Maine Water Environment NEWS

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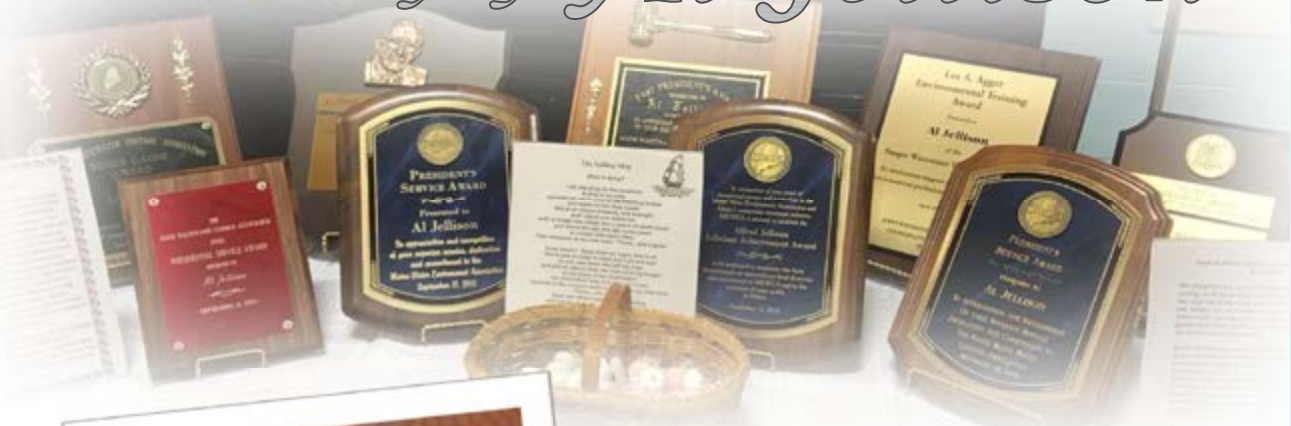
A Publication of the Maine Water Environment Association

In memory of Al Jellison

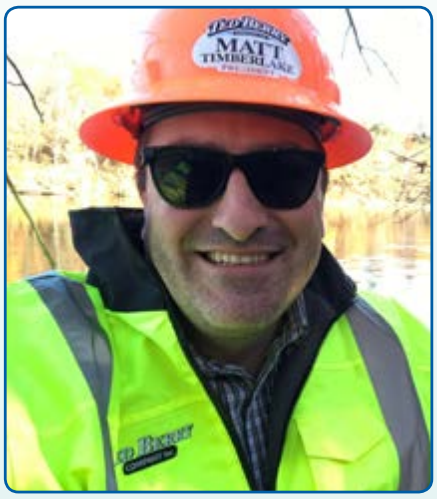


1951 - 2017

- *Always a smile, always a 'Hi', always a 'How you doing?'. Al will be greatly missed.*
- *Unbelievable. Al made my term as president easier with his friendship and guidance. Truly one of the good guys in our profession. Condolences to family and friends. Prayers.*
- *Very Sad. He was definitely a champion for clean water. He and I worked very closely together when we were back to back association president's years ago and I had the upmost respect for his abilities. He will be sorely missed by all that knew him.*
- *I was very sad to learn this. Al was always a great guy to me and clearly dedicated to MEWEA and the field in general.*
- *Words cannot describe the impact of this loss. Al's work ethic and devotion to Clean Water will be missed, but not nearly as much as his constant smile, good humor, and pleasant demeanor. May his family find solace knowing what he meant to all of us.*
- *Al was a kind gentleman and certainly a tremendous volunteer for MEWEA and the entire industry. Uncle Al will surely be missed……*
- *How incredibly sad. Al was an invaluable part of our association. His kind nature made him very easy to approach and learn from, for which I am personally very grateful. He was a very dedicated and sweet person who will be deeply missed.*

President's Corner

By Matt Timberlake, Ted Berry Company



Well it is hard to believe my year as the President of MEWEA is coming to an end, it truly has been my pleasure and honor to serve. In 2017 we passed the 45 year anniversary of the Clean Water Act and the 50 year anniversary of the founding of the Maine Wastewater Control Association (now MEWEA) and it is clear the future of environmental stewardship is strong in Maine through our organization.

Our members are leaders in the field of environment protection, leaders in their communities, and have turned what once were some of the most polluted rivers in the US into vibrant attractions that our communities can rightly be proud of.

Our association is strong, actually very strong, with over 700 active members in Maine. Our board is selfless and works tremendously hard for the association. Our depth and perspective comes from members of all backgrounds, experiences, and generations. Diverse viewpoints, from treatment plants, collection systems, regulatory agencies are well represented. We have worked towards collaboration with other industry associations and have accomplished tangible things that give our members value. I am also impressed with the growth and strength of our committees, which in many associations through the US struggle; ours are growing and accomplishing some very cool things.

I close asking you to get involved, look to MEWEA as your partner, and continue to do the good work in your communities that makes a real difference.

New Arrival!

Mo Dube and her family welcomed Oliver Gene Robert Fortin on October 23, 2017. At delivery, Oliver weighed in at 7lbs, 14oz and is 21-inches long. Congratulation Mo!

2017 Officers

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Matt Timberlake
Ted Berry Company

First Vice President
Paula Drouin
LAWPCA

Second Vice President
Stacy Thompson
Saco WRRD

Immediate Past President
Scott Firmin
Portland Water District

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Jeff McBurnie
Casella Organics

NEWEA State Director
Mac Richardson
LAWPCA

*For a complete Board Listing, please visit the MEWEA website at:
www.mewea.org

Upcoming Executive Committee Meeting Dates:

Dec. 15 – Executive Board Meeting/Holiday Luncheon
Maine Municipal Association

ON MY SOAPBOX:
Let me introduce myself!

By Bryanna Denis, Newsletter Editor

Note: ***The opinions, positions, and views expressed in any "On My Soapbox" feature are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the opinions, positions or views of the Maine Water Environment Association.***

This is my first official newsletter, and I'd like to take the opportunity to introduce myself to those who don't know me by providing you all with a short bio.

I am an engineer at Wright-Pierce, working in the company's Wastewater Group. I have over 8 years of experience in the wastewater field. I am a UMaine alumnus, receiving my degree in civil / environmental engineering in 2009.

I am a native Mainer, growing up in Clinton on the banks of the Sebasticook River in a large family (well huge really – I am 4th of 6 kids). I have always been passionate about the environment and grew up enjoying the outdoors at a family camp on Branch Pond in Palermo, kayaking down the river to Benton Falls and skiing through fresh powder at nearby Eaton Mountain.

After highschool, I completed my first year of college in Boston majoring in Architecture. Though I did enjoy some classes, I quickly realized that I was much more "technical" than "artsy", and that city life WAS NOT for me. I transferred to UMaine, choosing to major in Civil Engineering.

Wastewater treatment truly is a hidden field, and choosing it as a career never even crossed my mind until my first Introduction to Environmental Engineering class, when I realized I was fascinated by the subject - I had found my calling. I truly believe, that everyone in the wastewater industry, and especially those who operate and maintain wastewater treatment plants, should feel proud about the great service that they provide to the State - helping to maintain a pristine environment for all Maine residents and even people "from away", to enjoy.

Currently I live in Bowdoinham, with my husband Paul and our two dogs, Bean and Caper. We spend our free time hiking in the woods, "sapping" in the spring (we produced 10 gallons of finished maple syrup last year), completing various home-improvement projects, and clearing land for a future fruit orchard. I am also an amateur beekeeper and work very hard every year gardening... with the hope to eventually turn my black thumb green.

Over the last couple months, Mac Richardson has turned over the reins of editing the MEWEA newsletter to myself and Mo Dube. My hope is that Mo and I, can provide an interesting, useful, and quality newsletter to the MEWEA membership equal to what Mac has provided you all for so many years.

WINTER 2017/2018
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

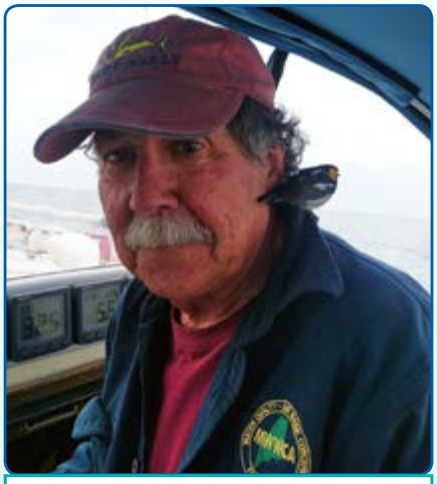
December 5-7th – MRWA 37th Annual Technical Conference and Tradeshow Cross Center Bangor, Maine "Navigating the Future"

December 15th – MEWEA Executive Committee / Holiday Luncheon, Maine Municipal Association, Augusta

January 19th, 2018 – Young Professionals Family Ice Skating Event at Thompson's Point Ice Rink, Portland

January 21-24, 2018 – NEWEA Annual Conference, Boston, Massachusetts

Where Are They Now? Featuring: Dick Bentzel



This photograph was taken by Dick's wife Moira, as they sailed off the coast of New Jersey on their way back from a year long trip down the East Coast to Cuba and the Bahamas.

Dick entered the wastewater treatment field in 1969 in New Jersey and moved to Maine in 1974 where he took the position of Chief Operator at the Berwick Sewer District. In June of 2002, Dick retired as Superintendent of the Kennebec Sanitary Treatment District after 26 years of service. Dick currently works part time for Chuck Applebee at Water Quality and Compliance Services. Dick has been a member of MEWEA since moving to Maine and have served as Treasurer, as President, as well as on the Executive and Sludge/Residuals Committees. Dick stated that he has benefited from the MEWEA organization and would recommend that all members to get more involved.

Since retirement Dick and his wife have lived on their 36-foot sailboat, the *Equinox*, on and off for the last 8 years. Their travels have taken them as far south as Colombia and Panama, as far west as Guatemala, as far north as England and as far east as Amsterdam. They have covered over 40,000 miles, crossing the Atlantic Ocean twice and spent many winters in warm tropical places. They have made many friends along the way, including the little birdie that seemed to take a special shine to Dick!

If you, or someone you know would like to be featured in *Where Are They Now?* Please send suggestions, photos and information to Bryanna Denis (bryanna.denis@wright-pierce.com) or Mo Dube (service@patjackson.com).

MEWEA at the Portland Greenfest

Jen McDonnell and her children, Julianna Page, Paul Rodriquez and Doug Romcarati at the MEWEA booth - Portland Greenfest on September 9, 2017.

MEWEA helped celebrate sustainability at the fourth annual Portland Greenfest. There were over 50 exhibitors highlighting renewable energy, local foods, electric cars, clean water, wildlife, green products, and ways to get involved with greening your community.

Efficiency Maine: Financial Incentives for Energy-Efficiency Projects

By Emily Cushman, Program Manager, Efficiency Maine

Efficiency Maine is an independent, not-for-profit agency that runs a suite of programs to lower energy costs for all Maine homes, businesses, and institutions. Efficiency Maine manages an annual budget of over $50 million to provide financial incentives and technical support to Maine energy consumers investing in high-efficiency equipment and systems.

Over the past several years, our program has helped a number of water and wastewater treatment facilities to significantly reduce operating costs and improve reliability through energy efficiency investments. Given that most of these projects are complex and require a unique engineering analysis, they typically go through our Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Custom Program. An example of projects that have qualified for or are under consideration for Efficiency Maine funding are:

- fine-bubble aeration
- aeration system optimization
- dissolved oxygen controls
- high-efficiency aeration blowers
- heat recovery from wastewater
- variable blower air flow rates
- pipe insulation
- heat recovery ventilation
- HVAC controls, modifications, and optimization
- biogas to produce combined heat and power
- anaerobic digesters

C&I Custom Program Overview

This program targets projects that reduce the consumption of grid-supplied electricity and/or natural gas, as well as distributed generation projects (e.g., combined heat and power systems).

- Incentives range from $10,000 to $1,000,000
- Minimum energy savings of 36,000 kWh or 400 MMBtu
- Incentives will be capped at the lesser of:
  - $1 million
  - 50% of the project cost for retrofit, 75% of project cost for new construction/replace-on-burnout
  - $0.28/kwh or $25/MMBtu saved
  - an incentive level that would buy the project down to a one-year payback

The program offers free Scoping Audits to help customers identify potential energy efficiency projects within their facilities. It also offers Technical Assistance (TA) incentives in cases where customers have identified an efficiency project but need additional outside assistance to move it forward. A TA Study will verify energy savings and project costs, helping the customer prepare a project application for the C&I Custom Program. Efficiency Maine may provide up to 50% of the cost of an approved TA Study up to $20,000.

Getting Started

- Visit our website for more information:
  - www.efficiencymaine.com
  - C&I Custom Program page: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-work/commercial-industrial-custom-program/
- Contact the C&I Custom Program staff
  - Mike Watson | mwatson@ers-inc.com | 207-622-6888 ext. 409
  - Chuck Porter | cporter@ers-inc.com | 207-622-6888 ext. 507

Case Study: Portland Water District

East End Wastewater Treatment Facility Aeration Upgrade

In 2015, the Portland Water District (PWD) prepared its plan for a significant renovation of the East End wastewater treatment facility. Built in the 1970s, the facility's original splash aeration system was nearing the end of its useful life; it was underperforming and contributing to poor sludge settling. The renovation plan's full scope of work included new fine-bubble aeration diffusers and infrastructure, new blowers, redesign of the aeration basin layout, selector zone controls, and new electrical service equipment.

Paul Rodriguez (R), Senior Project Engineer at PWD, gives Efficiency Maine's Chuck Porter (L) a tour of the final installation.

Originally, PWD was considering a series of lowest-cost options for the blower replacement. However, with the help of an incentive from Efficiency Maine's C&I Custom Program, they were able to invest in more energy-efficient equipment models; rather than installing the multistage centrifugal blowers with inlet guide vanes, PWD opted for the more efficient single-stage integrally geared blowers.

- Project Cost: $415,880 (incremental cost of more efficient blowers)
- Efficiency Maine Incentive: $203,337
- Annual Energy Savings: 726,204 kWh, 158 kW (summer demand)
- Return on Investment: 2.9 years with incentive, 5.7 years without incentive

An Operator Abroad

By Ryan Staples, Senior Wastewater Plant Operator Portland Water District

Last month I took part in the NEWEA operator exchange program, where operators across New England visit wastewater plants in different states. This year Maine and New Hampshire were conveniently teamed up: a New Hampshire operator came up to Maine, and I travelled south across the bridge. Over the next 3 days, I toured 7 wastewater plants, got put up in nice hotel, was wined and dined, and met a lot of great people.

My first stop was the Dover plant, also known as the 'Stainless Steel Capital of New Hampshire'; it was a sunny day and luckily I had brought my sunglasses. Dover recently underwent a major upgrade and was converted to an MLE process similar to Portland's aeration upgrade (involving diffused air, modulating valves, a selector zone, and a nutrient recycle pump). They installed new return active sludge and waste activated sludge pumps, a biofilter for odor control, and a screw press for dewatering. In the near future, our Westbrook plant will be installing a similar piece of dewatering equipment which would allow us to produce much drier biosolids. Not included in their recent upgrade, but definitely worth mentioning, Dover is a 4.7 MGD facility and, much like our (smaller) Peaks Island plant, disinfects their effluent with UV light.

The next stop was the Hampton plant. Built in 1965, the facility is facing some interesting challenges and is rising to meet them. Hampton discharges into marsh land teeming with aquatic life, and thus faces some pretty strict permit limits including a very low copper limit. To makes matters worse, last year the town had a force main leak that sent raw sewage into the Hampton-Seabrook estuary. A tremendous amount of cleaning and testing quickly followed. Despite these challenges, aging infrastructure and a limited budget, the team running the Hampton plant are doing an amazing job.

Day one came to a close with a stop in Hooksett - a plant with a very friendly, small town-like atmosphere, but not without its own unique challenges. Several years ago, in an attempt to take on higher loadings (but without the physical space to expand), Hooksett invested in a new technology that I had never seen before. They had their aeration basins filled with silver dollar sized plastic discs that, like a trickling filter, would provide surface area for biological growth, thus enabling them to treat more waste without the need for more space. However, due to high flows and a disc design flaw (the hole spacing which allows for flow to pass through was too small), plastic disks clogged the aeration effluent screens and flooded the plant and washed the discs down the river. After winning a lawsuit with the design company, Hooksett fine-tuned its operational strategy and is back to running at a high level. I left the plant with a Hooksett Wastewater Plant t-shirt and a sweet scraper for removing oil from cooking pans.

Day two came and brought up the Nashua plant as stop number one. The plant treats approximately 11 million gallons a day, discharges a very clean effluent into the Merrimack River, and is run by operators who drive really nice cars. The plant, which first started treating waste in 1959, has gone through several upgrades over the years transforming it from a small operation to one that can handle a max flow of 110 million gallons per day. The plant operates an anaerobic digester where two different types of bacteria feed on sludge, reducing its volume, and producing methane gas. This gas can be used to heat the digester, power engines, and provides heat for the building. Nashua, like Dover and soon, our Westbrook plant, dewater sludge using a screw press. They average dry cake solids of 30%. On the day I visited, there were averaging 33% - almost double what we produce at our Westbrook plant. The ability to increase the dryness of the biosolids you produce is an enormous cost saver. "Solid" work, Nashua! Following the river north, my next stop was the Merrimack plant where not only do they treat waste but they also produce a valuable product. Here, biosolids are composted, marketed, sold, and profit made. The Merrimack staff have composting down to an exact science and are producing a product that meets the EPA class A standard. It is distributed throughout New England and New York and even used on golf courses played on by the PGA. The plant has gone through several facility upgrades over the years and now runs an agitated bed composting system. In layman terms, the compost plant is virtually a large covered garage divided into horizontal bays, where the compost mix is loaded into the front and moved through with an automated agitator. There are temperature sensors, aeration blowers, and a biofilter for odor control. After about 21 days the mix reaches the end is moved to an uncovered area to cure. To be able to take something that is literally flushed away and turn it into an environmental friendly, profit making product is a great achievement.

My last stop of day two brought me to Concord. Like most plants, Concord has spent a great deal of time evaluating new and existing technologies in plans for a future process and biosolids end-use upgrade. Currently the plant uses belt-filter presses and a heat and lime stabilization process to produce a class A biosolid that is primarily spread on agricultural land. The city conducted several studies on a wide range of options including composting, thermal drying, lime stabilization, aerobic digestions, incineration, landing filling, and anaerobic digestion. Defining their short term and long term goals, they evaluated each method while narrowing down their options. In the end, the current biosolids stabilization process, which has undergone some major upgrades of its own, was selected for the short-term as it is both cost effective and environmentally sound. As for the long-term solution, it was decided that a form of anaerobic digestion would be the best fit. However, the city has decided that they will revisit this decision in the near future before an official upgrade is done. The amount of time and effort that Concord has put into these decisions is impressive to say the least, as they are taking into consideration their employees, the surrounding community, and the environment.

After a nice dinner with the board of directors and some of the plant hosts, my third and final day brought me to the largest plant in New Hampshire. One that has gone through a decade of major upgrades totaling over $50 million. The Manchester plant, since 2007, has upgraded their dewatering process, their second-

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An Operator Abroad cont'd

ary clarifiers, their incinerator, grit removal, aeration process, and is currently under construction to replace all of the internal components of their primary clarifiers and gravity thickeners. This plant is big. It takes an average of flow of 34 MGD, a design peak flow of 56 MGD, and can effectively treat 80 MGD before bypassing. The crew here is on top of their game, keeping up with constant upgrades and new process technologies, and the city of Manchester clearly understands the importance of investing in their wastewater facilities. A really cool and interesting plant to see.

Finally, my last stop in the great State of New Hampshire was at the Puritan Restaurant for the NHWPCA fall lunch; great food and good people once again. The exchange program was not only an enjoyable experience, but also an interesting one. And one that I would highly recommend to those seeking to further their wastewater knowledge. I would like to thank Scott Firmin and Mac Richardson for selecting me to take part in this. Also, Ray, the Mike's, Noel and Matt, Bruce, and Kristen for showing me their plants, Amy from Hach, and lastly, a big shout out to Ken Conaty for setting this whole thing up and making it a really great experience.

Greetings From The Pretreatment Committee!

Dan Welch, MEWEA Pretreatment Committee Chair

Greetings from the MEWEA Pretreatment Committee! You may ask yourself "who is the Pretreatment Committee and what do they do?" Well, let me tell you…

The Pretreatment Committee is dynamic group comprised of individuals from the industrial, municipal, and consultant sectors, along with Federal and State representatives. Our function is to work with and represent MEWEA membership affected by the EPA Industrial Pretreatment Program. We strive to promote the goals of the Clean Water Act by reducing or eliminating pollutants which would adversely impact POTWs or the environment.

The Committee meets quarterly to discuss a variety of topics such as new EPA/DEP regulations and programs, pretreatment technologies and applications, regulatory compliance issues and trends, discharger relationship building, and best practices across the State. We often take field trips to local industrial and commercial dischargers which builds our overall knowledge of the various pretreatment systems and the challenges faced by businesses in the State. Recent site visits include Poland Spring Bottling, B&M Baked Beans, Sebago Brewery, Cyro, and General Dynamics OTS.

What makes this Committee so interesting and fun to work with is the expansive knowledge and experience held by its members. We have a great group of dedicated and experienced professionals who truly enjoy this corner of the wastewater profession. We even have a few MEWEA Past Presidents in the Committee!

There are very few subjects in the pretreatment world that we haven't covered in the past couple years. We encourage you to attend one of our quarterly meetings to see just how valuable a resource we can be. Bring your questions! Our next scheduled meeting date is December 1st, at Maine Municipal Association in Augusta. If you are interested in attending a quarterly meeting, have a pretreatment question, or would like to be included on the Committee email distribution list, please email Dan Welch (dan.welch@gd-ots.com).

For more information about the Committee and to access an excellent collection of Pretreatment resources, visit the committee webpage located at www.mewea.org

Huge Blobs of Fat and Trash are Filling the World's Sewers

By Erika Engelhaupt, Science journalist and editor for National Geographic

[Article originally published in National Geographic August 16, 2017]

Mountains of grease and debris known as fatbergs are blocking toilets, breaking pipes, and even being illicitly converted into cooking oil.

First, someone might pour molten turkey fat down a drain. A few blocks away, someone else might flush a wet wipe down a toilet. When the two meet in a dank sewer pipe, a baby fatberg is born.

Eventually, more fat, oil, and grease congeal onto the mess and build up into giant stinking globs. When they get big enough, fatbergs can clog sewers entirely, sending raw sewage gushing into streets. By the time a 15-ton monstrosity was pulled from the sewers of London's Kingston borough in 2013, many of the neighborhood's toilets had backed up.

A sewer technician holds a "fatberg" as he works under London in December 2014. Photograph by Adrian Dennis, AFP, Getty Images

Fatbergs are a sewer scourge, and both the nasty blobs and the fights against them have been growing. London, Belfast, Denver, and Melbourne are just a few of the world metropolises that have discovered large fatbergs in recent years.

When the bus-size Kingston fatberg was discovered, a supervisor for Thames Water told the BBC: "We reckon it has to be the biggest in British history." Within two years, an even bigger one snapped sewer pipes a meter wide in the London neighborhood of Chelsea. This summer, Northern Ireland Water excavated "a couple of hundred tonnes" of grease and debris from a fatberg underneath a row of fast-food restaurants in Belfast.

The problem isn't just gross; it's also a financial drain. In New York City, grease causes 71 percent of sewer backups, according to the city's 2016 State of the Sewers report. The city spent $18 million over five years fighting fatbergs. Smaller cities aren't immune; Ft. Wayne, Indiana, has spent half a million dollars a year cleaning grease out of sewers. (See a video of Ft. Wayne's fatty pipes.)

The United States and United Kingdom report the most fatbergs, says engineer Thomas Wallace of University College Dublin, who studies the disposal of fat waste. Not only do both nations produce copious fatberg ingredients, but they also have many aging sewer systems ill-equipped to deal with the onslaught of fat and trash from growing populations.

Fighting the Fatbergs

Clogging is a problem as old as sewers themselves; the ancient Romans reportedly sent public slaves underground to clean their sewers. But the enormous fatbergs of today are brought on by more modern inventions.

The first fatbergs probably started small, as cities and their cooking waste grew with the industrial age. In 1884, Nathaniel Whiting of San Francisco patented the first grease trap to catch "substances which would tend to choke and clog the sewers."

His basic design is still used today: Wastewater drains into a box where fat settles out. Eventually, someone has to clean the gunk out and dispose of it.

In the United States, many cities eventually required restaurants and other food sellers to have grease traps and to clean them out, and a surprising amount of controversy and intrigue has grown around these caches of fat. In some places, thieves blowtorch their way into grease traps to steal used cooking oil that can be made into biofuels.

In China, fat from sewers and traps is illicitly scooped, cleaned up—though not well—and sold on the black market as "gutter oil." In cheap restaurants and street stalls, your dinner might even be cooked in gutter oil.

In the U.K., grease-trap rules have been more lax than in the U.S., because many water systems such as London's Thames Water are privately owned and don't have much authority to enforce their use. Instead, the utility hires a team of "flushers," people charged with digging out fat and other nasties to keep pipes flowing.

So it's fitting that the word "fatberg" was coined by the people who know fatbergs best: the sewer workers of Thames Water. The description, conjuring up a pale floating mass of epic proportions, is far catchier than the American version—the acronym FOG, which stands for fat, oil, and grease. Fatbergs caught on well enough to make it into the Oxford English Dictionary in 2015, alongside "Brexit."

Sewer Soap and Song

As fatbergs have grown, scientists have learned more about how they form and how to fight them. For starters, scientists only recently discovered that most of the mass in fatbergs is actually a form of sewer-made soap.

In 2011, Joel Ducoste of North Carolina State University and his team reported that the same process that can turn lard into soap, called saponification, happens in sewer grease if calcium's around. The team even created miniature fatbergs in the laboratory that grew on calcium-rich concrete, a clue to how the blobs get so massive in certain sewers.

And in places where fatbergs are on the rise, sewer managers

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Huge Blobs of Fat and Trash are Filling the World's Sewers cont'd

A technician shovels fat out of the London sewers in 2014. Photograph by Adrian Dennis, AFP, Getty Images

point to wet wipes as a major part of the problem. These pre-moistened toilet wipes are made for both babies and adults, and while many are sold as "flushable," poorly dissolved wipes are pulled from sewers by the ton. Worse, the tough cloths can serve as excellent building blocks for fatbergs.

Now, Tom Curran of University College Dublin holds the first Fulbright scholarship awarded to a scientist in the fatberg fight. For his project, Curran will be working with Ducoste in North Carolina to map fatberg hotspots and develop sensors that would alert cities to 'bergs before they reach pipe-bursting sizes.

Some cities are even looking at fatbergs as legitimate fuel. After all, fat is high in calories and therefore energy. Thames Water has partnered with a renewable-fuel company to dig fatbergs out of sewers and turn them into biodiesel.

Curran says public awareness campaigns have already helped some cities reduce blockages by teaching people what not to flush or pour down drains. "There are also legal efforts in place regarding the use of the term 'flushable,'" he says.

Cities in turn are getting creative with their messages. In the U.K., Christmas is a particularly bad time for fatbergs, Thames Water says, because of all the fat from turkey and roast meat tipped down the drain.

Thames Water's response? Caroling "Sewer Singers" videos, and a sewer worker dressed as a giant turkey.

MEWEA E-Mail Database

All current members of MEWEA should receive periodic e-mails, which may include the most recent newsletter, conference and training announcements, or regulatory updates. If you haven't received any e-mails from the organization recently, you may wish to update your information in the distribution list by sending your current e-mail address to Joan Kiszely at jkiszely@memun.org. Don't miss out on the exciting networking and educational opportunities MEWEA provides!

Young Professional Update

By Michael Guethle

MEWEA's Young Professionals Group had a very busy fall, culminating in our activities for the organization's Fall Convention. We raised over $400 for our annual scholarship with Wednesday's putting contest, which went to ***Crystal Cooper of PWD***. The putting contest was run by ***St. Germain Collins's Kathryn Deneroff*** and the ***Maine DEP's Rebecca Beam,*** and was made possible through a matching grant from MEWEA***. Allison Fisher at the City of Portland*** took home the YP award for all her work organizing events and creating a lasting connection with our committee to NEWEA. We also had our most successful raffle since it started 4 years ago, with over 30 participants.

Our most recent event was our October committee meeting, which we concluded with a tour of the Brunswick Sewer District's wastewater treatment plant. YP Committee member **Dan Munsey** led the tour. Dan provided the committee with a tour over 2 years ago, and it was exciting to see the major upgrades that the Plant has undergone over that time span.

Please be on the lookout for information on our next committee meeting in January, and our next event, a family ice skating evening on January 19 at Thompson's Point Rink. (Further details will be provided once the rink opens).

MEWEA young professionals tour Brunswick Wastewater Treatment Plant

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Maine Water Environment NEWS

November 2017 ISSUE

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