



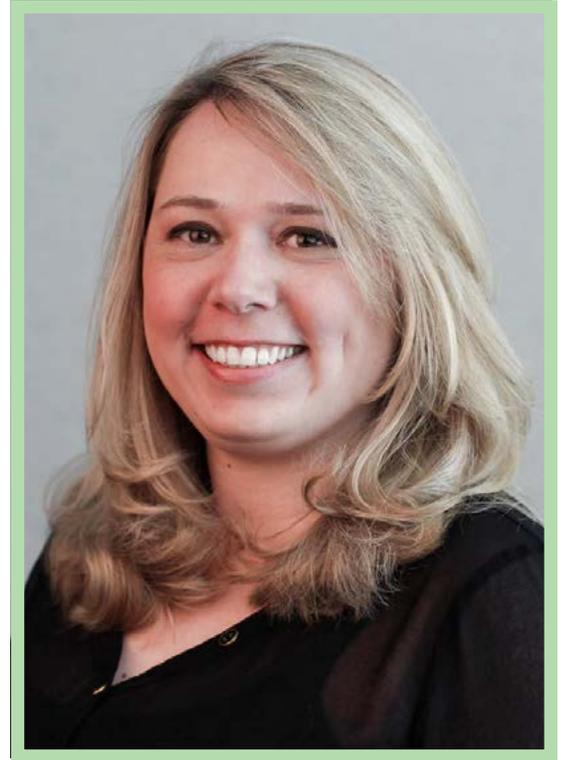
SOLID WASTE DIVISION

MCUA Welcomes Alise Roderer to Board

The Middlesex County Utilities Authority is pleased to welcome Alise Roderer to the Board of Commissioners. A resident of Highland Park, Roderer is active in numerous civic organizations in the County.

"I look forward to working with my fellow Commissioners to ensure the MCUA continues its critical role in protecting our region's environment," said Roderer. "The work that goes on at the MCUA helps sustain the quality of life in our service area, so we owe it to residents and businesses alike to continually innovate and provide excellent service."

"We look forward to Alise's contributions to the Board," said Ted Light, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. "Her unique insights, particularly in the area of communications, will provide real value to the MCUA as a whole."



WASTEWATER DIVISION

MCUA Remembers George Schmidt

The MCUA this month mourns the passing of George Schmidt Jr., an electrician with the MCUA since September 2003. George was promoted to Electrician, Class A in December 2007.

George was active in the community, including his time as a member of the South Amboy Fire Department.

The MCUA Board of Commissioners and staff extend their sincere condolences to George's family and the many community members who called him a friend.

Wastewater Division February 2018 Statistics

- Average Influent flow – 136.25 mgd
- Average Effluent TSS – 22 mg/l
- Average Effluent BOD – 22 mg/l
- Biosolids production – 13,641 wet tons, a 4.4% increase over the five-year average. The entire amount was processed through the dryers.

*Rainfall for the month was 6.46 inches as measured at the treatment plant.

TRENDS

This new section of the Highlights will provide information about state and national trends within the wastewater and solid waste industries.

Recycled Wastewater at Your Tap? It Could Be Soon in Arizona

A handful of communities practice what is known as indirect potable reuse, which means using highly refined treated wastewater to recharge groundwater or a reservoir. This water is processed again in a conventional drinking water treatment plant before being delivered to customers.

The next and ultimate step is direct potable reuse, in which wastewater is treated so thoroughly that it meets drinking water standards, and is then plumbed directly into the drinking water distribution system. Texas was

apparently the first state to permit this degree of reuse during its long drought in the early 2010s. But this was done on a case-by-case emergency basis, and Texas still does not have comprehensive rules governing the practice.

In January, Arizona became the first state to reach that benchmark, adopting a complete regulatory approach to direct potable reuse.

Source: NewsDeeply

Coastal Sewage Treatment Plants Experience Challenges from Climate Change

Most wastewater plants release treated sewage into a convenient river or bay. As a result, those in America's coastal cities were built at or near sea level, so effluent can be discharged by gravity flow. But as sea level rises, gravity flow may not work any more. Seawater could also upset the delicate chemical process and cause corrosion that destroys plumbing and electrical systems.

In California, a draft study commissioned by the Bay Area Association of Clean Water Agencies examined the risk of sea-level rise to 37 sewage treatment facilities around the Bay. It estimates 2.2ft (67cm) of rise in the level in 50 years, and 6.2ft (189cm) in 100 years. It found 15 facilities are already vulnerable to sea-level rise, and 12 more will be at risk over the next century.

Source: NewsDeeply

Solid Waste Division

February 2018 Tonnage Figures

	Monthly Tons	Cumulative Tons
2018	36,157	74,712
2017	34,148	71,597

An average of 243 trucks hauled an average of 1,572 tons of waste to the Landfill facility each day.