fall backwards and contact the rig. Move away with short shuffling steps or by hopping.

If the equipment can't be moved then the power line must be de-energized. Call the utility

company and wait for them to de-energize the lines. If you are not on board, stay away from the rig and hoist! Never touch any connected winch cables, drill steels, pipes or hoses. Never attempt to assist an injured worker until the equipment is de-energized. If power lines appear to de-energize automatically, stay away; the lines could automatically re-energize.

Overhead and buried power lines are especially hazardous because of the extremely high voltage that is carried through the line. Fatal electrocution is the biggest risk when working near overhead power lines, but burns and falls are also hazards.

Because of the dynamic, rugged nature of well drilling, normal use of electrical equipment causes wear and tear that results in insulation breaks, short-circuits, and exposed wires. If there is no ground-fault protection, it can cause a ground-fault that sends current through the worker's body. ●

Here is a checklist of precautions you can take when you inspect your job site and your equipment

- ☑ Look for overhead power lines and buried power line indicators.
- ☑ Stay at least 10 feet away from overhead power lines and always assume they are energized.
- ☑ Use double-insulated tools and equipment, distinctively marked.
- ☑ Visually inspect all electrical equipment before use. Remove equipment with frayed cords, missing ground prongs, cracked tool casings, etc. Take all defective equipment out of service.
- ☑ De-energize and ground lines when working near them. Frequently inspect electrical systems to insure that the path to ground is continuous
- ☑ Ground exposed metal parts of equipment, power supply systems, electrical circuits, and electrical equipment.
- ☑ Use ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) on all 120-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles, or have an assured equipment grounding conductor program (AEGCP).
- ☑ Do not remove ground prongs from cords and plug-connected equipment or extension cords.
- ☑ Use non-conductive wood or fiberglass ladders when working near power lines.
- ☑ Avoid standing in wet areas when using portable electrical power tools.

For more information visit the CDC website at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/pubs/pdfs/2006-113.pdf>.

Our Aging Workforce:

Your Safety Plan Needs to Evolve as Your Workers Age

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, between 2006 and 2016 the number of workers 55 and over is expected to grow by nearly 12 million (3.9% annually) — faster than any other age group. Those 12 million workers will comprise 7.3 million ages 55 to 64, more than 8 million ages 65 to 74, and nearly 2 million ages 75-plus.

Three industrial hygienists affiliated with the American Industrial Hygiene Association comment on some of the characteristics of this older group of workers that employers need to consider.

Good News, Bad News (by Sheree Gibson, P.E., CPE)

There's good news and bad news about aging workers. The good news is older workers, for the most part, are safer than younger ones. They are not as likely to incur injuries from inattention or inexperience. The bad news is that when they are injured, they stay out longer.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows significant changes in recovery times as workers age. When you're younger, you're more resilient. When you're 50, you feel it more. You lose muscle elasticity and bone density,

and it takes longer to recover from even minor injuries. As we age, we can easily become de-conditioned. We are more susceptible to back and shoulder injuries that tend to be cumulative in nature. Degenerative disk disease becomes more common.


Older workers have higher fatality rates from falling. Falls are more likely because balance and vision tend to deteriorate with age. If falls do occur, an older person is more likely to be severely injured.

Employers can help prevent falls by making sure that lighting (particularly near stairs or changes in elevation) is adequate for older workers and that visual distractions are not a problem. Many older workers need glasses, although not all are willing to admit it. Make sure all employees have regular vision and hearing exams and wear glasses if they need them. Provide all workers with information on medication side-effects, as many medications can adversely impact balance.

Heat stress can be a big issue with older workers. This is especially true if the worker has been off the job for a period of time or if there has been an especially abrupt seasonal change or the particular personal protective equipment needed for the job is making the heat stress worse. If these circumstances exist, older workers should ramp up slowly to their previous level of productivity. Both supervisors and the employees themselves should have a heightened awareness of the impact of heat stress and how to prevent it. Older workers should be monitored closely, especially to make sure they are taking more fluids.

Because employers are more concerned than ever about controlling health care costs and lowered production capacity because of health-related absenteeism, they would be wise to take a more holistic approach to their workforce, regardless of age. Address lifestyle and wellness concerns with your workers. Provide or pay for health screenings, diet assistance, and smoking cessation.

Good practices such as keeping cords and hoses off the floor or out of walking areas at job sites will help everybody avoid trips and falls, not just older workers.



**Older workers
are our most
valuable
and stable
workforce.**

Older workers are our most valuable and stable workforce. They're more likely to show up, they have a strong work ethic, and they're not risk takers. And — we all know — one benefit of getting older is getting smarter.

The Chemical Effect (by Robert McKinley, CIH)

One of the common concerns with older workers is the likelihood of developing workplace-related diseases because of their increased susceptibility to workplace hazards.

Increased susceptibility means older workers may not have the physiological capability to avoid adverse health effects from chemical exposure. For example, older workers who develop decreased lung function, and longtime or former smokers, may no longer be able to work around chemicals that are respiratory irritants. The medications some older workers are taking may also make them more susceptible to adverse health effects from chemical exposure.

As a result, general ventilation controls might not be sufficient to dilute airborne contaminant levels to low enough concentrations because the older workers in the area are more susceptible to exposure at lower concentrations. Air monitoring has to be capable of measuring contaminant levels at lower concentrations than in the past. The capability to monitor airborne contaminants at lower detection limits is constantly being improved. To go along with that, OSHA-permissible exposure limits might not be low enough to adequately protect the expanding older workforce and will have to be reevaluated with this in mind.

Employers should also be aware that some job positions might no longer be appropriate for older workers. For example, while decreased vision is natural to the aging process, it may be an impediment for a person performing quality control, meaning that an individual might need to move to another job. Hearing also becomes less acute as we get older. Employers may have to place older workers in areas with less noise, administer more frequent hearing tests, and give training on avoiding noise both at work and at home. In addition, older workers are more susceptible to skin-related diseases and may need to be moved to an area away from areas where potential skin irritants are handled and used.

continued on page 14 ➔

Why Do Older Workers Keep Working?

- They are leading longer and healthier lives and thus can work longer.
- Companies moving away from defined benefit pension plans toward defined contribution plans encourages older workers to remain on the job to accrue more savings.
- Changes in Social Security since 2000 have increased the age for full retirement benefits and decreased benefits for early retirement.
- The high cost of health insurance, along with lower benefits forces many older workers to remain on the job to keep their employer-based health insurance.

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Changes with Age

(by George Byrns, Ph.D., MPH, CIH)

The issue of respiratory function and older workers is an important one. At age 60, lung vital capacity diminishes by as much as 20%. By age 75, it has diminished by 40%.

Because people lose lung capacity with age, there will be a greater need for the use of powered air purifying respirators to create positive pressure within personal protective equipment masks. That way, the individual's lungs don't have to do the work of bringing air through the filter. With aging, lungs become more rigid. Using negative pressure respirators with older workers who may have diminished lung capacity places an added burden on their lungs and may even produce a life-threatening situation.

Another age-related respiratory effect could be accumulated dose. Most occupational lung diseases like silicosis (a nonreversible and sometimes fatal lung disease caused by overexposure to inhaling crystalline silica dust) have dose-related effects. In other words the higher the dose the greater the effect. So with increasing age, workers are susceptible to a double hit — lung rigidity coupled with increased exposure and accumulated dose.

There is a similar issue with back pain. Increased age may result in increased disc degeneration. At the same time, workers in physically demanding jobs have an increased strain on their musculoskeletal system. This makes it challenging to separate the effects of age from the effects of physical strain as the causes of back pain.

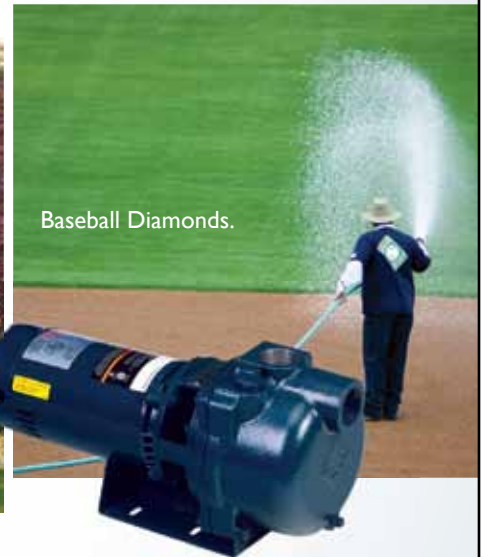
For more information on issues pertaining to aging workers and other occupational health and safety topics, or to access a list of other safety and industrial hygiene consultants who specialize in these issues, visit the American Industrial Hygiene Association Web site, www.aiha.org. ●

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Sheree Gibson is the president of Ergonomics Applications in Duncan, South Carolina. Robert McKinley is the manager of industrial hygiene services for Terracon Consultants Inc. in Naperville, Illinois. George Byrns is an associate professor of environmental health at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois.

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Join the Florida Ground Water Association for
the 1st Quarter Membership Meeting on
Saturday, January 23rd!

**Florida Ground Water Association
Quarterly Membership Meeting**

Hilton Garden Inn, Tampa North
13305 Tampa Oaks Blvd
Temple Terrace, FL 33637

For Hotel arrangements, contact the Hilton Garden Inn at (813) 342-5000 and ask for the FGWA room rate of \$95/night. Make your reservation by January 5th, 2010 to receive this rate.

Meeting Agenda

Saturday, January 23rd, 2010

9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. FGWA Membership Meeting

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Profiting from Residential Constant Pressure Sales
Presented by Franklin Electric (1 S/B CEU)

Attendance is free, but you must RSVP!

To RSVP, complete the registration form below and fax to (850) 222-3019 or e-mail form to Stefanie Curll at Scurll@executiveoffice.org, or mail to FGWA, 325 John Knox Rd, L103, Tallahassee, FL 32303.

Yes, I will be attending the January FGWA Membership Meeting in North Tampa!

Name _____ Company _____

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Following in His Footsteps

Getting Started

Earl Pruitt, Sr. began working in the water well industry around age 9. His father, Buck Pruitt, started Pruitt Pump Company in 1962. When Earl was older, he started his own company called Earl's Well Drilling. The two companies merged when his father retired in 1994 into what we know today as Earl Pruitt's Well and Pump Service.

His company provides customers with shallow wells, deep wells, municipality water supply, commercial and industrial water supply.

Today, Earl Pruitt, Sr. along with his sons Earl Jr., James, and David work in the Pinellas County end of the business while Christian Wayne Pruitt runs the municipality and industrial part of this well and pump business across the USA.

"My grandfather loved to watch my father drill wells, and my father likes to watch me and my sons drill wells. It does a heart good to see them follow in our foot steps and become better than we were," says Earl Pruitt, Sr.

When asked when his greatest ideas occur Pruitt, Sr. said, "Before we start a job, I always look over what we are to do, and I lay it all out; then I sleep on it. That's when I'll see something I did not see before."

His biggest pet peeve is making all things line up, leveling the rig, lining up the piping, and making sure all the wiring is tight. He thinks the coolest part of his job is having their customers tell them how the job went with them. They absolutely love to do jobs where they were told "it couldn't be done."

When asked where his inspiration comes from, Pruitt, Sr. said, "My inspiration comes from my father,

Snapshot of FGWA Member:

Earl Pruitt's Well and Pump Service

Established: 1962

Location: St. Petersburg

Why is your FGWA membership important?

To have someone else watch over the industry; two heads were always better than one!

Buck Pruitt. When I was very small he would pick me up at school with my work clothes on the front seat, and he would tell me today you will learn a lot more."

Looking to the Future

Our industry has already changed so much, from pound them down to rotary and two pipe systems to submersible pumps, to pitless to air tanks. I'm very happy to see what we have done and now variable speed pumps. The future of the industry is all up to the children. My dad saw a lot of change and so have I. Now my boys will make some new and better changes, too.

In five years, Pruitt, Sr. hopes that his sons will be doing all of the sales and book work, and he and his wife will be on a trip, SOMEWHERE!

Earl Pruitt, Sr.'s family includes his beautiful wife Sonya, his sons Christian, James, Earl Jr., and David and his two daughters Stephanie and Courtney. Earl is proud of his thirteen grandchildren as they are the future CEO's of Earl Pruitt's Well and Pump Service. Earl is also extremely grateful to his father Buck Pruitt, who taught him this profession. If it wasn't for him this family would not be in the water well industry. ●



Congratulations Scholarship Winners

The John Kriska Memorial Scholarship Fund was established by a group of donors in the 1970's to honor respected FGWA Officer, John Kriska, who died in a tragic car accident. Each recipient was awarded \$1,000 for excellence in academics and commitment to their education. The scholarship winners will use the funds to assist in the payment of necessary college expenses including: tuition, lab fees, textbooks and supplies.

Ashley Rollins



Florida State University
Degree: Elementary Education
Activities: FCA, Yearbook, H-4

Bradley Mixon



Kennesaw State University
Degree: Business Management
Activities: Football, Track, Latin Club, BETA Club, works part-time

Cady Huss



Florida State University
Degree: Environmental Law
Activities: Environmental Law Society, Mock Trail Team

Charles Burke, IV



Villanova University
Degree: Business
Activities: Lacrosse, Ice Hockey, Golf, National Honor Society, Spanish

Club and multiple volunteer activities.



University of Cambridge
Degree: Masters of Philosophy
Activities: Honor Society, Fraternity President, Student Life Chairman, Acolyte, Student Assembly

Society, Fraternity President, Student Life Chairman, Acolyte, Student Assembly



Denison University
Degree: Economics
Activities: Pi Beta Phi Fraternity, Varsity Tennis Team, Varsity Lacrosse Team and multiple

volunteer activities

Kenneth Clyatt, III



University of Florida
Degree: International Food & Resource Economics
Activities: Drama Club, BETA Club, Spanish Club, FFA, Student

Body, Academic Team

Laurie Keaton



Brooklyn Law School
Degree: Law
Activities: Legal Association for Women, Law and Commercial Law,

works part-time

Lee Christian Werst



University of South Florida
Degree: Civil/Environmental Engineering
Activities: National

Honors Association, works part-time

Maida Finch



Vanderbilt University
Degree: PhD in Education Policy
Activities: Full time graduate student and mother of two small

children

Applications for the 2010 scholarships will be available soon. Candidates interested in the scholarship must maintain a 2.0 GPA through current school work, be a full-time degree-seeking student, and either a child/grandchild or legal dependent of a FGWA voting member in good standing for the past 3 years. Special consideration is given to students seeking a water well related profession; however, it is not a requirement. Please contact the Florida Ground Water Association at (850)205-5641 for further information. ●

Mark your calendars to join
FGWA at the following meetings.



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2009 NGWA Conference

December 10–13, 2009

New Orleans, Louisiana. Register online at www.ngwa.org.

West Coast Chapter of FGWA – Christmas Dinner

December 10, 2009

Sam Seltzer's Steak House at 4744 N. Dale Mabry Highway in Tampa, Florida
Contact Sherwood Hall at (813) 426-2041 for more information.

1st Quarter FGWA Membership Meeting

January 23, 2010

Hilton Garden Inn, Tampa North at 13305 Tampa Oaks Blvd in Temple Terrace, Florida

Visit the FGWA Web site at www.fgwa.org and download the registration form, or complete the form on page 15 and fax to the FGWA office.

West Coast Chapter of FGWA – Meeting

February 11, 2010

Giordano's Restaurant at 1130 N. Causeway Blvd in Brandon, Florida
Contact Mike McFarland at (813) 690-5540 for reservations.

NGWA Legislative Fly-In

February 22–23, 2010

Holiday Inn Washington Capital at 550 C Street SW in Washington, D.C.

Register online at www.ngwa.org to attend this event.

FGWA Annual Convention & Trade show

May 6–8, 2010

Caribe Royale at 8101 World Center Drive, Orlando, Florida

Visit the FGWA Web site at www.fgwa.org for details about the convention.



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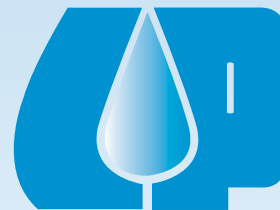


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