



WASTEWATER DIVISION

Main Trunk Sewer Rehab Update

The rehabilitation and rebuilding of the Main Trunk Sewer, which travels from Bound Brook to the Sayreville Pump Station – a distance of roughly 60,000 feet – is now entering its second phase, with the MCUA expected to go out to bid for the work in early 2018.

This phase will consist of the cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining of 8,060 lineal feet of 60 and 66-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe (CMP) and 2,180 lineal feet of 12 through 18-inch diameter RCP contributory sewers. Four new manholes and two new chambers will also be constructed

to accommodate the construction and to provide improved access for the Authority personnel for operation and maintenance purposes.

The project is part of a long-term repair plan for the sewer, which has operated continually since its construction in 1955. A bypass pumping system is in place to maintain flows during the construction.

“This rehabilitation work ensures one of the most important elements of our wastewater system is safe and secure for the long-term,” said Executive Director

Richard Fitamant. “The Main Trunk Sewer enables us to serve the millions of people and businesses in Central New Jersey while preserving our shared ecosystem.

Wastewater Division

November 2017 Statistics

- Average Influent flow – 92.01 mgd
- Average Effluent TSS – 20 mg/l
- Average Effluent BOD – 13 mg/l
- Biosolids production – **12,822** wet tons. All the sludge was processed through the dryers.

**Rainfall for the month was 1.88 inches as measured at the plant.*

Solid Waste Division

November 2017 Tonnage Figures

	Monthly Tons	Cumulative Tons
2017	42,428	501,901
2016	43,134	484,853

An average of 242 trucks hauled an average of 1,697 tons of waste to the Landfill facility each day.



An earlier phase of the Main Trunk Sewer line rehabilitation, from 2014.

Wireless Monitoring System Tracks Wastewater Flow



The MCUA has implemented a wastewater flow monitoring system of its Central Treatment Plant, Pump Stations and 76 meter chambers within its service area. These assets use firewalls to communicate with each other through high speed Internet connections and cellular modems. The monitoring system allows MCUA personnel to review real time wastewater flow entering

its Pump Stations from the 76 meter chambers and the wastewater flow that will be conveyed to its Central Treatment Plant by the pump stations. This allows the MCUA to operate the pump stations and Central Treatment Plant in anticipation of the increases in wastewater flows. The networked system also has allowed the MCUA to streamline its participant charge system. Prior to the wireless system, totalized

flows were manually recorded at each participant metering chamber, daily flows were calculated and manually transferred into the MCUA Participant Charge Program. With the wireless system daily flows are calculated and transferred to the Participant Charge System automatically eliminating potential calculation and transfer errors.

SOLID WASTE DIVISION

ID-13 Waste Trend Continues

Economic Growth, Local Factors Contribute to Increase

A decade ago, the MCUA noted a significant decrease in the amount of ID-13 waste (bulky/construction and demolition) coming in to the Middlesex County Landfill, due to the

slow-down in the region's economy, cost, and increased recycling of these materials.

The amount of ID-13 waste brought to the Middlesex County Landfill has

shown a steady increase since 2012, this time due to an uptick in the area's economy as well as a reduction in the number of private outlets for these materials.

Tons of ID-13 Waste Brought to the Middlesex County Landfill

