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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Ithough the convention is over and the association may seem quiet, we are very busy serving our members. FGWA Board of Directors and Lobbyist Phil Leary are working very hard legislatively to support those candidates running for a political office that will support our industry and legislative priorities. This is tough process but also a great opportunity toward fulfilling our mission to protect members of the FGWA and the most precious resource, groundwater. The Board of Directors will meet in early September to discuss legislative priorities for



2017 as well as association benefits. As a member, we value your input and would like to hear from you on how we can help you and your business.

For those of you who were not at the Annual Convention in May, the board made revisions to its bylaws nomination and election process. Starting November 1st of this year, a call for nominations to the Board of Directors will be sent to the membership. You will have until January 5th to submit your nominations and confirm qualifications. This is a great opportunity to get involved in your association and help us make a difference. If you would like more information on this process, please call the FGWA Office at 850-205-5641.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to invite you to join us at the following FGWA educational opportunities. Come for the CE credits and stay for the networking!

- January 21, 2017 FGWA Quarterly Membership Meeting Crystal River, FL
- May 11-13, 2017 FGWA Annual Convention & Trade Show Orlando, FL
- September 16, 2017 FGWA Quarterly Membership Meeting Panama City, FL

Thank you for allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,
Merritt Partridge
2016-2017 President

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Was Board of Directors

I ASK FOR YOUR VOTE AT THE

NGWA GROUNDWATER WEEK!



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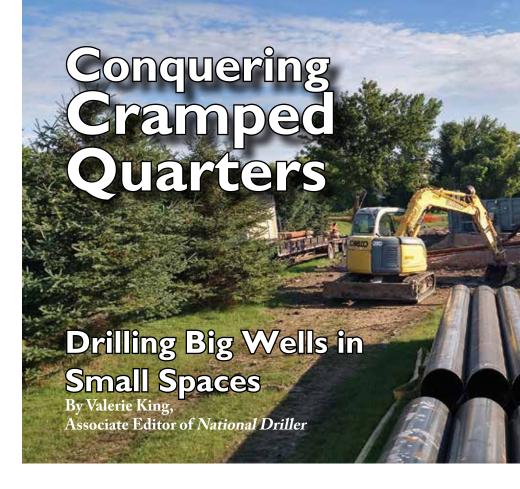
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rilling large commercial and municipal wells in cramped quarters is not for everyone. In addition to limited square-footage, obstructions can include utilities, geography, trees and more. Traut Wells, based in Waite Park, Minn., deals with this regularly, often in metropolitan areas, where additional obstacles like busy roadways, pedestrian traffic and nearby developments are typical. David Traut, co-owner of the water well drilling business, has been an active groundwater professional since 1977. He says a lot of added planning and non-drilling responsibilities come with limited access sites, and he spoke about the topic at the National Ground Water Association's (NGWA) 2015 Groundwater Expo in Las Vegas. National Driller interviewed Traut afterward on what goes into successfully completing a big well when space is tight. About half of the work Traut Wells does is municipal and the rest is residential, so he has a good sense of what makes largescale projects in tiny areas unique.

Our interview has been edited for space and clarity.

Q Why cover big wells/small lots as lecture topic?

A The challenge is when you're drilling a well, in my perspective, it's always geology driven. Geology drives what choices you make upstairs, as far as equipment and methods and so forth. It's pretty common, at least in the Midwest here, when we're working for a municipality, usually the municipality is getting developed or fully developed or becoming congested. So the city only has so many parcels of property left that they can stay within the footprint of the city boundary and still give you a little piece of land to build a well on. So, for us especially, we end up with, usually a very small piece of real estate to work on, and then you still have to build a large-diameter deep well and deal with a lot of issues. If you are working in the country, in an open field, you can let the water and everything just kind of blow on the land surface and Mother Nature will separate the water from the filth, so you've got a pretty good solid sized piece of real estate to work with. You don't have to worry about things escaping offsite and causing issues like running into a storm sewer and going to a tributary or what have you; whereas, when we're working



The space limitations of a jobsite may require tooling to be stacked up to save space, or even brought to the site on demand. Source: Traut Wells

in the city, you have to be aware of pedestrians, their uses, utilities, trees, the whole list that we went through in the presentation. So there's a lot of things to consider and how you handle it varies from where you are because of the type of drilling you might be in.

Q When you say small spaces, how small are you talking? A The state code requires the municipality to order a 50foot radius around the well, meaning that's the immediate protection area, which means they must have the say-so and control over that footprint so bad things don't happen, like somebody stacks chemicals too close or something like that. So the municipality needs to control that space. Obviously sometimes we get a bigger space, but it seems like as evolution happens and as development happens, all of the good chunks of land or the open spaces get used up and as the city needs to add additional wells or replacement wells, they'll have a lot here or a lot there or the edge of a park or the corner of some piece of property that they're not using. A lot of times that piece of property is not built on because there's something that's not desirable, like it's on a hillside or just didn't fit a place to put a house or a business or what have you. So, consequently, we end up with sometimes challenging

pieces of real estate and many times it's only 100-by-100-foot square chunk of dirt and you have to put the well exactly in the middle. If it's in a park, you may have a roadway or a sidewalk or underground gas line or any number of other things that you have to work around as well.

• What are some of the key challenges that come with taking on projects in tight spaces?

A Basically the first problem you have is if you're going to be drilling a large-diameter deep well, you need a pretty significant size drill rig. So the first thing is you may have to get in a drill rig that weighs 30 to 50 tons to bring in with your support equipment and what have you. Then you're going to have the tooling that goes down the well shaft for drilling. That could be another 20 or 30 tons. Then, of course, as you're drilling, you're going to create drill spoils and cuttings, so they come to the surface and you could have 100 yards of drill cutting that are going to get piled up and there's no space to stack it on site. So you're going to have to manage that and have a continuous operation where, as you're removing the cuttings, you have a dump truck or a slurry truck basically removing the cuttings from the site because there's no place to stack it on site. And even if you did stack it on site, if there's any grade involved or whatever, you have the potential for turbid water to leave the site and you can't let that happen because if it makes it to the storm sewer and

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Drilling in tight areas, such as a parking lot that is still in use, often means having to deliver equipment like casing as needed because it will not fit within jobsite boundaries.

Source: Traut Wells

makes it to a stream that is basically clear water, it's going to make that stream discolored and there are going to be fines and issues.

Are waste management and other non-drilling responsibilities something you've come to completely manage in-house, or does your business subcontract? A We have to make arrangements for dumping locations. So, in other words, when we're dealing with cuttings, we may haul it or we may subcontract it. It goes both ways. But at the end of the day, not every site will take it. Sometimes, because of the nature, nobody will take it and we may have to take it to a landfill as what they call top cover or something.

What projects involving big wells and tight working quarters stick out most in your mind?

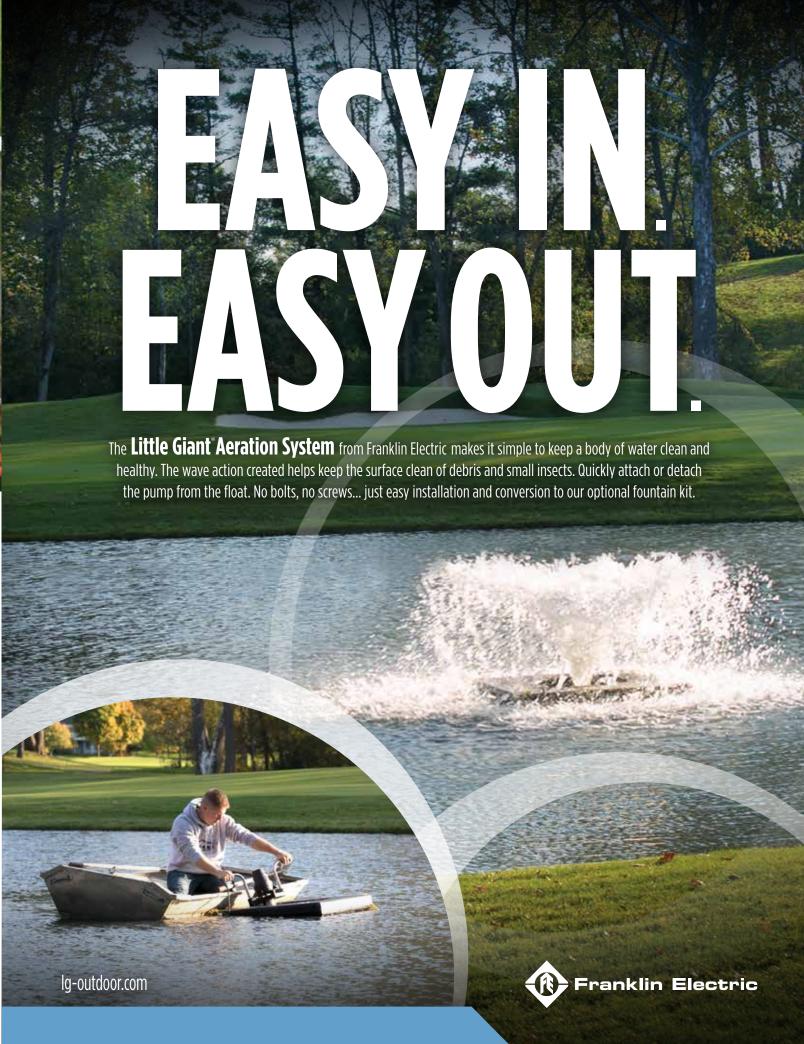
A I think each one has its own uniqueness. We recently just drilled between the sound wall of the interstate and the interstate, which was about 50 feet from one end to the other. Of course if you're working right next to the existing interstate, the traffic doesn't slow down just because you're working right off the curb. So it was important to make sure that, not only do we keep it clean and prevent anything from running onto the freeway, but of course we had to make sure that nothing got away from us that would potentially cause a traffic accident or something getting onto the freeway. So there's always those types of preparations that you have to plan around and say, OK, "What if A, B, C or D happens? What's my backup plan, what's my contingency plan?" Because sometimes when things start moving along, surprises come up and

you have to be able to deal with it. So, that's probably my most recent one.

Q What obstructions do you run into most often?

A The topography will make a big issue because you may have this 100-foot square space or 200-foot square space, but if there's only a small bench where you can park your rig and the rest is basically hillside or it goes off into wet land or a tributary, of course the space exists for setback issues to make the regulatory people satisfied, but it doesn't do any benefit for us as far as bringing in all of the equipment and the like to get the job done without letting anything escape offsite. So many times you'll have to go in there and you'll have to do site preparation, grade changes and the like so that when you're driving in and out of the jobsite you

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Urban areas, where much of the land is already developed, can leave drillers to small spaces just feet away from busy highways, where safety risks are elevated.

Source: Traut Wells

can't be putting any debris on the road. So we'll have to bring in rock that actually cleans the truck tires, so when you drive in and out of the jobsite you don't track dirt onto the highway. So that's just another problem with hauling stuff in and out, is you've got to maintain a safe site so debris isn't getting on the roadway and causing problems with traffic.

What about trees? Are those common obstructions? If so, how do you deal with them?

A It's very common in our business. You get this spot. If it's treed, you're going to have to deal with the trees and the stumps; make them go away. Sometimes people will take them for firewood, but usually you'll have to have a chipper come in, and chip and shred and make mulch out of the branches. The logs sometimes can get

hauled away. The stumps have to be disposed of in an area where they'll, a lot of times, have a stacking area for stumps and recycle or grind them up. So there are going to be some cost issues there, hauling out stumps and what have you to get ready for the drill rig to even come in.

What other kinds of changes have you made to sites to increase functionality?

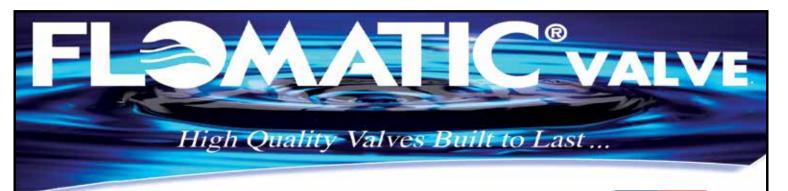
A We've had to basically remove part of the hillside just to get a flat spot to work in and there's no extra space, so we have to basically shuttle in all of our equipment on a timely basis, which means your drilling tools when you need to drill, bring your steel pipe in when you need steel pipe. So you have to basically bring it in in phases because there is no extra space.

What characteristics stop you from bidding on a particular site?

A I get bored easy, so I usually look at every one as a challenge because I want to figure out a solution to the problem. So it's not too frequently that I'll walk away from a project, provided it makes sense. There are some projects that are just outside of our rig's capability and outside of our equipment's capabilities and then, certainly, we will not want to venture down that path.

Q Should any particular drilling methods be avoided in small spaces?

A There's no general rule. In my opinion — and it depends on where you are in the country — in my geology, because we have fractured rock and lost circulation issues, typically foam and mud do not work











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well because it would be too hard to manage that with that kind of volume onsite. Now, countrywide, when you're working in wide open spaces, mud and foam are very popular and they work well.

Q Any tips for successfully completing such a project?

A You have to understand the geology that you're going to be drilling in and what kinds of surprises the geology might throw at you, which is going to drive what type of equipment is going to be the best type of equipment for the task. And it may not be the fastest. There are a lot of people up

in our area that still run cable tool because it's easier to control a lot of the variables, because you're basically drilling and driving. There's certainly faster ways to drill a well, but when all things are considered, it may not be the best way in the end for the spaces, the handling of the materials and so forth.

David Traut says that understanding the geology under a jobsite — and an potential surprises it offers — will guide decisions on what equipment has to be deployed. Source: Traut Wells

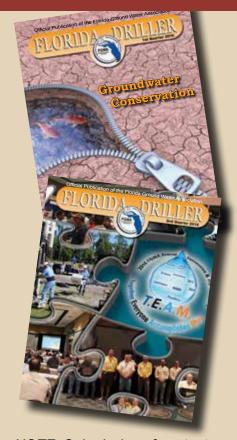
Call for FGWA Driller Magazine Articles

he FGWA is now seeking industry related articles for its quarterly publication, the *Driller Magazine*. The *Driller* is the official voice of the ground water industry in Florida and contains news of interest, including safety and business tips, and updates on legislative and regulatory matters. The magazine is sent to over 650 industry professionals in Florida.

Submission Guidelines

The FGWA is looking for feature stories and technical articles for inclusion in future issues of the *Driller Magazine*. Feature stories should be about 1,750 words and include a few pictures, while technical articles should be between 600-800 words and can include pictures (if applicable). Articles should be submitted electronically to Danielle Jessup at djessup@executiveoffice.org. If files are over 5 MB, please use Dropbox or another form of files sharing to send your documents.

If you have questions please contact Danielle Jessup at 850-205-5641 or djessup@executiveoffice.org.



NOTE: Submission of content does not guarantee an article's publication in the Driller.













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By David Harro, PG

Electrical
Resistivity
is basically
electrical
current injected
into the ground
from a metal
electrode placed
on the surface.

s a geophysicist and a driller, I was asked to do a karst investigation a number of years ago with the late Dr. Berry Beck while he was at P.E. Lamoreaux & Associates, Inc. I jumped at the opportunity to work with Dr. Beck who helped develop the Sinkhole Research Institute and so many of the techniques we use now for sinkhole investigations. I gathered up my ground penetrating radar and drilling equipment and headed for Kissimmee. The project was directed by a young engineer from Black and Vetch. We stopped off to have lunch one day and the engineer came along. During our conversation the engineer said; people ask me if I was stranded on an island with whom would I want to be stranded with? Thinking he would say the latest supermodel to my surprise he followed with "a driller." I replied, "a driller?" The engineer said "yes," they are some of the most resourceful people he had ever seen! He continued "drillers could make something out of nothing and can repair equipment with just duct tape and barbed wire." The young engineer was obviously impressed by the ability of drillers to be persistent, overcome adversity and to find solutions to problems when none are obvious.

Years later while performing numerous sinkhole investigations, the reality that the geophysical investigations we have been using to guide us, did not reach the depths where sinkhole development occurred was a significant drawback. I remembered how the young engineer

was impressed that drillers can find solutions, so I began to look at the problem not from a geophysical point of view, but from a drilling point of view. I started by asking how can we look deeper with geophysics but work in small areas? I began to look at a geophysical technique call Electrical Resistivity. Electrical Resistivity is basically electrical current injected into the ground from a metal electrode placed on the surface.

There are two types of geophysics typically used for investigations in Florida: Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Electrical Resistivity (ER), GPR has better resolution, but typically can only penetrate to shallow depths. ER has the capacity to image deeper but requires long survey lengths to obtain deeper images and has resolution issues at depth. The typical depth of an investigation Electrical Resistivity line is 20% the length. So for example, a 100 foot line would image only 20 feet deep. An additional problem with electrical resistivity is that the data proportionally reduces at depth until at the maximum depth there are only a few data points collected, resulting in low resolution. We can look at electrical resistivity data like pixels, the more you have the better the image. So the solution was obvious... to a driller. Place the electrical resistivity electrodes deeper into subsurface and you will go deeper -simple!

This basic concept led to the invention of the Multi-Electrode Resistivity Implant Technique

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Picture your new sonic rig!

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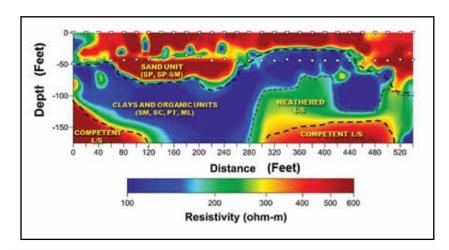
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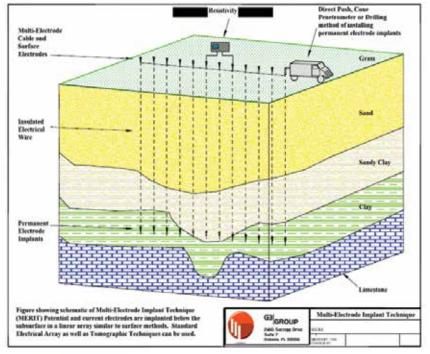
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Unique Geophysical Technique on the Horizon continued





At the core of this new approach are two critical elements; the implant installation technique and the processing of the geophysical data.

(MERIT). MERIT works much like medical CT scans (computer tomography), by using an upper set of electrodes in conjunction with implanted electrodes thereby creating tomographic images.

As geophysicist, I was very excited at the opportunity to create deeper and higher resolution images, and as a driller, I knew we had a lot of problem solving ahead of us to create a robust, efficient and cost effective method of putting the implants into the subsurface. The solution was Direct-Push Technology (DPT). Direct-Push Technology provided a fast installation technique that would make putting up to 28 or more implants at depths of 20 to 50 feet possible and cost effective. We also wanted to have standardization as well. Common tooling and techniques used by industry, Direct-Push Technology gave us all of this.

At the core of this new approach are two critical elements; the implant installation

technique and the processing of the geophysical data. While we worked on the development of deployment of the MERIT in the field, the geophysical processing and verification techniques were being worked on by geophysicists from the University of South Florida with the help of geophysical experts around the world.

After two and half years of research and development, the MERIT technique was published in several scientific articles proving its ability to image deeper, have higher resolution at depth and required less of surface footprint that conventional surface electrical resistivity methods in application after application. In 2015, MERIT began to be applied on commercial projects for FDOT, FDEP, Orlando Utilities, Florida Turnpike Authority, and Florida Gas and others.

Since its introduction, MERIT been steadily gaining recognition in the geotechnical and environmental fields. An FDOT project provided us the opportunity to see just how well MERIT would perform. We were tasked to image relic sinkhole in Lake County along a roadway alignment. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) as well as twenty six Standard Penetrating Borings (SPT's) and Cone Penetrometer Test's (CPT's) were performed along the roadway alignment to identify the relic sinkhole prior to our involvement. MERIT was configured over a 540 foot long transect of the suspected relic sinkhole with a total of 28 implants installed to depth of 50 feet. Total field time was 3 days to install implants and 1 day take geophysical measurements. The resulting MERIT images were precise enough to obtain accurate measurements of the sinkhole that was 280 feet wide total with the throat of the sinkhole being 100 feet wide and 170 feet deep that continued to go deeper. Comparing the SPT and CPT locations with the MERIT image indicated that the borings located by predetermined spacing along on the surface map could have been better directed to areas of the relic sinkhole using the MERIT image.

At a recent GeoExpo event this year held at the University of South Florida, a geophysicist friend seeing our poster about MERIT for the first time said, "of course only you... a driller, and geophysicist would come up with this."

With the lessons I learned from drilling: persistence, the ability to overcome adversity and to find solutions to problems where none are obvious, made it possible for me to develop a totally new geophysical technique that is on its way to becoming recognized in geophysical circles as truly unique.



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LEGISLATIVE REPORT - FALL 2016

By Phil Leary, AICP

s most of you know by the incessant number of television commercials, political flyers in your mailbox and robocalls, we are in the final weeks of the 2016 election cycle. With many local, state and federal offices up for election, I strongly encourage you to get involved in your respective state House and Senate campaigns, working to elect people that support FGWA and the water well contractor industry. If you have questions on which candidates to support, please contact me and I will gladly give you some direction.

After this fall's elections, the Florida Legislature will hold a reorganization session where a new House Speaker and Senate President will be formally designated and new committee assignments will be made.

With the passage of SB 552, the omnibus water resources bill, and it becoming law July 1st, initiation of several ground water protection and enhancements will begin. A recent report released by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection projected a state population of 20 million people by 2020, which raises the importance of the protection of ground water and potable water.

Overall, DEP's report found the water quality of potable aquifers was good for the contaminants evaluated in its monitoring networks. But from 2012 to 2014, total coliform bacteria and sodium met standards less frequently (85 percent and 86 percent of the samples statewide, respectively). Metals and nitrate met standards in almost all samples. For groundwater, many wells showed trends indicating increasing trends for saltwater intrusion. Specifically, the report showed seeing some encroachment from saltwater indicators along the coastline, but other than that, the groundwater is in good shape.

GROWING WATER DEMAND

In 1950, Florida's 2.8 million residents used about 1.5 billion gallons per day of fresh groundwater and surface water. By 2005, that grew to almost 7 billion gallons per day (62 percent groundwater; 38 percent surface water), the report said, and water consumption is

projected to increase to 9.3 billion gallons per day by 2020.

Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Final 2016 Integrated Water Quality Assessment for Florida, June 2016

FGWA continues to work diligently in lobbying the Legislature to increase funding for Petroleum tank, dry cleaning and hazardous waste site cleanup, to assure contaminants of which may be carcinogenic from these sites, do not enter the aquifer and cause serious health risks. IN 2016 the legislature appropriated \$118 million for Petroleum Tank Cleanup Program, \$8.5 million for Dry Cleaning Site Cleanup Program (\$2 million dollar increase from 2015), \$17 million for Local Government Cleanup Contracting (\$7 million increase from 2015) and \$1 million for State Lands Contaminated Site Cleanup.

Staying true to the Mission Statement of FGWA, our efforts in the 2017 legislative will focus even more on aquifer protection and funding state programs. With the number of contaminated sites in the state in the thousands, it is imperative FGWA and our members continue to fight for adequate funding and educate legislators on the potential threat and importance of expediting cleanup. This is not a small task given the tremendous pressure for funding across the budget spectrum.

Hopefully, you will consider these issues as you support and work for legislative candidates in your area of the state during this election cycle. And please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions or would like additional information.

Philip L. Leary, AICP Principal, Leary Governmental Affairs

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Staying true
to the Mission
Statement of
FGWA, our efforts
in the 2017
legislative will focus
even more on
aquifer protection
and funding state
programs.



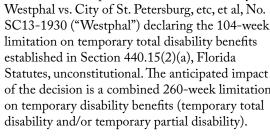
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NCCI Amends Pending Florida Workers Compensation Rate Filing To +19.6% Proposed Effective

Overview of Court Decisions

On April 28, 2016, the Florida Supreme Court issued an opinion in the case of Castellanos vs. Next Door Company, et al., No. SC13-2082 ("Castellanos") declaring Section 440.34, Florida Statutes, unconstitutional. The anticipated impact of the decision is the elimination of the statutory caps on claimant attorney fees and a return to hourly fees.

On June 9, 2016, the Florida Supreme Court issued its opinion in the case of Bradley Westphal vs. City of St. Petersburg, etc, et al, No. SC13-1930 ("Westphal") declaring the 104-week limitation on temporary total disability benefits established in Section 440.15(2)(a), Florida Statutes, unconstitutional. The anticipated impact of the decision is a combined 260-week limitation on temporary disability benefits (temporary total disability and/or temporary partial disability).



NCCI Proposes Rate Increase

On May 27, 2016, NCCI submitted its filing to the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR). It included components for two law changes - the first-year impact for Castellanos of +15% and an impact of +1.8% in response to SB 1402 which ratified updates to the Florida Workers' Compensation Health Care Provider Reimbursement Manual.

On June 30, 2016, NCCI amended the above-mentioned filing to include a third component as a result of the Westphal decision. NCCI estimates that the impact of Westphal will be an increase in overall Florida workers compensation system costs of +2.2%. At the direction of the OIR, NCCI amended the effective date of the filing to October 1, 2016.

The estimates for the Castellanos and Westphal decisions do not include the following:

Impacts related to the First District Court of Appeal decision dated April 20, 2016 known as Miles v. City of Edgewater Police Department ("Miles") declaring unconstitutional certain restrictions on claimant paid attorney fees. After Miles, claimant attorney fees can be earned regardless of whether benefits are secured. Depending on the scenario, the source of claimant attorney fees could be the claimant, the employer/ carrier, or both. Claimant attorneys may now have the potential to earn greater compensation than that which would result from the Castellanos decision on its own, putting additional upward pressure on system costs in Florida. NCCI is

unable to separately determine the Miles impact.

The entire unfunded liability created in the state due to the retroactive nature of the Castellanos and Westphal court decisions.1

Unanticipated cost impacts not otherwise reflected in this filing that may emerge over time such as additional stakeholder behavioral changes or interactions that may result in changes to workers compensation benefits or practices in Florida.

The combined impact of the three components is +19.6% or \$714M (+19.6% x \$3.645B). NCCI proposes that the increased rates will apply to new and renewal policies that are effective on or after October 1, 2016. Additionally, NCCI proposes that the increased rates will apply to all policies in effect on October 1, 2016 on a pro-rata basis through the remainder of the term of these policies. Currently, Florida has a voluntary pure loss cost of 0.99 that is comparable to other states in the Southeast² ranging from 0.84 to 1.14. If the rate filing is approved as filed increasing rates by 19.6%, Florida at 1.18 would rank as the highest state in the Southeast.

The OIR is expected to schedule a public hearing to be held in August. NCCI will not comment further on the pending rate filing prior to the public hearing.

¹ The Castellanos and Westphal components of this filing only address the expected increase in Florida workers compensation system costs for accidents occurring on or after October 1, 2016. However, the decisions in Castellanos and Westphal are also expected to increase overall system costs in the state for accidents occurring prior to October 1, 2016 that remain open or are re-opened. Because workers compensation ratemaking is prospective only, insurers are not afforded the opportunity to recoup premium to cover such unforeseen increases in system costs. Therefore, it is expected that a significant unfunded liability will be created due to the retroactive impacts of these court decisions. NCCI is currently in the process of estimating the unfunded liability and will provide further information at a later date.

² Using Florida's payroll distribution. Southeast region includes FL, AL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, and TN.

106 E. College Ave, Tallahassee, FL 32301 850-322-4047 Chris_Bailey@ncci.com CONTACT: CHRIS BAILEY



If the rate filing is approved as filed increasing rates by 19.6%, Florida at 1.18 would rank as the highest state in the Southeast.



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Douglass Keller

Company Name: Baroid IDP

Owners of Company: Halliburton

Year Established: 1919 Halliburton; 1930 Baroid; 1962 Baroid IDP How did you get started in the industry? I interviewed for a Field Representative position in the Utah, Idaho, and Nevada area. Due to my agricultural, mechanical, construction, and sales experience, I was selected for the position.

What type of work/service does the company provide? Baroid IDP is an international supplier of drilling fluid additives and services, supported by a network of sales and service representatives, laboratory scientists and support personnel dedicated to servicing all facets of the non-oil and gas drilling industries. Baroid Industrial Drilling Products supplies a comprehensive line of drilling, grouting, plugging, abandonment, well rehabilitation and well development products engineered to optimize performance and cost effectiveness to end-users in wide ranging and diverse markets. Baroid IDP provides training courses worldwide throughout the year, including our annual week long industry specific workshops in Houston, TX. Baroid IDP is striving to provide 100% NSF certified products to insure the protection of our world's aquifers.

How many employees did the company start with? 5

How many do they have today? 75

What is your biggest accomplishment or success working in the industry? Solving problems for drillers and helping drillers understand drilling fluids as a way to increase their profitability.

What do you think the biggest challenge is to the industry? Protecting our water supply.

Why should others become involved in FGWA? Others should become involved because of education, protection of the water resource, and to support the industry.

Any personal stories/hobbies/interests that you would like to share? I keep busy with my three active boys. We enjoy sports together, mostly baseball ang going to the beach. I plan to teach them auto mechanics and yard work!

Why is FGWA membership important to you? With Baroid IDP's strive to be 100% NSF certified, the goal of the NGWA to protect our potable water, and the FGWA to protect and govern its drinking water is paramount; regardless of what purpose the mined water will have!







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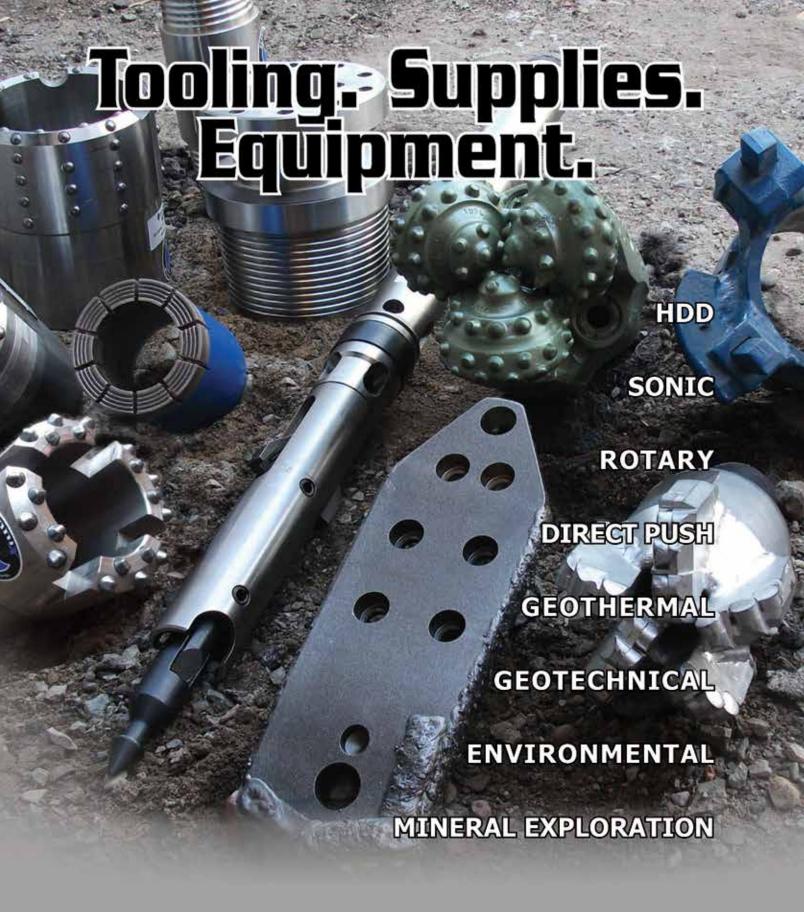
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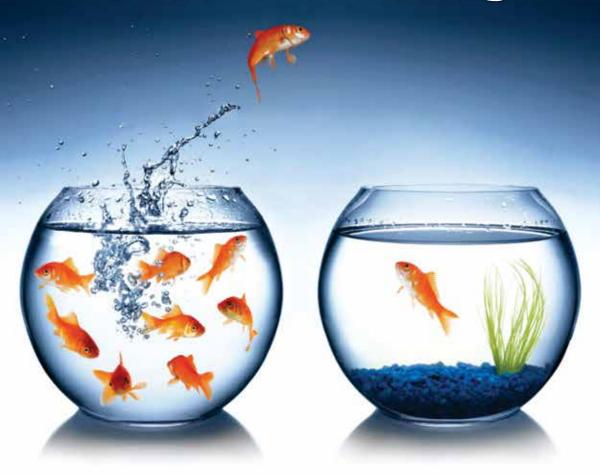


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