We Are
Ready To Help You

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Good day all. I can’t believe it’s already November. We had a successful and enjoyable Fall conference this year. Many thanks to the efforts of all who helped make that happen. A special thank you to all the vendors and speakers this year as it would not be possible without them. Another great event was the 50th Anniversary Clean Water Act celebration held at Simard Park in Lewiston. Zac Henderson and a team of volunteers put together a successful and enjoyable afternoon that paid tribute to 100 champions of clean water and highlighted the efforts of all of us in this industry.

MeWEA has also entered into an agreement with Blackfly Media that will help the association and its members with public relations, messaging, education and outreach for water and wastewater. I am certainly excited to take this step forward.

On a personal note, as my term comes to an end as president of this association, I would like to thank you all for allowing me to represent you and this industry for 2022. I am blessed to be part of a group that I have the utmost respect for. I look forward to the future and how I can continue to serve the association.

Dave Beauchamp
This year feels as though it’s flying by at record speed. Each month seems to blend into the next with the blink of an eye. Here in Maine, it’s bittersweet to say so long to autumn’s colorful foliage, sunny days, and cool nights. However, the winter solstice will soon be upon us. I’m sure everyone in the water world is busy preparing for Old Man Winter.

Fortunately, 2022 brought us some much needed in-person events throughout the year at MWUA. This year began with MWUA’s 96th Annual Tradeshow & Conference. Later, the Annual Golf Tournament was held in July. Next in August, was the ever-popular MWUA/MeWEA Summer Outing. All these events were well attended and were a huge success! Thanks to all who attended, and if you missed any of these events, we hope to see you next year!

MWUA was proud to announce a new training series this year, “Board of Trustee Development.” This virtual training designed by a MWUA team was developed for both the inexperienced and seasoned board members. There were many participants and it proved to be a terrific learning experience for all! Due to its popularity, we will be offering this series again beginning on January 12, 2023. Additionally, we provided a slew of other virtual and on-demand training classes throughout the year to water and wastewater systems. We look forward to your continued participation and sharing updates/information with you in 2023! Please visit our training websites below for more information.

- mwua.org/training/
- mwua.org/on-demand-training/

Both MWUA and MeWEA have been and continue to be strong advocates for the water and wastewater industries through education, legislation, policy, and networking. Each is a trade organization that depends on its volunteers to run their establishments and have been doing so for many years; MWUA for nearly 100 years and MeWEA for over 50 years. Although these organizations are strong effective and successful, they could still use your assistance! Whether you are new to the industry or a veteran employee, each would welcome your assistance.

Volunteering for a board or committee can be an excellent way to use your strengths and experiences to help improve your industry, as well as a way to build confidence and new skills. Additionally, it’s a great opportunity to serve in a leadership position, increase your access to professional networks, and can be the training ground for future leadership. Not only does involvement on a board or committee look impressive on a resume, but your employer may even offer compensation for your participation. So, if you are interested in volunteering, please reach out!

For MWUA contact Bruce Berger @ bberger@mwua.org
For MeWEA contact Phil Tucker @ ptucker@yorksewerdistrict.org

We have a great deal to be thankful for in 2022 and much to look forward to in 2023. So, let’s set some new goals and brainstorm some new ideas for 2023!

Message from MWUA’s President

EVENTS CALENDAR

December 16, 2022 – MeWEA Executive Board Meeting
Jan. 18, 2023 (tentative) – MeWEA/MWUA Legislative Breakfast – Senator Inn, Augusta
February 1-2, 2023 – MWUA’s 97th Annual Tradeshow & Conference
April 5-6, 2023 – North Country Convention

Upcoming Trainings

- December 2, 2022 – 8:00AM-10:15AM – EPA’s Revised Total Coliform Rule for Everyone – (TCH pending)
- December 2, 2022 – 8:30AM-11:00AM – The State of Your Water World! Advanced Panel Discussion and Q&A – WW/W 2.0 TCHs
- December 14, 2022 – 9:00AM-4:00PM – Leadership Institute: HR 101 Legal Compliance and Beyond – (TCH pending)
- December 14, 2022 – 11:15PM-3:15PM – Emerging Issues: PFAS for Managers – WW 2.0 TCHs
- December 15, 2022 – 11:15PM-3:15PM – Emerging Issues: PFAS for Operators – WW 2.0 TCHs
Trustee Training has been broken down into five different courses; topics are broken down as follows:

- So, You Have Become a Board Member
- Walking The Tight Rope
- Human Resources & Ethics
- Operations & Finance
- PR and Emergency Preparedness

The Trustee Training courses are specially designed for water and wastewater boards alike. All courses are highly interactive and involve group networking, peer and facilitator coaching, and in-depth activities that put your learning into practice.

You will walk away with skills, resources, and templates that can be implemented to positively impact your daily work and the system you’re affiliated with. Also, we may see trustee training requirements for funding eligibility very soon – stay tuned.

Attendees will also build a customized guidance document throughout the course with their facilitators. MWUA will have extra copies at the end for folks who were unable to attend. And, if you miss it – don’t worry! We’ll see you next time! For more information, check out the flyer here.

Additional training information available in the links below:
JETCC Remote Learning Catalog
MWUA Sponsored Training
NEIWPC –JETCC Remote Learning Catalog

**KEY ACRONYMS**

- WW – Technical Credit Hours (TCH) for wastewater
- W – TCH qualify for water credit hours

**MWUA’s 2nd Annual Trustee Training**

Maine Water Utilities Association is excited to announce their Second Annual Trustee Training Series! All public water and wastewater systems are encouraged to take part in this relevant and valuable training that discusses topics including becoming a board member, responsibilities of board members, board member ethics, financial duties of board members, public relations, and emergency preparedness. Whether you’re a district, department, or another entity, this training is perfect for anyone tasked with governing a water or wastewater system.

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Below are several job openings. Also check out the MEWEA Facebook page and the links below:

- MEWEA
- MWUA
- NEWEA
- NE Bio Solids
- Job Bank

Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection
York Water District
Auburn Water and Sewer District
Wilton
Maine DEP, Augusta ME
Portsmouth, NH
Portsmouth, NH
Portsmouth, NH
Portsmouth, NH
Portland Water District
Augusta, ME
Farmington Village Corp - Water Dept.
Paris Utility District
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC)
Town of Kittery
Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells Water District

Environmental Specialist III
Treatment Plant Operator
District Engineer
Operator
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST IV
Wastewater Treatment Operator
UM- Water/Sewer, Meters and Backflow
UM- Water/Sewer/Stormwater
Wastewater Treatment Ops Foreman
Wastewater Plant Operator
NEIWPCC EA Rules Specialist
Water Operator/Office Assistant
General Manager
Environmental Analyst – Rules Specialist
Treatment Plant Operator
Treatment Plant Operator I


colleague Corner

Amy Lachance, Maine Water Drinking Program

Amy Lachance began her career path 33 years ago and has worked in environmental and public health regulatory agencies in various states. In February 2021, her previous accomplishments and experience led her to begin a new career as the director for the Maine Drinking Water Program. Amy stated, “I love working in the drinking water field since I

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feel that everyone in the industry is united...”. In addition to her career, she sings in a Sweet Adeline chorus, enjoys ocean swimming and boating, and traveling throughout Maine. Amy is most proud of her two daughters! She added, “They are two amazing young women.”

Penny Lowe, Utility Manager
Paris Utility District

Penny Lowe has been employed by the Paris Utility District since 1985. She began her career at the district as a part-time clerk. Not long after, in 1989, she moved up to office manager. Then in 2016, Penny was selected for the position of utility manager. In addition to her professional management of both the water and wastewater systems of the district, she enjoys spending time at the beach, camping, and boating with her family. Penny especially savor traveling to Florida to visit her granddaughter. Of all her accomplishments, Penny is most proud of her daughter and being married to her husband for the last 38 years.

Peter Zaykowski, JETCC Program Manager

Peter has been working at NEIWPCC for a little over four years, starting as an Environmental Analyst, overseeing our work with NYSDEC on the Hudson River Estuary Program and Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve. Peter was later promoted to Program Manager at the beginning of 2022 and a few months later moved to his current role, managing the South Portland office and serving as the JETCC Program Manager.

Peter and his wife, Joy, moved to Biddeford a little over a year ago. They enjoy the mix of activities; great places to eat, and exploring coastal areas on foot or by canoe. Peter loves the outdoors and enjoys the winter weather. He grew up alpine skiing and has more recently taken up cross country skiing in the past couple of years.
1. Which of the following is the cause of water pressure?
   A. Water speed
   B. Water flow
   C. Gauge pressure
   D. Water elevation

2. Electricity will only flow through ________ circuits.
   A. Open
   B. Up
   C. Closed
   D. Down

3. Which of the following terms indicates electrical potential?
   A. Watts
   B. Volts
   C. Amps
   D. Zeta potential

4. Watts is the measurement for what?
   A. Electrical potential
   B. Electrical power
   C. Elevation
   D. Roughness

5. Which of the following is the most important factor when determining how atoms will combine with other atoms?
   A. Valance electrons
   B. Electron shells
   C. Number of Protons/Neutrons
   D. Atomic weight

1. Generally, which of the following is the maximum practical lift of pumps?
   A. 5-10 ft.
   B. 5-15 ft.
   C. 15-20 ft.
   D. 15-25 ft.

2. Hydroxide gives water the greatest potential to neutralize what?
   A. Oils
   B. Acids
   C. Bacteria
   D. Viruses

3. Which of the following is the most common type of pond in wastewater systems?
   A. Facultative pond
   B. Anaerobic pond
   C. Aerobic pond
   D. Oxidation pond

4. Fusible plugs on chlorine cylinders begin to melt at what temperature?
   A. 140° F
   B. 150° F
   C. 160° F
   D. 170° F

5. Of the following gases, which is irritating to the eyes?
   A. Chlorine
   B. Methane
   C. Carbon monoxide
   D. Carbon dioxide
New Field Analyzer – Multiple Tests All-In-One

Check the health of a stream or drinking water source/supply with one simple machine! Hach has developed their new Solo Portable Parallel Analyzer to assist with water quality measurements and analysis. This field analyzer is able to test pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and the chemistry of the water at hand. It can test for levels of ammonia, nitrogen, chlorine, and more. Additionally, it is able to measure multiple water quality parameters at the same time, saving operators time in the field. Like most field analyzers, this device is able to take on-site readings in real time, decreasing the potential for errors and inaccuracies. For more information on this device, click here.

Cheaper, Faster, More Reliable – Main Disinfection Technology

The latest and greatest technology for main disinfection is coming down the pipes! Denver Water has pioneered a new, cheaper, faster, and more reliable method for disinfecting new mains after installation. They have tested the effectiveness and begun utilizing gaseous ozone for this process. Gaseous ozone saves Denver Water approximately $35,000 of water and reduces staff time by about 30 days per year. They are able to generate ozone for disinfection on-site by utilizing a trailer unit that pulls and separates the oxygen from the nitrogen in the air.

New – Harvest FlexRake – Bar Screen

It is commonplace to have to periodically maintain your trashrakes throughout your system. Loose vegetation can accumulate, blind screens, and cause head loss. In fact, large floating vegetation mats can be extremely problematic for many systems, costing them time and money. Duperon has brought the industry the Harvest FlexRake for areas that must contend with high levels and/or constant flows of vegetation. Scrapers have been uniquely designed to remove all sizes of vegetation, while subsequently providing fine levels of screening. More impressively, this is done with minimal to no blinding nor head loss. Another great feature is that this technology is wildlife safe, with its low operating speed of less than 2 rpm. You can read more about it here.

Utilizing 5g to Build Smarter Utilities

5g is on track to transform the way networks are designed and how they are and can be used. 4g networks solved coverage issues and increased limits in terms of speed and media quality. Now, 5g has taken the abilities of 4g and gone further.

With its low latency and ability to connect an abundance of devices within a small area, companies will now be better able to use data obtained from business processes in real time to make more accurate and relevant decisions. Additionally, 5g networks are ultra flexible and can cater to the needs of increasingly diverse situations. Some of the leading uses in the water industry are remote technical assistance, proprietary network slicing, improved security protocols, safe decisions close to the sensors, connecting large amounts of devices, real-time remote control and monitoring, and extending the life of sensors. For more information on how 5g can assist you in the water industry, click here.

Free Assistance with GRANTS AND LOANS

Maine Water Utilities Association is excited to announce their ability to provide free assistance to water systems investigating and/or applying for grants or loans. We’d like to give a big shout out to the Maine DWP for their support and funding provided to make this program free of charge! Their assistance is a huge benefit to the water systems around the state. If you’re interested and would like more information or are ready to start the process of applying for a grant or loan, contact Thomas Bahun at 207-249-4338 or thomas@tomswatersolutions.com.
This survey is critical to the nation’s clean water funding needs.

- Submission Deadline: December 28, 2022 by 5:00 PM
- For all details, see the following webpage: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html
- How to look up your facility’s 2012 survey submission: https://ordspub.epa.gov/ords/cwns2012/?p=cwns20123:

Maine’s Department of Environmental Protection is requesting that every POTW complete the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey, whether or not your system has any documented needs.

If you do not complete this survey, your facility will not receive principal forgiveness funding from DEP for at least the next two years.

Questions for the DEP can be directed to: Maine.CWSRF.Grants@maine.gov.

The Water System Facility

The town of Paris, Maine was incorporated on June 20, 1793. However, it wasn’t until 1839 that the South Paris Aqueduct Company was founded. It was established by a group of citizens for the purpose of bringing water into South Paris Village. Then in 1899, the Paris Hill Water Company was incorporated, and they built a system that served the Paris Hill portion of the town. The Norway Water Company was organized in 1885 to supply water to the village of Norway, and in 1904 had begun serving the village of South Paris. In March 1909, the South Paris Village Corporation was granted a charter enabling them to acquire the Norway Water Company for the community of Paris. During this time, the Hooper Ledge reservoir was constructed. Meanwhile, the Paris Hill system which was run by the Paris Hill Corporation had its own separate system. Their system utilized several springs in the area and the water was stored in a 30,000-gallon cistern. Next in 1936, the

Paris Utility District

Corporation opted for a new type of well construction for their water source, a so-called gravel packed well. From 1937 through 1962, the water company installed four of these gravel packed wells. These wells supplied the residents with good, pure water for several years. Subsequently, many improvements were made to the system in 1965 due to the increased water demand of the AC Lawrence and Burnham & Morrill companies.

The Paris Utility District was established on February 15, 1967, through an Emergency Act presented to the State Legislature. This bill passed the Legislature was signed by the governor, and approved by the voters. Early in the 1970’s, the construction of a 2000-gallon standpipe and new water mains were completed on Paris Hill.

In 1985, the district completed a water main replacement consisting of various diameters. During this period, they also replaced 12 hydrants, added 2 new hydrants, and replaced 116 existing services. Seven years later, they replaced 650 feet of water main which was funded by the Community Development Block Grant and the District’s resources. Additionally, the District replaced 150 feet of water main with galvanized pipe in 1994. Impressively, this work was performed by the District which significantly reduced their costs, and they didn’t incur any additional debt. Furthermore, the voters of Paris approved the “Town of Paris Wellhead Protection Ordinance” that is still in effect today. This ordinance empowers them to better ensure safe drinking water for years to come. What’s more, the district and the Town of Paris installed another 6,300 feet of new water main in 2003. The funding for these projects came from various grants.

During 1998 and 1999, the corrosion control facility was constructed. Its treatment capacity is approximately 1200 GPM using both wells and finished water pumps. The treatment consists of aeration to remove dissolved carbon dioxide increasing the pH for lead and copper corrosion in the distribution system. This method also reduces the concentration of dissolved radon gas in the raw water. Moreover, their treatment also includes a sodium hypochlorite feed system also located at the corrosion facility. Hypochlorination was installed in November 2005 due to a mandatory chlorination order from the Maine Drinking Water Program. This order was a consequence of E.coli bacteria found in the service area of the water distribution system. This chlorination

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order resulted in the utility to decommission the Clark Hill reservoir as it was at least 100 years old, and probably the source of the coliform bacteria. Consequently in 2007, a new pre-stressed, concrete, 800,000-gallon tank was constructed.

The District started the Billings Bridge project in 2016 as part of a larger project by the MDOT who was replacing the bridge. Then in 2018, the utility replaced the 100-year-old water main at the bridge as it had failed years earlier and wasn’t being used. A new main was constructed using 12-inch insulated ductile pipe across the river. Doing so, restored the water main to full capacity.

The Paris Utility District is a community water system that sources its water from 2 groundwater wells. Both wells are gravel packed, one is an 81 foot well supplying 625 GPM and the second being a 63 foot well which supplies 550 GPM. The water distribution system consists of 27 miles of water main, 145 fire hydrants, and 3 active storage facilities: Hooper Ledge reservoir, Paris Hill standpipe, and Clark Hill reservoir for a total of 15 MG of storage.

Today, their water system is the sole source of water to the town of Paris and is a wholesale water provider for surrounding water utilities. Currently, the system produces 2.5 MGD of potable water during the summer and 2 MGD the rest of the year. Since the completion of the new water treatment plant in 2020, the capacity has grown to 4 MGD giving them an additional 2 MGD as their community grows.

The Wastewater System Facility

The first sewer or drainage system in the Town of Paris was built in 1910. It was built in South Paris Village and the construction was performed over a period of five years. At that time, the main outfall was a 15-inch line from Market Square to the river, with an intercepting line up Main Street including spurs on Pine and High Streets. Then in 1940, the Village Corporation voted to assume the sewers from the Town of Paris. However, the town was allowed the right of maintaining the surface-water catch basins. Also, another section was built that serviced as far as the country buildings. This construction concluded the last year that the State Legislature allowed raw sewerage to be dumped into the river. All future construction was mandated to provide some sort of treatment prior to being deposited into the river. More construction continued and in 1947, a new section was created with its sewerage going to the treatment plant prior to emptying into the river.

As the community grew, the Town of Paris constructed catch basins connected to the small sewer system to alleviate flooding problems. Unfortunately, pollution of the Little Androscoggin River continued as only one of the three outlets of the sewage and storm water provided partial treatment. Adding to the pollution were two companies; the AC Lawrence Co. and the Al Stewart & Sons Co.

In the early 1960’s planning for a new sewerage system began. However, it wasn’t until 1970 that a Boston, Massachusetts firm finalized engineering plans of the system. Its unique design included the treatment for combined municipal sewerage, and the industrial wastes from the aforementioned companies. Additionally, it was the first system in the country to provide secondary treatment for tannery, cannery, and domestic waste at the same facility!

In the late 1970’s, the district received an EDA grant which helped to fund the building of a sewer system on Paris Hill. This system was needed since most homes in the area emptied raw, untreated sewage into fields and other localities near inhabited areas of Paris Hill. Then in 1975, the district was awarded an additional sewer construction contract to extend the sewer system into primary areas. Later in the 1980’s, road reconstruction projects removed most catch basins to reduce storm water flow due to the closing of the cannery and tannery. Construction continued in the early 1990’s, including sewer main extensions and replacements, and a new pump station at Stoney Brook Bridge.

The district began composting treatment facility sludge in the early 2000’s. Composting sludge continued for over 10 years until regulations were hard to meet. Subsequently, new sewer and force mains, as well as a new submersible pumper were installed in 2003.

Starting in 2004, the planning for updating the 30-year-old wastewater treatment facility began. The upgrade needed to replace old equipment, reduce operating costs, address reduced industrial flows, and meet stricter discharge limits to the Little Androscoggin River. After reviewing options for 2 years, it was decided that they should use the industrial portion of the existing plant for a new activated secondary treatment plant. Phase I of this project was completed in 2006. The upgrades included: a new influent bar screen, screening, wash press, screening conveyor, aerated grit tank improvements, grit blowers, grit removal system, and a new control room. In 2009, Phase II was finished. The renovations involved converting the industrial treatment system into a new activated sludge system. Major components of the upgrade included new influent pumping system, aeration system with coarse bubble diffusers; storm water holding tanks, sludge dewatering system with screw press, and a SCADA control system. The final phase of the project was completed in 2011, with the replacement of an old 8-inch sewer main, manholes, and the upgrading of the Park Street pump station.

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In 2016, the Maine DEP required the district to complete a Master Plan to address the Combined Sewer Overflow Long Term Control Plan by December 2017. In response to this, the Town of Paris voted to move ahead with efforts to remove 22 catch basins connected to the sewer collection system. Completion of this work was in 2018. Also in 2016, the Billings Bridge project commenced. This project replaced 20 feet of sewer main on the bridge. Thereafter, the district hired an engineering firm to assist in the Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Study in 2018. After the study’s completion, it enabled them to perform the necessary tasks and enhancements needed to allow for continuation of their efforts in the elimination of storm water into the collection system. It also allowed for capital improvements for the collection system.

As of today, the sewer system consists of a wastewater treatment plant that’s licensed to discharge a monthly average flow of up to 0.65 MGD of secondary wastewater to the river. The plant has both primary and secondary treatment, whereupon the secondary treatment is extended aeration. The system produces an average of 600 cubic yards of sludge per year. This sludge is then transported to a solid waste landfill. Currently, the collection system has about 20 miles of gravity sanitary sewer mains. The mains consist of asbestos cement, vitrified clay, PVC, HDPE, and reinforced concrete. Included in the 20 miles of gravity sewer, approximately 500 feet are deemed larger interceptor lines that have a larger diameter. The mains average in size from 6 inches to 30 inches with the majority being 8 inch in diameter. They also maintain 340 manholes, 7 pump stations, and various force mains.

Two Systems – One Facility

At present, the Paris Utility District has 7 full-time and 2 part-time employees for both the water and sewer facilities. Together the employees have a combination of 70 years of experience and service. Penny Lowe, Utility Manager, is pleased that the staff is cross-trained in both water and sewer. She is proud to announce that employees “have a willingness to expand their development in the water and wastewater fields through training.”

The number one priority of the District is customer service. According to Penny, “we believe the first contact the customer has with our utility is the most important, whether it is at our office or the personnel in the field.” The ability to solve the customers’ concerns by encouraging communication and discussion of any matter can be achieved. They strive to be good listeners and empathize with the customer, no matter how big or small the issue.

Their goal is to help their consumers to understand the water and/or sewer system in the community. In Penny’s opinion, the industry’s challenged to educate the public of the importance of the daily challenges of our water and sewer systems, search for new recruits, and comply with new regulations.

Her feeling is that everyone needs to be better stewards to protect our natural resources, such as wellhead protection and maintaining clean rivers. The mission of the Paris Utility District is “to provide safe, reliable, high-quality water and wastewater utility services that meets and exceeds the requirements of our governing agencies”. In keeping with their mission, they’re replacing a 100-year-old storage tank with a new prestressed concrete tank with a targeted completion date of December 2022. Additionally, they completed an interconnection study with the Norway Water District with the hopes to find funding to complete and upgrade the interconnection. In the future, both the water and sewer systems will continue to follow their Master Plans in order to continue improvement for years to come.

Penny ended the interview with the following quote, “As we move forward with all the new challenges we are facing, we need to continue to do our part to help our customers and community navigate through the uncertainty, while we continue to deliver clean water and treat wastewater that our customers depend on. All of us at the Paris Utility District remain confident that together we can navigate these uncertainties and challenges that we may encounter.” At the end of the day, the achievements and goals of the Paris Utility District should be commended!
The Maine State Housing Authority launched its Maine Water Assistance Program on September 19, 2022. The Program is available to water and wastewater utility customers who may have fallen behind on their bills during the COVID-19 pandemic. For eligible customers, the Program will clear past due balances and/or establish a one-time benefit that can be applied to a current or future bill. It is up to the customer to apply for relief.

However, in order to accept payments from the Program, your Utility first needs to sign an agreement with the Maine State Housing Authority that will allow for direct deposit to the utility on behalf of the eligible consumer. If you believe any of your customers may benefit from this Program, please reach out to the Maine State Housing Authority at Water@MaineHousing.org and request the “Vendor Agreement” to enroll your utility in the Program.

We are excited to report that MeWEA has engaged a communications consultant to create a public outreach plan for our association. The overall purpose of this initiative will be to highlight the value of water services to our communities. Over the next couple months, details of the public outreach plan will be refined, and we look forward to sharing more information with you as it becomes available. In the meantime, if you are interested in sharing your clean water story or learning more about this initiative, please contact Phil Tucker or Emily Cole-Prescott.

MWUA is looking forward to seeing you in-person for our 97th Annual Tradeshow and Conference! Our co-sponsor will be Maine Water Environment Association. This event will be held in-person at the Augusta Maine Civic Center on February 1st and 2nd, 2023. It’s a great opportunity to commingle with your fellow peers, attend training sessions to receive TCHs, and to chat with and peruse the wares of the many vendors that will be in attendance. So, mark your calendars and we’ll see you there!
From water and wastewater to stormwater and erosion control, Team EJP is here for you with quality products and services.

Team EJP has been providing high quality products and services since 1955.

Our 24-Hour Emergency Service line ensures that our customers receive the assistance they need, when they need it.

Gardiner, ME  207-582-2006
Portland, ME  207-797-3330
Bangor, ME    207-990-5000

1-800-EJP-24HR
www.EJPrescott.com
The 2022 Fall Convention was as fun as usual and luckily we were able to enjoy nice weather. The team from EJP were the winners, while the Arcadis team took second. Congratulations on both your finishes. We won’t comment on my golf game, but I had some great teammates to carry me! If anyone saw me the day after, my body was struggling from the cart path only rule—I’m not in my 20’s anymore. Again, I would like to thank everyone who joined and those who sponsored. Save the date for next year’s tournament: September 20th. Some time and place.

This year we changed things up a bit and did the business meeting and awards presentation prior to lunch. This seemed to go much smoother and allowed for everyone to see what was happening without trying to peer around a post. A big congratulations to all those that received an award.

Save the date for next year’s tournament:
September 20th.

Congratulations to this year’s winners:

- Charles Perry Collection System Award: Alfred Richards (Jay Sewer District)
- David Anderson Laboratory Award: Andy Werdell (Clearwater Laboratories)
- Young Professionals Award: Emily Cole-Prescott (City of Saco WRRD)
- Stormwater Award: Zach Henderson (Woodard & Curran)
- Roger Gagne Award: Tim Haskell (Retired)
- Pretreatment Excellence Award: Stonewall Kitchen (York, ME)
- Alfred Jellison Award: Howard Carter (City of Saco WRRD)
- Outstanding Service Award: Senator Susan Collins (U.S. Senate)
- Outstanding Service Award: Aubrey Straus (Acorn Engineering)
- Operator Award: Warren Burnham (LAWPCA)
- President’s Award: Phil Tucker (York Sewer District)
- Richard B. Goodenow Award: Anson-Madison Sanitary District
- JETCC Lee Agger Award: Dwayne Brown (Town of Falmouth)
- JETCC Founder’s Award: Rob Pontau (Brunswick Sewer District)
- JETCC Hanson Excellence in Management Award: Jane Carroll (GAUD)

The Young Professionals Committee once again sponsored a raffle contest with gifts being donated by various vendors. It has become a great way to interact with vendors and find out more about their products and services. Thank you to all who participated!

The 6th annual cornhole tournament was a huge success! Thank you to the Collections System Committee for thinking this up and organizing it. It is safe to say that the cornhole tournament has become a major part of the convention and nobody is happier than the convention committee that it has taken the place of the hospitality suite.

The winners of this year’s cornhole tournament, Will Eisworth from American Concrete and Derrick Bellovance from the City of Bangor Department of Water Quality Management!

Charlene Poulin, who is on the Personal Advancement Committee did an excellent job providing technical sessions, ranging from laboratory topics to MEPDES Permits to ever present topic of PFAS. It is amazing to see the willingness in which people want to share their experiences with others in the industry. Thank you to all presenters for taking the time out of their busy schedules and keeping us all eager to learn.

Thank you for all the hard work everyone put into the 2022 Fall Convention. This wouldn’t happen without MeWEA and MWUA members and their support.

By: Stacy Thompson and Phil Tucker, Convention co-chairs

The 2022 Fall Convention was a great success. The MeWEA executive board and Maine Water Utilities Association (MWUA) work hard every year to bring great sessions, vendors and networking to the conference. This year we had almost 50 vendors and over 200 registrants. A huge thank you to Sunday River for being a great host and making sure the ins and outs of having a convention went smoothly. Thank you to all the vendors for the continued support of MeWEA!!
Working Together to Protect Our Natural Resources

By: Adam Nordell / Defend Our Health & Songbird Farm

I want to thank MoWEA for welcoming me to the Fall Convention at Sunday River in September. It was informative to learn about the complexity of the wastewater treatment process and about some of the logistical challenges the districts are contending with, from storm surges to seasonal shifts in the treatment biological processes to the solids disposal concerns following the implementation of LD 1911. I appreciate MoWEA’s willingness to advocate for PFAS source reduction alongside my employer, Defend Our Health. The problems facing wastewater treatment plants and PFAS impacted, land-spread farms are inextricably linked. I’m heartened to hear so many environmentalist voices in the wastewater community expressing a clear understanding of what is at stake. Our ability to work constructively together in a precautionary framework will define how people understand our relationship to the tragedy of farmland contamination. I think that’s an opportunity for all of us to effect change moving forward.

My wife Johanna and I have been farming for the past twelve years. We started Songbird Farm on a small parcel of leased land in Lincoln County in 2010 with a vision of growing fresh healthy produce for our community. Securing long term land tenure near the coast of Maine proved challenging, and we moved our lease to western Somerset County, where we cultivated 15 acres of bottomland along the Sandy River in the town of Starks. We achieved organic certification in Starks, grew our business, established our brand and markets and began assembling the equipment to support a successful produce business. In 2014, we purchased a farm in Unity from a retired Colby biology professor named Tim Christensen. Tim was an incredible farmer who loved his land and loved growing organic vegetables. He had an engineer’s approach to farming and established numerous complicated systems that benefited Johanna and me for the seven years we were in production there. Sadly, Tim had been diagnosed with a fast-acting, fatal cancer, and he died a few months after he sold us the property. It was his wish that the land remain in agricultural production forever.

Our farm business flowered in Unity. Our markets, brand recognition and customer loyalty all expanded. After several years experimenting with different vegetable crops and learning about the particularities of our local soil and microclimate, we doubled down on a cropping plan that built off the strengths of the property and supported our farming and lifestyle goals. Melons, sweet potatoes, garlic, grains. Tomatoes and peppers in the three greenhouses in the summer, spinach and lettuce in the winter. Our work and income were spread throughout the year. We were farming at a modest profit with a little time off to spend enjoying the farm with our young son. It was beautiful.

You already know how that story ends: in late 2021 we learned that the farm had been land-applied from 1991 to 1994. A slow trickle of PFAS test results revealed shockingly high soil and water contamination. Our produce was contaminated. We alerted our customers and shut our farm down and then watched our friends uncover the same issue on their farms. Our blood serum tests indicated a level of PFAS exposure equivalent to or grossly exceeding chemical factory workers at 3M and DuPont, who have the highest blood serum levels of any of the impacted communities in the epidemiology studies. We woke from one bad dream into a worse one, again and again.

People say that PFAS is ubiquitous. That’s true, but the statement sometimes minimizes the risk of a direct, local exposure. According to the Agency on Toxic Substances and Disease Register (ATSDR), the average US resident has a PFOA level of 1.4 parts per billion (ppb) and a PFOS level of 4.3 ppb. Studied workers at a PFAS chemical plant in Decatur, Alabama had an average blood serum level of 899 ppb PFOA and 941 PFOS. My blood contains 790 ppb PFOA and 2,700 ppb PFOS. I can’t tell you how much I wish I was unique in my family. I’m not.

If you’ve been following the PFAS news, you probably saw that the National Academy of Sciences Engineering and Medicine just released a sprawling report that identified an increased risk of a host of nasty diseases including kidney cancer starting at 2 ppb for a sum of seven different PFAS chemicals. This stuff is very toxic, even at low levels. It stays in the human body for decades.
Your support for PFAS source reduction will have a really big impact, and your continued commitment to preventing farmland contamination will be crucial.

This spring I had the opportunity to attend the National PFAS Meeting in Wilmington, North Carolina, and I got to learn from epidemiologists, pediatric toxicologists, public health advocates, lawyers, and impacted communities all over the U.S. One of the most striking things I heard was from the researchers and community members along the Cape Fear River in eastern North Carolina. Wilmington is downstream from the Chemours plant (formerly Dupont) in Fayetteville.

There are 200,000 people in Wilmington, which draws its drinking water from the Cape Fear River. Documented PFAS levels in Wilmington drinking water have been as high as 672 ppt for a sum of 69 PFAS. Researchers in North Carolina used very creative, non-target analysis to document the presence of previously unidentified PFAS including ‘GenX’ which is Chemours’ replacement for PFOA. GenX has since been the focus of ongoing epidemiology study and EPA recently issued a draft drinking water lifetime health advisory number for GenX of only 10 parts per trillion. Last month, the Cape Fear Public Utility Authority announced that newly installed, granular activated charcoal filters succeeded in reducing the PFAS levels in Wilmington’s drinking water to a point below the level of detection.

In contrast to the 69 PFAS sampled in the Cape Fear River, my soil was tested for only 17 PFAS, and my well water was tested for 27. The National Institutes of Health estimates that there are upwards of 9,000 PFAS in production. The few of those PFAS that have been studied have similar, toxic health impacts to PFOA and PFOS.

What are we missing in the 17-chemical analysis of the historically contaminated soils on my farm?

What are we missing when we test solids at your treatment plants today? Surely the 17 or 27 PFAS aren’t the only chemicals leaching out of our consumer products and winding up in our wastewater.

We know that the regulation of new chemicals in the U.S. inadequately assesses risks to human health and we know that PFAS manufacturers have largely moved on from the ‘legacy’ chemicals that I get to carry around with me for the rest of my life. Manufacturers are not telling us which new chemicals they are using, and the onus is on the research community and impacted communities to prove whether the chemicals are safe. It’s an absurd system. But this is the world in which we live and work. This is the framework in which we have to protect the people and environment around us.

Let’s not play whack-a-mole with the handful of industrial chemicals that we’re lucky enough to identify as toxic and present in wastewater solids. We need to learn the deep lesson the PFAS crisis is trying to teach us. We need to embrace a way of disposing solids that doesn’t risk our farmland, water, and fish & wildlife resources. We can’t repeat the fundamental mistake that led to this crisis. We have to work together to protect all Maine communities from the toxins we don’t yet know are in our waste stream.
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Wastewater Testing for the POLIO VIRUS

Many people don’t realize that the Polio Virus is not just a thing of the past, but instead, still a concern for the Center for Disease Control (CDC), World Health Organization (WHO), and more importantly, the populations of the world. While rare, we still have occurrences of the virus in the United States. In fact, the first case in over a decade was reported in July of 2022 in New York.

Wastewater systems aided in the response to and knowledge of the spread of Covid-19 by testing for the virus. This assisted officials in determining the virus’s spread and more. The same can be done for Polio. Since the positive case of Polio in New York, some regional wastewater systems have been sampling and testing to monitor its spread. This has assisted officials in finding cases of Polio in nearby communities. Now, the CDC is working to develop plans and procedures for widespread testing for Polio in wastewater in high-risk communities. High risk communities are being determined by comparing quantities of people vaccinated for Polio to those who are unvaccinated. For more information on the CDC’s Polio Investigation, click here.

A Rep at WEFTEC  By: Gene Weeks

I work for BAU/Hopkins. We are a rep firm. That means that we sell for various manufacturers and suppliers. We have a line card, actually two line cards, that list the companies we work with. There are eight of us including people on the road like me and people in the office. We cover six New England states. I am the Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont guy. I work out of my home in Buxton, ME.

The correct term for the companies that we represent is: our principals. In most cases we have contracts with our principals that guarantee the principal that we will work to sell their products in our territory, and that guarantee us that we will get paid for any sale that the principal gets in our territory.

Part of our job is to exhibit at trade shows. I have met many of you at one of the Maine shows. We exhibit at the Maine Water Utilities Association Trade Show in February, the Maine Water Environment Association Trade Show in September, and at the Maine Rural Water Association Trade Show in December.

However, in October we attended the Water Environment Federation’s Technical Exhibition and Conference, aka WEFTEC. In effect this is the national wastewater treatment show. This year’s conference is in New Orleans. I am writing this on a break before supper. Here we are the attendees not the exhibitors. So why did our company spend a good amount of money to send three of us to New Orleans? What do we do here? Is it productive?

What we do is walk the trade show floor. It takes two days just to walk the floor. On the third day we follow up with the people and displays that interested us. We are looking for three things. First of all, we are looking to represent our principals. We want to put a face to the people we have e-mailed and phone called during the previous year. We want to discuss any issues of concern. We want to know what is new — a new product or just a new brochure or video.

Second, we are looking for new principals to fill out our line. For example, for the last four years we have sold a few pieces of lifting equipment, very few, while the industry has bought lots of pieces of lifting equipment. We are looking to expand our offering in this area. We have talked with three or four lifting equipment companies that are exhibiting here. One or two of them may end up on our line card, or maybe not. Contracts are typically not signed at the show. If that happens, it will be later.

Third, we are looking for something to surprise us. Maybe a new technology that fits with what we do. Maybe an old friend with a new company. Maybe a new product with an old company. This year we may have found a new company that supplies products that some of our customers need, and that we have sold in the past. Time will tell if they are a match for our company.

Tomorrow is the last day of the Conference. I will be back home in Buxton around midnight. On Thursday I will be back to work, and over the fall and winter we may have a couple of changes to our line card. I will let you know about that when I see you.
Recent Court Rulings Favor Plaintiffs in PFAS Multidistrict Litigation

By Seth Mansergh – Attorney and Nancy Mortveit – Director of Client Engagement, for SL Environmental Law Group.

Manufacturers of aqueous film forming foams (AFFF) have been attempting to reduce their liability from the presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in their products for many years. The health effects from PFAS exposure are getting a lot of public attention as the EPA and states move forward with setting limits on PFAS in drinking water. The manufacturers of PFAS and AFFF have been arguing in court filings that the science on the health effects of PFAS are overblown and alternatively they should not be liable because of the “government contractor defense”. However, two recent court rulings are not in favor of the manufacturers who were well aware of the health risks associated with PFOA and PFOS.

Challenges to MCLs

To combat the risks from PFAS exposure, the EPA and many states are considering enacting, or already have enacted, maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in drinking water. New York set MCLs for PFOA and PFOS at 10 parts per trillion (ppt) but had their MCLs challenged in court.

In June of 2022, the State of New York Supreme Court of the County of Albany rejected the effort by the 3M Company to invalidate the New York Department of Health’s MCL of 10 ppt for certain kinds of PFAS contamination in drinking water supplies. 3M argued the MCL was invalid because it had been enacted on insufficient science and was “tantamount to a regulatory guess.” Even though New York’s MCL is largely consistent with the regulatory limits of other states, the court didn’t even need to get into this analysis. Instead, the court ruled 3M could not show an injury from setting this regulation. Among other reasons, the court found there was no additional potential liability from setting a PFAS MCL since lawsuits on groundwater contamination do not require an MCL to be viable. The reasoning in this ruling may be helpful to other states should they face similar challenges, but more importantly it reiterates the rule in many jurisdictions that a water provider may be injured by PFAS and bring a lawsuit against the manufacturers even if their state has not set an MCL.

Court Finds Manufacturers’ Defense Unsubstantiated

A nationwide multidistrict litigation (MDL) over PFAS contamination, is making progress in a South Carolina federal district court. MDL-2873 Aqueous Film Forming Foams Products Liability Litigation is made up of over 2,500 cases. In an effort to limit the liability from all these cases, 3M and codefendants filed a motion for summary judgment arguing the “government contractor defense” provided them immunity from the claims.

On September 15, 2022, the US District Court of South Carolina, denied 3M’s latest attempt to evade liability. Defendants argued the government’s design specifications for AFFF meant they should not be liable for the harm caused by PFAS that it manufactured for use in AFFF. However, the Court denied this defense, explaining at the outset that the Defendants, “as manufacturers of C8-based [PFAS] products at issue in this litigation, had significantly greater knowledge than the government about the properties and risks associated with their products and knowingly withheld highly material information from the government.” This ruling is a win for all plaintiffs, but especially water provider plaintiffs, since they are the earliest group to have one of the bellwether cases go to trial.

Not Too Late to Join

The PFAS MDL is moving forward as demonstrated by the favorable rulings. It is not too late for systems that have PFAS contamination to bring a lawsuit against the manufacturers and join MDL-2873. The process is relatively painless and representing law firms, like SL Environmental Law Group take cases on contingency, so there are no upfront costs. With the quickly approaching first bellwether trial in June 2023, now is the time to consider your legal options.

Visit Us Online!

Make sure to check MWUA and MeWEA regularly. We continually post up to date and relevant information on events and topics that change daily.

Visit MeWEA.org  Visit MWUA.org
It’s that time of year again in Maine as we all get ready for winter. Surely, many systems have already begun prepping for the weather conditions that our winters can bestow upon us. Now is the time to complete that long list of weather preparations before the snow, ice, sleet, and freezing temperatures set in. Preparing your water infrastructure can be both simple and complex. It’s important to consider all aspects of your operation; everything from worker needs to keeping excess ice off your water tower must be evaluated. The checklist below is a representation of what needs to be completed and assessed. However, this list does not include all winter preparations for all systems. We all must be prepared for unexpected weather conditions. Have a safe winter by planning for the worst and hoping for the best!

### Winterizing Preparations

#### Safety Briefing
- Hold a meeting with your employees to discuss general winter safety (clothing, footwear, hydration).
- Discuss equipment protocols and roadway safety.

#### Emergency Preparedness
- Review your emergency response plan.
- Update any information as needed (i.e., contacts, phone numbers, SOPs, resources etc.).

#### Snow Removal & Plowing
- Have a refresher training session on critical water distribution access and assets with applicable personnel.
- Mark “no plow” areas with flags, stakes, reflectors, etc.

#### Gate Boxes
- Check gate boxes at critical valve locations. Remove any dirt and debris that may have collected as these can freeze which could make gate boxes inaccessible.

#### Hydrants
- Be sure to place flags where your hydrants are located to ensure visibility.
- Check all hydrants to confirm that they’re draining properly. For those that do not drain adequately, pump them down at least 3’ below ground level.
- Grease, lube, and/or silicone parts as needed to protect from moisture that could freeze.

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**2023 Program Topics**

So, You’ve Become a Board Member —— 1/12 @ 3-6pm
- Overview/Introduction
- Role of a Board Member
- Mission & Values
- PRC Governance and more.

Walking the Tight Rope —— 2/9 @ 3-6pm
- Nuts & Bolts of a Board Meeting
- Board Member vs. Superintendent
- Conducting Meetings & Rules of Order
- Committees and Task Forces and more.

Human Resources & Ethics —— 3/9 @ 3-6pm
- Charter By-Laws
- Legal Considerations & Confidentially
- Legal Quorum
- History/Competence for Recent Members

Operations & Finance —— 4/6 @ 3-6pm
- Financial/Prudency Responsibilities
- Understanding of Budgets, Ops and Rates
- Audits & Monthly Statistics and more.

Emergency Preparedness —— 5/11 @ 3-6pm
- Public Reactions & Crisis Communication
- Emergency Preparedness & Cyber Security
- Power of the Association

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*Contact us to learn more:*
- (207) 623-9511
- thomas@tomswatersolutions.com
- www.mwua.org

*(cont’d on next page)*
Fuel, Generators, and Alarms

- Ensure that your fuel provider can deliver as necessary, especially during storm and emergency situations and have backup options.
- Maintain and test your emergency generators, as well as the automatic transfer switches.
- Plan for possible extended power outages.
- Ensure that all security or freeze alarms are operational.

Spare Parts & Emergency Stock Items

- Confirm that your spare parts and emergency stock inventory are stocked and ready for utilization.
- Check with material suppliers for availability of possible needs and have backup vendors.
- Familiarize yourself with surrounding systems that may have similar sized parts.

Construction & Temporary Services

- Ascertain that water main construction that have required bypass piping and temporary services have been completed for winter. If not, be sure that freeze mitigation measures are in place.

Water Towers & Storage Tanks

- Vary tank water level daily to avoid having major freezing problems.
- Correct regular tank overflows as a water tank can collapse with excess ice build-up.
- Have an auxiliary heat source in your well house for possible power outages of more than a couple hours.
- Validate that towers and storage tanks have properly insulated sensing lines or are heat taped.
- Adjust pump cycles as needed to maintain frequent water circulation.
- Insulate fill pipes, use heat tape where practical, and install temperature alarms on the fill pipe and riser.
- Use warmer water sources where possible.

Backflow

- Remove the irrigation system assembly for the winter months or turn off the shut-off valve and drain the assembly by opening the test cocks.
- Verify that the backflow cover fits securely to the ground, and inspect the cover for cracks, holes, and splits.
- Cover the assembly with insulation.
- If there is electricity, install a damp rated heat tape around the assembly and piping inside the cover.

(cont’d on next page)
Wells & Pumping Equipment

- Confirm that there’s an adequate heater with a thermostat to maintain proper heat within the building so discharging piping and sensing lines do not freeze.
- If you have a vertical turbine pump/s, verify that drainage is directed away from the pump house.
- Maintain proper heat on submersible pumps so that when it is off, it won’t freeze.
- Wells and pumps on pitless adapters must be covered properly to protect against snow, hail, and ice.

- Be sure the top of the booster pump or check valve pits are sealed.
- Mark all well locations for easy visibility during winter months.

In Summary...

Short on time?
Below is a summary of some of the main topics in this issue:

Colleague Corner – Get to know Penny Lowe, Amy Lachance and Peter Zaykowski – check out our Colleague Corner page 6.


Don’t forget to fill out the Clean Water Needs Survey by December 28. Learn more on page 12.

Mark your Calendar for the MWUA 97th Annual Tradeshow and Conference.

What do you do with your biosolids? Please help us quantify statewide impacts to biosolids disposal by taking this short survey.

Learn more about the Board Member & Trustee Training on page 34.
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