

Minnesota Well Management News

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Spring/Summer 2020

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Coronavirus disease 2019, also known as COVID-19, is caused by a new virus that causes respiratory illness in humans. It is the cause of the ongoing, worldwide epidemic, also known as a pandemic. The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. A person can also become infected by touching a contaminated surface, and then touching their nose, mouth, or eyes.

People with confirmed COVID-19 infections have had mild to severe symptoms, including fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Some patients have also reported muscle aches, headache, sore throat, or diarrhea. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days from the time of exposure to the virus. Many people with mild to moderate symptoms do not require a clinic visit or hospitalization. Those at highest risk for the most severe symptoms, and possibly death, include older people or those with certain underlying health conditions.

There is no specific treatment for COVID-19. Those who become infected should get lots of rest and stay hydrated. If symptoms worsen, such as having difficulty breathing, and you need to see a doctor, call your clinic first for instructions.

What can you do to stop the spread of COVID-19???

- Stay home if you are sick.
- Wash hands with soap and water often or use hand sanitizer if they are not available.
- Practice social distancing by staying at least 6-feet away from others.
- Disinfect frequently touched surfaces often.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes.

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Coronavirus (COVID-19) Hotlines and Websites

To All Our Readers: For questions about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), call the State of Minnesota hotlines for assistance. Hotlines are answered Monday through Sunday 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

- Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Health Questions Hotline: 651-201-3920, or 800-657-3903
- Minnesota State Emergency Operations Center- School and Child Care Questions Hotline: 651-297-1304 or 800-657-3504

For the latest, up-to-date information about COVID-19, you may also visit the following websites at:

- <u>Minnesota Department of Health: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus).
- <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Coronavirus (COVID-19)</u> (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV).
- <u>Minnesota Office of the Governor</u> (mn.gov/governor/covid-19/).

Well Management Section Operations During COVID-19 Outbreak

The Well Management Section (WMS) remains open on a limited schedule during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. We are committed to providing basic services to our customers during the outbreak in a manner that protects the health of both our customers and our staff. Well and boring contractors should continue to submit well and boring construction and sealing notification forms, fees, permit applications, construction and sealing records, variance requests, and water sample results. Administrative staff will be present in the office on a limited basis to receive the records and fees. District field staff and other professional staff will be teleworking remotely on assigned duties and projects and will be available for inquiries by telephone and email.

During the coming months, some WMS staff may be reassigned to assist with the pandemic response by performing duties in the incident command system or by answering telephones for the Minnesota Department of Health's (MDH) COVID-19 Hotline. Response times may be delayed. WMS administrative staff can be reached by sending email requests to: health.wells@state.mn.us. Our field and technical staff may be reached by telephone or email directly. We ask for your patience and request that you leave detailed messages. Calls and emails will be returned as soon as possible.

Some WMS activities will be suspended until further notice, including Advisory Council on Wells and Borings meetings, and upcoming MDH continuing education presentations. Review of applications for certified representatives and business licensure may be delayed.

Certified representatives who have not yet renewed their certifications or business licenses for **2020**, and who have not acquired the necessary continuing education credits needed for renewal, should contact the WMS at 651-201-4600 or health.wells@state.mn.us, and request guidance on how to acquire the necessary continuing education credits.

Please check our website for the latest WMS updates at: <u>Wells and Borings Well Management Program</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/wells).

Well Management Section District Office Information



St. Paul, Central Office/Metro District

(Counties: Anoka, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Pine, Ramsey, and Washington) 651-201-4600 or 800-383-9808 Fax: 877-434-9853 health.wells@state.mn.us

Bemidji, Northwestern District

(Counties: Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Wadena) 218-308-2100

Duluth, Northeastern District (Counties: Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Crow Wing, Lake, and St. Louis) 218-302-6166

Fergus Falls, West Central District

(Counties: Becker, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Traverse, and Wilkin) 218-332-5150

Marshall, Southwestern District

(Counties: Big Stone, Brown, Carver, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Sibley, Stevens, Swift, Watonwan, and Yellow Medicine) 507-476-4220

Rochester, Southeastern District

(Counties: Blue Earth, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, LeSueur, Mower, Olmsted, Rice, Scott, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, and Winona) 507-206-2700

St. Cloud, Central District

(Counties: Benton, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, and Wright) 320-223-7300

For a current listing of Well Management Section staff who are not reassigned during the COVID-19 outbreak, and are available to respond to Well Management Section issues, please visit the Well Management Section webpage: <u>Contacting the Well Management Section</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/wells/contactus.html).

Legislative Update

On May 30, 2019, Governor Tim Walz signed the Health and Human Service Ominbus Bill into law. That bill contained the following changes to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 1031, related to wells and borings. These changes went into effect on July 1, 2019.

Temporary Borings Formerly Known as Temporary Environmental Wells

The term temporary environmental well was removed and replaced with the term "**temporary boring**." A temporary boring is defined as a boring that is **15 feet or more in depth**, **is sealed within 72 hours of the time of construction, and is drilled, cored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed to**: conduct physical, chemical, or biological testing of groundwater, including groundwater quality monitoring; monitor or measure physical, chemical, radiological, or biological parameters of earth materials or earth fluids, including hydraulic conductivity, bearing capacity, or resistance; measure groundwater levels, including use of a piezometer; and determine groundwater flow direction or velocity.

- Temporary borings less than 25 feet deep are EXEMPT from boring construction and sealing notifications and fee requirements.
- Boring sealing records must be submitted for temporary borings that are greater than or equal to **15 feet in depth**.
- A boring sealing notification and sealing fee of \$75 must be submitted before constructing a temporary boring that is greater than or equal to 25 feet in depth.
- Only one temporary boring sealing notification, sealing fee, and sealing record is required per site. Prior to this change, multiple sealing records may have been required for wells/borings on a site if they were constructed at varied depths.

A flow chart summarizing the notification and fee requirements for environmental wells and temporary borings is available at:

<u>Identifying Environmental Wells/Temporary Borings and Determining Administrative Requirements (PDF)</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/docs/wells/lwcinfo/ewadminreq.pdf).

Submittal of Records

The requirement for well and boring contractors to submit Well and Boring Construction and Sealing Records within 30 days, was changed. Contractors now have up to 60 days to submit Well and Boring Construction and Sealing Records to the Minnesota Department of Health, or the Delegated Well Program. This change affects construction and sealing records for all wells and borings. This change does not apply to water test results for new water-supply wells. Well contractors must continue to submit water test results within 30 days of analysis.

Exploratory Borings

Exploratory borings constructed to explore or prospect for oil, natural gas, apatite, diamonds, graphite, gemstones, kaolin clay, and metallic minerals, including iron, copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, titanium, vanadium, nickel, cadmium, molybdenum, chromium, manganese, cobalt, zirconium, beryllium, thorium, uranium, aluminum, platinum, palladium, radium, tantalum, tin, and niobium, and drilling or boring for petroleum are regulated as exploratory borings under Minnesota Rules, chapter 4727.

- The notification fee requirement for exploratory borings was changed from one notification fee per exploratory boring to one fee (\$275) per exploratory boring notification map.
- An exploratory boring notification map must be on a single sheet of paper that is 8-1/2 by 11 inches in size and have a scale of 1/2 inch equal to 1 mile, as prepared by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, or a 7.5 minute series topographic map (1:24,000 scale), as prepared by the United States Geological Survey. The map may represent a maximum geographical extent of approximately 13 square miles.

Plumber Exclusion

The new law changes **eliminated** the allowance for a licensed plumber to work on submersible pumps and well-related water-piping if there was no licensed well contractor within 50 miles.

Flooding and Wells

It seems as if flooding is happening more and more often in Minnesota. Not just spring flooding due to melting snow and ice and runoff, but also flash flooding due to larger rain events. Surplus precipitation in the upper Midwest in the past few years has saturated the landscape, causing more frequent flood events, and in some cases, causing flooding in places that have not flooded before. Every year, flooding causes a lot of damage to property, homes, businesses, and infrastructure in Minnesota. The 1997 spring flooding along the upper reaches of the Minnesota River and Red River of the North broke many flood records in Minnesota. Total flood damages and associated economic



Flooding near St. Croix River in Washington County, Minnesota. (Photo by P. Sarafolean, MDH)

impacts were estimated to be as high as \$2 billion. Of Minnesota's 87 counties, 58 were declared federal disaster areas, and the American Red Cross reported that 23,263 families were affected by the massive floods. Flooding, and the clean up afterwards, disrupts people's lives, sometimes displaces people temporarily, or permanently; and sometimes takes lives. A flash flood in Duluth, Minnesota, in June 2012 almost took the life of an 8-year old boy who was washed down a storm sewer. The boy traveled 1 mile down the sewer before he saw the light of day and was rescued.

High soil moisture content and high base river flows across Minnesota earlier this year had experts predicting the possibility of record flooding in Minnesota. Gradual warming and slow, but steady snow melt has tempered those predictions. As of April 1, 2020, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service is predicting that for the period from April–June, a greater than 50% chance of minor long range flooding of the Mississippi River mainly southeast of the twin cities, and in the Minnesota River in south central Minnesota. The highest flood risks are in northwestern Minnesota in the Red River of the North and the Buffalo River in Clay County, and in the Wild Rice River in Norman County. NOAA's flooding forecasts and predictions can be found at: <u>National</u> Weather Service (water.weather.gov/ahps/forecasts.php).

What does this mean for Minnesotans who depend on water-supply wells for drinking water? Floodwater is not clean. It can contain a variety of contaminants including raw sewage from flooded septic systems and backed up sewers. Raw sewage can contain a variety of bacterial, viral, and protozoan pathogens that can cause severe and adverse health effects if persons consume water contaminated with sewage. Floodwater can also contain petroleum or hazardous chemicals that may leak from storage tanks that are damaged during flooding. We do not want these contaminants to directly enter our wells or even come close to them if we can help it.

The safest wells are those that meet the standards of today's well code. The most important well code requirements that protect wells from flooding are well location, casing height, and approved well caps. With respect to flooding, Minnesota Rules, chapter 4725 require that a minimum horizontal distance of at least 35 feet be maintained between a well and the normal high-water mark of a lake, river, or stream. The rules allow several options for wellhead completion in flood areas.

 If the 100-year flood elevation is less than
5 feet above the ground surface at the well location, then the well casing must terminate at least 5 feet above the 100-year flood elevation.



Approved casing height completion above 100-year flood elevation, Pine County, Minnesota. (Photo by P. Sarafolean, MDH)

• If the 100-year flood elevation is more than 5 feet above the surface at the well location, then the well casing must be extended to at least 10 feet above the ground surface and a watertight cap must be installed on it.

Two other options for wellhead completion in flood areas, are permissible. They are not dependent on the 100-year flood elevation.

- The first option requires that the well casing extend at least 2 feet above the ground surface, and be surrounded by an outer, cement grouted, protective casing that is installed in compliance with Minnesota Rules, part 4725.6755, subpart 2, item B. Approved, waterproof well caps must be installed on both casings.
- The second option requires that the well casing terminate at least 2 feet above the ground surface, that a sealed pitless unit spool or flowing well pitless unit be installed; and the casing be covered with an approved, waterproof, nonvented, compression seal well cap.

Before flooding occurs, well owners and well contractors can check floodplain maps to determine if a well is, or will be, located in an area prone to flooding. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has interactive flood maps available on their website that can be used to help you determine 100-year flood elevations and casing height requirements. Both MNTOPO Maps and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps can be accessed at: <u>Find Flood Maps</u> (www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/floodplain/access-flood-maps.html).

Wells Located in Flood Prone Areas

The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) recommends that all wells that are located in flood prone areas meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the Minnesota well code, Minnesota Rules, chapter 4725. MDH recommends that all wells that do not meet current well code requirements either be upgraded to meet today's standards, or that they be permanently sealed and be replaced with new complying wells, or that connection to a municipal water system be made.

If flooding is imminent...Well owners can take action to protect their wells. If the wellhead is above the ground surface, it can be encased with heavy plastic wrap that is secured with waterproof electrical tape. Another alternative would be to have a watertight compression seal or inflatable plug installed in the top of the well casing. These measures will prevent silt, sediment, and particulate matter from entering the well.

If floodwater comes within 50 feet of a well or submerges a well... If a well is submerged by floodwater, or floodwater comes within 50 feet of a well, the power for the pumping system should be disconnected, and the well should not be used until flooding is over and floodwaters have receded. For wells that were submerged by floodwater, well owners should have a licensed well contractor inspect the well and if necessary, remove the pumping equipment and clean debris out of the well. The well should be disinfected with chlorine and then the water should be tested by an MDH certified lab for coliform bacteria. If coliform bacteria is detected, the well should be redisinfected, and then be retested until coliform bacteria is no longer detected. Well disinfection information can be found at: <u>Disinfecting Flooded Private Water Wells</u>

(www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/wells/natural/disinfectflood.html).

If floodwaters came within 50 feet of a well, but did not contact or enter the well, then the well should be tested for coliform bacteria. If positive for coliform bacteria, then the well should be disinfected with chlorine and then be retested for coliform bacteria.

It may be necessary to repeat the disinfection and testing process several times to ensure that a well is free of bacterial contamination. If, after repeated disinfection and testing, a clean water sample cannot be obtained, it may be time to consider having the well permanently sealed and to replace it with a new, complying well, or connect to a municipal water supply if available.

It is important to be aware that all wells are not the same. Some older wells are completed below grade in well pits or have buried wellhead completions. They are at high risk for contamination during a flood. They are difficult to locate, clean out, and disinfect after flooding occurs. MDH recommends that wells with buried wellheads, or wells completed in well pits, have their casings extended above the ground surface in compliance with well code requirements. Well pit structures should be removed and be filled with clean soil. Licensed well contractors should take note that the well code requires that when a buried well is uncovered for repair or disinfection, the casing must be extended at least 12-inches above the ground surface. It may not be reburied.

Other wells that do not meet today's standards, and pose significant risks to health in flood prone areas, include wells with unprotected buried suction pipes. These include some sand-point wells and some deeper drilled or jetted wells with high static water levels or deep well jet pumps. MDH recommends that wells meeting these criteria, either be upgraded to meet today's well code requirements, be permanently sealed and replaced with complying wells, or connection to a municipal water supply be made.

Permanent Sealing of Elevator Borings when Hydraulic Elevators are Taken Out of Service

Minnesota Rules, chapter 4725 require that the elevator boring for a hydraulic elevator be permanently sealed when a hydraulic elevator is taken out of service. The sealing work must be done by a well or elevator contractor licensed by the Minnesota Department of Health.*

Prior to sealing an elevator boring, it is important for contractors to search for construction records to determine the boring's original depth, casing dimensions and depths, presence of liner casings, grouting status, and geology. If elevator boring construction records are not available, then contractors should review other nearby well and boring records to determine which geologic formations are present, what other well and boring



DC Well Drilling and Bergerson Caswell, Inc. perforating 20-inch diameter elevator boring casing, prior to permanent sealing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 2019. (Photo by P. Sarafolean, MDH)

construction practices were used in the area, and any other details that might assist in developing a sealing plan. Lastly, contractors can always contact Well Management Section district field staff for assistance.

Steps for Permanent Sealing of Elevator Borings

- 1. Removal of the elevator car.
- 2. Removal of the hydraulic jack.
- 3. Removal, containerization, and proper disposal of any hydraulic fluid spilled in the boring.**
- 4. Removal of any sand or debris from boring and assure that it is cleaned out to the bottom.
- 5. Removal or perforation of any ungrouted liner casings.
- 6. Seal elevator boring with approved grout from bottom to top. Remember that neat-cement or cement-sand grout must be used in the portion of an elevator boring within bedrock geologic formations and in between casings. Bentonite grout may only be used in the portion of an elevator boring that penetrates glacial deposits. Bentonite grout may not be used to seal annular spaces between casings.

Minnesota Statutes, section 115.061 contains requirements for the reporting of spills and leaks of substances that may cause pollution, to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), including but not limited to toxic, flammable, corrosive, and dangerous industrial chemicals, **including hydraulic fluid**. Spills or leaks of hydraulic fluid in an elevator boring must be immediately reported to the Minnesota Duty Officer at MPCA by calling 651-649-5451 or 800-422-0798. The duty officer will file a report and notify the appropriate state agencies to determine the appropriate response and clean up measures. Elevator borings that contain spilled hydraulic fluid should not be sealed until after a report



Midwest Elevator and Drilling, Inc. permanently sealing a 20-inch diameter, 64-foot deep, hydraulic elevator boring, St. Paul, Minnesota, 2019. (Photo by P. Sarafolean, MDH)

has been filed with the duty officer and permission to seal the boring has been issued by the

responding state agencies. Failure to immediately report a spill may result in penalties of up to \$10,000 per day. Spills of any quantity of the aforementioned substances should be reported. If in doubt, then report. The only exemption for reporting spills or leaks to the duty officer is for petroleum. Petroleum spills in Minnesota, less than or equal to 5 gallons, are exempt from reporting requirements.

- *Elevator cars, hydraulic jacks, and even hydraulic fluid may be removed (or installed) by elevator service/maintenance companies or other contractors not licensed by MDH.
- **All hydraulic fluid removed prior to sealing must be containerized and be disposed properly according to federal, state, and local regulations.

Retirements in the Well Management Section

Mark Allen Johnson, enforcement coordinator with the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Well Management Section, retired from state service on June 11, 2019. Mark worked as the Well Management Section enforcement coordinator at MDH for 20 years. Prior to coming to MDH Mark worked in the environmental consulting industry with Dahl and Associates, Matrix Technologies, Gerber Industries, Sterner Industries, and Land O'Lakes, Inc.

Scott Longanecker, well standards representative with MDH, retired from state service on July 9, 2019. Scott was one of the first state well inspectors hired by MDH in 1990. Prior to coming to MDH, Scott worked for Northland Drilling Company in Randall, Minnesota.

Scott began his career with MDH working from the Metro District Office in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was promoted from well inspector to well standards representative in 1996. In 1994, Scott transferred to the St. Cloud District Office and in 2007 he transferred to the Bemidji District Office and worked in northern Minnesota until his recent retirement.

Scott worked closely with well contractors, mineral exploration companies, local governments, septic system installers, real estate professionals, and the public on many well construction, well sealing, well disclosure, and water quality projects over the years. He also contributed articles to this newsletter and provided valuable insight and guidance for well code rule revisions in 1991 and 2008. Scott said that he will



Scott Longanecker, retired MDH well standards representative. (Photo by P. Sarafolean, MDH)

miss working with well owners, contractors, and his colleagues at MDH. He is looking forward to working on improving his fishing and golfing skills in retirement.

Kim Benson-Johnson, delegated well program coordinator with MDH Well Management Section, retired from state service on August 6, 2019. Kim worked as the delegated well program coordinator for the past 29 years.

Mark, Scott, and Kim's contributions to the Well Management Section, and the protection of public health, safety, and groundwater quality, through the assurance of proper well construction and permanent well sealing, are immeasurable. Their collective 79 plus years of experience will truly be missed. Minnesotans will continue to benefit from their excellent work for years to come.

Obituaries

Ted Waskosky, 69, passed away on May 31, 2018.

Ted "Tee" Waskosky was born in 1948 in Wadena, Minnesota. Ted graduated from Elbow Lake High School in 1966, then attended Dunwoody Institute and St. Cloud Vocational Technical School. In 1969, he enlisted in the United States Air Force and served in Vietnam and Korea, and was honorably discharged in 1973. In 1974, Ted joined the family well drilling business, Waskosky Well Drilling, with his dad and brother. He became the sole owner of the business in 1979 and operated it until 2015, when he turned it over to his son Kyle Waskosky.

Obituary for <u>Ted Waskosky</u> (www.glendenilson.com/notices/TheodoreTee-Waskosky).

Quentin Lee, Jr., 71, passed away on December 25, 2018.

Quentin "Quent" Lee, Jr. was born and raised in Milbank, South Dakota. He graduated from high school in 1965 and then attended the University of South Dakota at Vermillion. After college, he enlisted in the United States Air Force and served 4 years. After working with his brother-in-law on the Eisenhower Tunnel in Colorado, Quent moved back to South Dakota and rejoined Lee Well Drilling to work with his brother David. Lee Well Drilling had offices in Milbank, South Dakota, and in Chokio and Hoffman, Minnesota. Quent retired in 2012.

Obituary for <u>Quentin Lee, Jr.</u> (www.pedersenfh.com/notices/QuentinQuent-LeeJr).

Cal Rudolph, 77, passed away on January 23, 2019.

Calvin "Cal" Rudolph was born in Grafton, North Dakota, in 1941. He graduated from Hermantown High School in Hermantown, Minnesota, in 1959 and then attended Salter VoTech and earned a technical engineering degree. Cal worked as a technical engineer on computers for ten years prior to opening his own business, Rudolph's Construction. Cal was a well contractor in the Duluth, Minnesota, area.

Obituary for <u>Cal Rudolph</u> (www.sunrisefuneralhomeandcemetery.com/obituaries/Calvin-Rudolph/#!/Obituary).

MINNESOTA WELL MANAGEMENT NEWS

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To request this document in another format, call 651-201-4600.

Reprinting of articles in this newsletter is encouraged. Please give credit to the Minnesota Department of Health or noted source.

Order MDH Well Management Section Brochures to Share with Customers

Have your customers ever asked you, "What should I do to take care of my well?" or "What should I test my well water for?" The Well Management Section has free brochures you can order online and give to your customers to help answer these questions.

- Owner's Guide to Wells explains the well user's responsibilities to regularly test their well water (including what to test for, how often, and how to test), inspect their well for damage, protect their well from damage, and seal unused wells. See <u>Owners Guide to Wells (PDF)</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/docs/wells/waterquality/test.pdf).
- Well Water and Your Baby is for households that get their drinking water from a private well and have or will have a baby in the home. It discusses the importance of water testing and what to test for if a baby will drink the water. See <u>Well Water and Your Baby (PDF)</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/docs/wells/waterquality/safebaby.pdf).

Well contractors are trusted messengers who private well owners often contact for information about their well and water quality. Well contractors are important public health advocates. We hope you will order the brochures above and share them with your customers to help them protect their health and our groundwater. Please visit the following webpage to place your brochure order online: <u>Order Well Management Program Educational Materials</u> (survey.vovici.com/se/56206EE310D72BA9). In addition, there are brochures for several other topics of interest that you can print from our website at: <u>Water Quality/Well Testing/ Well Disinfection</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/wellwater).

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Due to the public health responses related to COVID-19, many of the continuing education training opportunities scheduled for the first half of 2020 have been cancelled or postponed. An up-to-date calendar of training opportunities is available on our website, <u>Continuing Education Programs</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/wells/lwcinfo/training.html). This calendar will be updated throughout the year as training sponsors make announcements about the status of each event. **If you have any questions about a particular event, you may contact the event sponsor.** If you would like to request a printed version of the calendar, you may contact the Well Management Section at: health.wells@state.mn.us.

We understand that the cancellation of these events may make it challenging for certified representatives to obtain the continuing education required for license renewal. The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) is evaluating options for how to present two hours of MDH-provided contact hours for 2020, including an online training module or providing a DVD to watch at home. We are also monitoring the availability of other continuing education opportunities so that full well contractors can earn the required six continuing education units. Certified representatives may expect to receive an announcement when MDH-provided training options are available, and when license renewal requirement determinations have been made.

For general information about continuing education, or more current Continuing Education Unit (CEU) listings, call the Well Management Section at 651-201-4600 or email health.wells@state.mn.us. Visit the online Continuing Education Programs website at: <u>Continuing Education Programs</u> (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/wells/lwcinfo/training.html).



Minnesota Well Management News

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH WELL MANAGEMENT SECTION

625 ROBERT ST N PO BOX 64975 ST PAUL MN 55164-0975 651-201-4600 or 800-383-9808

New Contractor Certifications

Well Contractor

Tyler Ellingboe Jorgenson Well Drilling, LLC d.b.a. Ellingboe Well Drilling, LLC Montevideo, Minnesota

Heath Sunnarborg Sunnarborg Well Drilling Esko, Minnesota

Environmental Well Contractor

Gregory Reuter American Engineering Testing St. Paul, Minnesota

Paul Gionfriddo Haugo Technical Services Minneapolis, Minnesota

Explorer Responsible Individual

Benjamin Keute Big Rock Exploration Columbia Heights, Minnesota

Matt Grotte Talon Metals Duluth, Minnesota

Daniel Foley Tech American, Inc. Duluth, Minnesota

Scott Kelso Timberline Drilling, Inc. Dalton Gardens, Idaho

Limited Pump, Pitless, and Screen Contractor

Izak J. Janse VanVuuren Jaco's Well Service & Repair Frazee, Minnesota

Jeff Koepp Neighborhood Plumbing Sauk Rapids, Minnesota

Clint Olson Elsner Well Drilling Waubun, Minnesota

Limited Well Sealing Contractor Clint Olson Elsner Well Drilling Waubun, Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH