WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY
REGULAR MEETING
MARCH 12, 2014

The Regular Meeting of the Water Pollution Control Authority was called to order by Chairman Michael DeAngelis at 7:00 P.M. in the Shelton City Hall, 54 Hill Street, Shelton, CT. 06484, on March 12, 2014.

The following Commissioners were present to constitute a quorum:

Commissioner Michael DeAngelis
Commissioner Stephen Morse
Commissioner Todd Dowty
Commissioner Joseph Frolish
Commissioner Donald Ramia
Commissioner Regis Dognin

Also in attendance were:

Thomas Sym, Sewer Administrator
Ed Comboni- WPCP
Garritt Ogden- WPCP
Matt Jermaine- Fuss & O'Neill

1. THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited by all.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There were no members of the public wishing to address the Commission.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING OF JANUARY 8, 2014

A motion was made by Commissioner Donald Ramia to approve the following meeting minutes:

Regular Meeting of January 8, 2014

Seconded by Commissioner Frolish. All were in favor and motion passed unanimously.

4. COMMUNICATIONS

A. ASSISTANT TO WPCA REPORT- PAVONE ABSENT

B. SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Ed Comboni: The average daily flow was 2.1 MGD; the peak flow for the month of February was 2.8 MGD.

Our effluent total nitrogen was 69 pounds per day; the limit was 106 pounds per day.

We trucked out 117,000 gallons of sludge and all SBR's are online.

We now have had 33 months free from any accidents.

Our safety/training was storm water sampling and pollution prevention.

From comparing February 2014, the total was 330 pounds, and in February 2013, the total amount of grease was 540 pounds; it is much less now.

We have had 0 complaints this month, and we had a total of 18 complaint-free months.

Also, we have had no State issued odor complaints at either pump station, or the Treatment Plant.

The preventive maintenance was the same as normal. The corrective maintenance included reparation of thickened sludge pump for Rotary Drum Thickener, to rebuild Plant water pump #1, installation of two breakers for SBR controls, new disinfection system ordered, replacement of I/O board for RDT, rootered clogged overflow pipe for raw sludge storage tank, and patched a hole in wall of same tank.

The SBR history is the same.

The future work includes finishing the install of disinfection system, to rebuild other Plant water pump, pull pump at Beard Sawmill station and to continue with aeration project.

Chairman DeAngelis: Is that the aeration inside the sludge holding tank?

Ed Comboni: Yes it is.

Chairman DeAngelis: What was the hole in the tank? Which tank?

Ed Comboni: The old primary sludge holding tank. It is used now as a storage tank.

Commissioner Morse: If you look at one of the charts, it shows the performance of nitrogen. This year we are still looking good; we are below the State's target. Are you going to do more SBR cleanings this year?

Ed Comboni: We were hoping to do Pump #2.

Garritt Ogden: We will see because we really beat up the Treatment Plant within the last six months with this work. We are going to see how things recover.

Ed Comboni: There will be a cooling off period after the aeration tank to get the Treatment Plant back online if there is time in the fall besides getting another tank up.

Commission Morse: Tom, I think we still have money in this year's budget.

Ed Comboni: The bacteria are changing; we have to get that healthy again when mixing liquids and suspended solids. It goes in stages, and we are young in the present time.

Garritt Ogden: We are struggling for being on two blowers when there is half a night with no air, for instance.

Ed Comboni: The new blowers are working very well.

Tom Sym: Are the new blowers a little quieter?

Garritt Ogden: Definitely.

Commissioner Morse: With those two new blowers, I think the electrical usage by the plant dropped big time last month.

Chairman DeAngelis: Are the blowers on a timer to exercise them?

Garritt Ogden: Yes, they are automatic. The data shuts off the turbos, and turns on the PD's.

Commissioner Morse: Back to the Assistant side (Peter Pavone), last month it reported that the grease removal history was 330 pounds; doing the best we can under the circumstances.

Tom Sym: I was wondering about the concentration versus the design. Is there any way we can gain on this?

Ed Comboni: The design is lower than what our actual effluent BOD is. The new blowers are helping out.

Tom Sym: Do you think that will come down some?

Ed Comboni: The BOD will not change; the effluent totals will not change. The better the treatment, the better the effluent. Our removal presently is very good, at 96%.

Matt Jermaine: I was going to say that you would have to change the makeup of your population. Either rid of industry, or rid of commercial and switch to residential. That is the type of scale that changes.

Tom Sym: You would need to add more water to this system to get the suspended solids and the BOD.

Matt Jermaine: You do not want clean ground water because you cannot charge anyone for that.

Ed Comboni: For future reference for improvements would be a project to improve our grease removal before it goes to the SBR's.

Chairman DeAngelis: Percentage wise, what do other plants generally get on a plant?

Ed Comboni: Any other SBR treatment plant would call it primary treatment, like when we capture the grease before it goes into the tanks, because that is a major problem.

Chairman DeAngelis: We did not want to spend $350,000.

Ed Comboni: That problem still exists. We are combating it with the condition of bacteria, and we are capturing as much grease as we can before it goes to the plant.

Tom Sym: So what is involved with putting in a primary?

Matt Jermaine: With the way it is even set up, I do not know if we can do that. It would probably be this state-of-the-art German system.

Chairman DeAngelis: Matt, seven years ago we had that plant done? I am glad that we have decided to save $350,000 and to get rid of those scum rigs. I think it was money well spent, not spending it.

Ed Comboni: With respect to that, yes because the grease would already have been on top of the SBRs. I wanted to remove it before it got to that point.

Chairman DeAngelis: We are now removing it before it even reaches the tank.

Ed Comboni: You are one hundred percent right with those skimmers because we do basically as well as with the hose in the summer, down to those troughs. Basically you are recycling it.

Tom Sym: Is there any way to put in a big pit in front of the head works? That would take the grease and let it float on top; just let it flow under it like you are doing a grease trap.

Matt Jermaine: That is one of my pet projects; I have been thinking about that for months. This is such an interesting problem to solve. There is probably a simple solution once it is done.

Commissioner Morse: What is going to happen to the old dog pound?

Tom Sym: It is a parking lot for the school buses.

Commissioner Morse: Then we would have to change the use.

Garritt Ogden: The design says that you are supposed to trap the grease before you send it to an SBR because an SBR is agitated.

Commissioner Morse: You would be talking about another enclosure, maybe?

Matt Jermaine: The ideal thing to do would be after your screen; you have the grit tank, and figure out how to put something in there to capture it before going to the effluent pump and pumps to the tanks. That is such a small space, which is hard.

Garritt Ogden: I do not think we have the footprint to put it in.

Matt Jermaine: My other thought would put a different screen in there. If you put a finer screen in there, the smaller opening would capture more of the solids and the grease would get caught on the solids. It might help, but they are happy with their screen. It works fine.

Tom Sym: Would enhancing the grit removal system do anything?

Matt Jermaine: The grit removal system captures things that settle.

Ed Comboni: It is coming in at 15 feet per second, and that will probably get the grit chamber down to 3 feet per second, by allowing the detritus and sand to settle out in that tank.

Tom Sym: We need Matt to design a grease removal system, like the grit removal system.

Matt Jermaine: I think if you changed out the screen to a finer screen, it might lower the BOD to the plant because you are capturing a lot of the suspended solids. It makes the treatment easier. My guess would be capturing the larger amounts of grease, like globules. I would have to have to look it over before going down that road, or even before I would recommend something like that.

Tom Sym: The bottomline is that the effluent is good.

Chairman DeAngelis: Then you are saying the grease is not a big problem?

Ed Comboni: No, it is a problem. I just wanted to draw it to your attention.

D. UI TURBO BLOWER REBATE

Chairman DeAngelis: We finally have money in our account; we had to do it scrupulously before it got into the wrong hands.

5. OLD BUSINESS

A. FUSS & O'NEILL STATUS REPORT

Matt Jermaine: At the last meeting, we were talking about all of the work that was going to be done at the plant, in January. Since then, we are going to talk about all the work that is about done at the plant. They had the overnight shutdown that took about four hours; I think it went pretty well. You get this nervousness and uneasy feeling when you shut the power off, and the whole site goes black. Right when the power restored for fifteen minutes, it was pure adrenaline to watch Garritt running around to turn on switches and going between buildings; from auto to manual to back. Everything was shut down properly, and everything came back up. Uneventful, it took us fifteen minutes to get the plant back up online with alarms buzzing everywhere. It was uneventful because things came up as expected. We thought the electrical would be quicker than expected, but it actually took longer than expected. All in all, they stayed below their window of six hours.

The plan to pump into SBR #1 worked really well with all of our contingency plans, and our step-by-step guidelines really helped so everyone knew what was going on in the process. Right now we have two turbo blowers that are installed in the existing blower building. They are integrated with the SCADA system, so they are on full auto and they have been in service since February 12, 2014. Steve noticed that the power already dropped. Next month's bill will be less than this month's bill.

This chart in the middle of the report shows where we were and where we are. On the old PD blowers, this is a pretty good estimate of what the maximum air output was, in cold weather. In cold weather, it is at its highest. As most of the PD blowers come on here the numbers do not increase by a factor of 2 or 3. It increases by a fixed amount, and then to go from 2 to 3 blowers, the incremental increase is small. What we were finding was that the third blower was starving for air, because the first two were sucking it up through the intake. All of our thoughts and existing hypotheses about what was going on with those existing blowers were right, while they were wrong. By contrast, the new turbo blowers' output is astounding by comparison. One blower is comparable to having three of your PD blowers on. Two of those blowers are double the air capacity that your plant has ever had, since the upgrade. That is the kind of airflow rate that they need when we project forward with Jeff McDonald down here, looking at McGuire's numbers and saying what they have done. We are up around that number that we should be at now. There is a bit of a caveat: there is no back up turbo blower, so down the road you would want a back up turbo blower. Right now the system switches over to the PD blowers, that way we do not have to worry about any potential issues, and having a PD work the same time as the turbo because they are different technologies. In a perfect world, you would have two turbo blowers running, and you would have a spare sitting right there. That was not something that we were planning for this project, but in several years that it something that we should consider. Let's break them in and see how they work out.

Garritt did a great job getting the sludge storage tank down; there was 2 feet left of sludge on the tank and you told the contractor 4 feet. I cannot see them coming back saying that they had to take out more material than they told us in the contract documents. That was a risk that I was worried about how much volume that would have to be removed from that tank; 2 feet is a great depth. The third turbo blower is installed and ready for startup. At this point, we are waiting for the diffuser piping to be installed into the primary sub storage tank, because you cannot run the turbo blower without some back pressure, some load on the end otherwise it is going to spin too fast and blow itself out.

The electrical for the precast building was pulled. It is powered up and ready to go. They have just finished up within the last couple of days. The aeration diffuser piping was just delivered yesterday and installation is scheduled for next week. That should go until April 4, 2014. They expect that to go quick, and because of that we expect startup of that last turbo blower on April 8, 2014. That is all scheduled and ready. We have the same guy for the third turbo blower that has started up the first two turbo blowers. He was excellent, and helped us start it up. He worked really well with Aaron and Associates. He doesn't just do turbo blowers; he is actually a specialized manufacturer and integrator.

The air rate from the old blowers was a lot less, so the air going into each tank was even less. Now we are putting more air into each tank. The air flow meters per tank are not very accurate with these higher fluorites that we are finding. When you look at how they are

installed, it is questionable on how they put their flow meters in there. I can tell there is a problem when the turbo blower screen says that they are discharging two turbo blowers that are both running at 90%, and we are discharging 3,500 CFM. Each tank should be getting 1,500 CFM equally, but the SCADA screen that shows the read off from these air sensors are 1,100 or 1,200 CFM. Each tank is off by 300 CFM, so that is 600 CFM that you lost between the turbo blower and the sensor; there is no air hissing out of the pipe. What I believe is wrong is the sensor installation, or the sensor itself. We have never had this problem before because we were never putting that much air through the pipes. Instead of the air being 300 CFM per tank, it was about 50 or 60 so no one really noticed that. Now that we have what the air rate should be as higher, we have these air sensors that are saying something different; there is a discrepancy.

Commissioner Morse: Are they a direct read sensor into the SCADA?

Matt Jermaine: Yes. The whole aeration process is actually controlled by the sensor. If it is a piece of data that was good to know, then we would probably leave it alone. They use these flow meters to balance how much air goes to each tank; so you cannot trust the amount air that goes into each tank. The air meter also tells SCADA whether to speed up or slow down the blower. Based on the amount of air entering the tank, you cannot trust that.

Commissioner Morse: Isn't that where SCADA is getting a signal?

Matt Jermaine: Yes.

Chairman DeAngelis: Isn't the velocity much greater getting passed the reading?

Matt Jermaine: The velocity is higher, but the problem is that they have plenty of pipe length. They have all of the straight pipe length, and then they put the butterfly valve in. Just after they put the butterfly valve in, they put in the sensor. The butterfly valve is introducing turbulence beyond belief to the air. When you measure the flow you do not want turbulence; you want it to be nice and smooth. They put the sensor on the wrong side of the butterfly valve; that is the short answer.

Chairman DeAngelis: You are supposed to have so many feet of run in the pipe.

Garritt Ogden: Ten times the diameter.

Matt Jermaine: After a T or a 90, it is 10 pipe diameters. After a butterfly valve, it is 50 pipe diameters. With a 10-inch, 50 pipe diameters after that, you are basically across the street. If they just put it on the other side, everything would be fine. That is the big part of the problem. Maybe there is a quick fix to use the stuff that is already there to both rearrange and put it back together.

Commissioner Morse: What is the next step to get the third blower going? Adding more pipes?

Chairman DeAngelis: More money.

Matt Jermaine: If you want to put more blowers in there, you would take out the two PD blowers that are there now. You would make a hole in the floor a little bigger to put a 10-

inch pipe through. With one the PD blowers that are connected, take the T out, put a bigger T in so the bigger pipe can go in. Then the new turbo is on to it. You would run the electric back to the electrical room on the other side.

Garritt Ogden: This time we have a valve downstairs that we can close, so it does not interrupt the operation.

Matt Jermaine: The big difference between doing it this time and next time, we had to turn the entire system off while we did the work, because we were sharing the air inlet, the outlet. Next time we are not sharing the inlet; we are actually going to abandon the whole inlet because the blowers get the air from the room. The turbo blowers have a greater capacity that we can run on half a plant for that 6 or 8 hours to do work; whereas, before we did not have the capacity to run 4 tanks. Now later at night we can run on 2 and still keep things going with a lot less risk. If you were giving the effort to put in one, I would put in two and get the rebate from U.I., for the repair on them. The cost is going to be in the equipment, and the installation if you do one or two is around the same if you think about the work that has to get done.

Commissioner Morse: Your first idea makes more sense to square away the sensors.

Matt Jermaine: The contractor demonstrated great handle on taking apart air piping, and putting it back together. I would trust them more than try to bid it out. It all comes down to what it costs.

Commissioner Ramia: If they installed it, and they installed it wrong why would there be any cost?

Matt Jermaine: These air sensors were designed by McGuire, and installed during the plant upgrade six years ago. We are just finding a problem now because with the higher air going through it, the amount of air increases exponentially. Those sensors are original in the plant and they are supposed to be calibrated every year and they have not been calibrated since they were installed.

Chairman DeAngelis: They put the butterfly up against in the new renovation?

Matt Jermaine: Maybe 3 or 4 pipe diameters. They put the butterfly and come in later, and put a tapping saddle on it and drill through it.

Chairman DeAngelis: So it was always there?

Garritt Ogden: It was there since the upgrade.

Matt Jermaine: All it took was for a field guy to go out there. When they were there to do the work, they would put it on the other side. Now it is going to rearrange some of the piping.

Chairman DeAngelis: They have to be calibrated once a year?

Matt Jermaine: I looked on the name plate on one of them, and the installation date was 2005. Underneath that was given the calibration date was a month and a year later. The

manufacture date and the recalibration date was a difference of one year.

Garritt Ogden: They bought a lot of stuff in 2005.

Tom Sym: So, the tour of odor mitigation actions was held on February 31st.

Matt Jermaine: This happened during the end of February. Let's say January 31st. They really enjoyed the progress we have made. They wanted to be updated when the new system goes online and told us to keep up the good work; no complaints.

We have talked about the U.I. Energy Audit in the past, after U.I. had their seminar on finding your own energy savings. The U.I. is paying for this, and Jen is going to go down there with some of her staff. She is a consultant that focuses primarily on energy for municipal facilities. She is going to do as much as she can for the $8,000 fee. If she runs low on things, I gave her two or three pages of ideas to save energy down there. She is going to go down there and look, and I am going to be down there with Garritt. Garritt is going to have Earl down there, and Earl could do some of the par metering, answer some of the questions about the pumps. Earl might ask someone to install some LED lighting, and look at the plant and save some energy with LED lighting. With all of these energy audits, that is the number one thing they say you will never have to change a light bulb again, and drop energy with LED lighting by 60%. It is great, but in the scheme of things you are only saving $6,000 or $7,000 a year; it's not like triple blower savings. The bigger cost is actually your peak demand, peak loading in the middle of the day.

Onto the Assignment Log Sheet: We are doing better than I can expect for this construction project. We have about two more months left of construction and paperwork. Considering on how we started this project without changing the budgets, bidding it twice and going back and forth trying that third turbo blower on. We are doing really well right now. We are on budget, and the key is the next two months as long as no new problems come up.

Chairman DeAngelis: I see that WPCA Commercial Sewer Use Rate Schedule is on your 2014-2015 budget. It seems like we are ready.

Matt Jermaine: Also, it is that time of year that I send you the Shelton WPCA Needs List. This is a list of stuff that has come up in conversation ever since we have been working with you. I have just been keeping track of it. The list is not growing as it did when we first started, which is a good thing. The other great thing is the projects that are already completed are getting longer. That means you are using this list and going after priorities. This list also includes long term needs you may or may not need, depending on how other upgrades work. The point is to try to keep track of all the items that we have talked about, and it lets you defer the things that are not important. Let's not do anything big at the plant for a year; watch it recover and then take the next step.

The last page is RH White's schedule that they have submitted back in January. The grayed out areas are the ones that are finished, the red line is where they are right now. They are about one month behind schedule. They are still looking to finish the project that has the original contract time and final payment. They had asked during negotiations to extend the contract date, because they took so long to get the project started. They are really looking to be done by April.

Does anyone have questions?

Tom Sym: Any word on the instrumentations?

Matt Jermaine: She is on my monthly email list. I need to find someone in the treasury office. For the instrumentation grant, the application was approved and was sent to the treasury office for payment. Since then, nothing has happened. I do not have anyone to call in the treasury office to ask what is going on. I called Iliana because she is the one who processed the application with the DEEP. Once she hits approve and sends it off- I am going to have to call someone about this.

It has been over a year since we have submitted the application; it has been 8 or 9 months since the application has been approved.

Commissioner Morse: How much was that for?

Matt Jermaine: $55,000

Commissioner Morse: There was another one that was supposed to go into the Clean Water Fund. Did you ever get that?

Matt Jermaine: Yes I believe so.

Commissioner Morse: Where did it go?

Tom Sym: Probably back where it came. It was taken out of the referendum money, and then it was put back in the referendum money.

B. 2014-2015 BUDGET

Chairman DeAngelis: Did you set a date yet, Steve?

Commissioner Morse: Do you want to go through this budget real quick? We have four items. We all have received the budget report.

Chairman DeAngelis: We are having a meeting, right?

Commissioner Morse: We can do it right now. We have four items to talk about.

Chairman DeAngelis: What happened to the meeting? I thought we were supposed to have a meeting?

Chairman DeAngelis: We are going to have a meeting. We are not going to sit here and discuss this tonight. What are you recommending?

Commissioner Morse: I recommend we take the time to go over the four items, and we have a budget so we have it ready for Public Hearing next month.

Chairman DeAngelis: What are they?

Commissioner Morse: I would like to thank Ed, Garritt and the guys for doing a super job on this. My first issue is on page 40-06: Professional Services. Pete was going to work on replacing the Infonet on the computer. Do you know if he did any more on that?

Tom Sym: We are trying to get a hard price out of Dan, for a computer and screen upgrade. He mentioned a couple thousand dollars.

Commissioner Morse: If we do get a replacement system, then what is there? It probably should go to the plant; it can use that capability. It is our system; we bought it with our money. For this budget purpose, let's add a number here. Maybe $15,000? It is two monitors, a CPU, a video card.

Tom Sym: Dan only said a couple of thousand.

Commissioner Morse: How about $10,000?

Commissiner Dognin: Are you replacing it? Or upgrading it?

Tom Sym: I would put down $5,000 at the most.

Commissioner Morse: Let's put $5,000 because we have to upgrade it.

The next issue is the prices on the fuel on page 40-11: Gas/Diesel Fuel

Garritt Ogden: The price of gas is $2.85 and diesel is $3.16. It is going to be $11,450, which is a less than last year. These numbers are not locked in so they can change.

Commissioner Morse: Let's leave the same number as last year: $15,000. We will add some inflation to it.

Garritt Ogden: That is fine, sure.

Commissioner Morse: Next issue is on page 40-26: Equipment Maintenance.

Garritt Ogden: I am up to $300,000 on this, by the way.

Commissioner Morse: What are your changes?

Garritt Ogden: Some of the things that are going to change is the chlorination system. I was able to procure that already.

Commissioner Morse: Do we take that out?

Garritt Ogden: Yes, because it is going to be purchased before June.

Commisisioner Morse: So we shall take out Rebuild Chlorination System, minus $20,000. The Plant's Water System is a guess because I am having problems. I am having a hard time getting parts for it, so I do not know how much it is going to cost. I am trying to buy the

impeller, so I go to call the manufacturer and they will not sell it to me because they are wholesalers. They gave me the dealer, but he will not sell it to me because it is a package systems.

I forgot to add Carbon Replacement on this list, and that seems to be going up by $2,000 every time we do it. The last time was $13,000, so I recommend $15,000.

Tom Sym: Did we just go out to bid for that?

Garritt Ogden: The bid will be opened up tomorrow.

Tom Sym: Would that be under this year?

Garritt Ogden: No, it would under next year because we do this yearly.

Commissioner Morse: For budgetary purposes, we will put in $15,000. Anything else?

Garritt Ogden: I added $50,000 for Spare Pump Parts. I want to get one for each station. Also, I want to get a rotating assembly for the motive pumps that are $13,000, which is a rough quote.

Commissioner Morse: Do you feel comfortable with $50,000 as a guess?

Garritt Ogden: I will be honest; I fixed a lot of stuff this year that I had no intentions of even touching. It is hard to say that I am comfortable because I felt comfortable last year.

Commissioner Morse: Then let's go with $50,000 as our best estimate at this time. It should take care of logging in and new repair parts.

Garritt Ogden: I really find that I have to get the parts sitting on the floor because it takes two or three months to get the parts.

Commissioner Morse: We had a problem last year with the Aquarion water feed, and we need to do something this year.

Garritt Ogden: The problem was that the solenoids were bad and we did fix a lot of those.

Commissioner Morse: We had a break in the pipe?

Garritt Ogden: That should be looked at to replace if it has happened once before.

Commissioner Morse: We have talked about lining a couple of months ago. Is it still viable?

Garritt Ogden: The problem that Brennan told me was that they do no know where it turns. It turns somewhere between the vault and the stairs; it is almost impossible to go in there to do what they need to do. Earl came up with a great idea to go in the tunnel, go through the stairs and go that way with the water main. It makes sense if we had to do that.

Commissioner Morse: Any idea of what number what we can put in for that?

Tom Sym: I would say maybe $10,000.

Garritt Ogden: Never mind the water bill; there goes all 14 pumps. I am not worried about a $2,000 water bill. I am more worried about $1,000,000 worth of pumps.

Commissioner Morse: For the Aquarion lateral, we will say $15,000.

Garritt Ogden: Matt brought up the water line between the building and the chlorine structure. It is corroded somewhere underground. It leaks back into the building, and it is off right now. It is probably something that we should get repaired too.

Commissioner Morse: Can we include that with the Aquarion lateral?

Tom Sym: What size line do you think it is?

Garritt Ogden: It is not big; I think it is a 1-inch copper.

Tom Sym: I think it is something that a plumber can do, but it is a matter of locating it.

Garritt Ogden: It needs to be specialized that is coming from something that has to be done in the building, because the copper does not react well with what is in there.

Commissioner Morse: So we said $15,000 for the Aquarion lateral, and another $2,000 for the water?

Matt Jermaine: I think it is going to be more because it is buried in the parking lot.

Commissioner Morse: Can we do them both for $20,000? Garritt is right because if that thing breaks, we are never going to know.

The next issue is on page 40-31: Capital Sinking Fund. For many years, we have contributed $75,000 per year, out of our operating funds.

Ed Comboni: Would you like to boost it to $100,000?

Commissioner Morse: I think we should start to show an upward trend on that number. Any thoughts?

Commissioner Dognin: Maybe increase the number to $85,000?

Commissioner Frolish: I would go right to $100,000.

Commissioner Morse: Let's go with $100,000. I will add these changes into the computer. The final number for this budget is $2,756,124.

Garritt Ogden: Steve is this firm or hammered down as the final number?

Commissioner Morse: We have just added the rest of the changes.

Garritt Ogden: There are a few items that I am still waiting on, like the insurances. I am not

sure if that is the exact number.

Tom Sym: We are guessing on a lot of these numbers.

Commissioner Morse: Whoever did the insurances and social security last year; it did go up.

Did you get that from accounting?

Garritt Ogden: We still did not get our pension number yet. I did not realize that you were going to hammer it down tonight.

Ed Comboni: We might get the pension number tomorrow.

Commissioner Morse: If anything changes, please call and let me know. I will hold on to this for a couple of days, before I give this to Tom and Lori.

Chairman DeAngelis: We are not gaveling it tonight. We are not gaveling it until we have a meeting. I am not going to sit here and have a discussion about $50,000 a year, $10,000 there without everyone coming together to talk about it.

Commissioner Dowty: I agree.

Chairman DeAngelis: I asked Tom when we are going to have a budget meeting. I did not hear anything.

Tom Sym: I was waiting to hear back from the auditor.

Chairman DeAngelis: That is what you have told me a few times, and we did not have any numbers yet.

Tom Sym: Do you want to have a regular meeting, or a work session?

Chairman DeAngelis: Let's have a work session during the day, around 3 or 4:00 in the afternoon.

Tom Sym: That is fine, but I do no think we are going to have a clerk.

Chairman DeAngelis: That is okay, we do not need one. We never had one, so I do not think it is a problem.

It was noted that a Work Session for the Budget of 2014-2015 will be held, on March 26, 2014 at 4:00 PM.

6. NEW BUSINESS

A. BILLS RENDERED

(1) FUSS & O'NEILL, INC $264.00

A motion was made by Commissioner Dowty to pay Fuss & O'Neill $264.00.

Seconded by Commissioner Dognin. All were in favor and motion passed unanimously.

(2.) FUSS & O'NEILL, INC $4, 280

A motion was made by Commissioner Dognin to pay Fuss & O'Neill $4,280.00.

Seconded by Commissioner Ramia. All were in favor and motion passed unanimously.

(3.) RH White $47,428.75

A motion was made by Commissioner Morse to pay RH White $47,428.75.

Seconded by Commissioner Dowty. All were in favor and motion passed unanimously.

B. SEWER ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Tom Sym: The West Canal Street project will start in the beginning of April. We are going to have another meeting with all of the utilities, the contractor and the engineer. Then we are going to start digging.

Chairman DeAngelis: There will be a meeting on March 24th?

Tom Sym: No, on March 24th, the asphalt plant will be opening. We should be digging in the first week of April.

We have been also looking at the videos.

Chairman DeAngelis: Is he all set with the changes that Jim drew up? No cost changes?

Tom Sym: I would not go that far. There were a couple of items that we needed to address.

Chairman DeAngelis: Which ones did he catch?

Tom Sym: We have moved the line. It used to run parallel with the gas line, going up White Street. They only want you to dig 12 feet down below; an old cast iron main, so we are now moving it down to the middle of the road. Now he is going to have to excavate to get rid of a couple of manholes 200 feet of gold pile pipe. That is going to be an extra.

Chairman DeAngelis: Are you going to exchange that for work that he is not doing?

Tom Sym: Right. In the original plan, we have an alternate for a concrete cradle. If we go down, and hit unsuitable material at the base of the pipe, it would be like putting it into a swamp. You cannot do that, so you would have to put in a concrete cradle under this pipe. I do not think we are going to have problems like that. We did not have it when we did it before. I would think that we are going to save money off of that. We should still have money in the contract price, without going over it.

We have also been looking at some of the videos, and it looks like we have some pretty bad pipes in town that I want to go out to bid to get lined. For that, I am looking at $200,000 to $300,000. I would like to get the approval on this, so we can draw up the specs and go out to bid to get some work done.

Chairman DeAngelis: What else Tom?

Tom Sym: We are going to go out to bid to get some more lining done, and maybe go for like we did with the other contract on call 3-year plan. So figure giving him $200,000 worth of work per year. That is the way I want to get this done. I do not want to have this done once a year. You would have to have this guy come in, draw another set of plans and go through this whole thing again, which takes several months. We can probably get some other work done with that money. We need point repairs done; a lot of stuff that can be done.

Matt Jermaine: In January, I actually got promoted so you are still getting my old rate. I am now a Project Manager. When we do our budget, I will see what Tom comes up with.

Tom Sym: We had gone into that a little bit to do some more of that flow isolation stuff. We have all of this other work that needs to be done. It is hard to put a number on it, on where it is going to end. If we can get all of this lining done, I am looking at doing Long Hill Avenue and Center Street. We are looking at over 2,000 feet on Long Hill. I cannot see doing a section of Long Hill and skipping. You are starting off on Center Street, and the line is 100 years old. You might as well do the whole thing and get it over with.

Chairman DeAngelis: You have money in here from Professional Services. Where did you get this number?

Tom Sym: That has anything to do with it. It is the one that we added another $5,000 for a new computer. Professional Services are for purchasing the software updates, Infonet programs, permits.

Chairman DeAngelis: Which one are we paying Fuss And O'Neil, Inc. out of?

Tom Sym: We are paying them out of the Sinking Fund.

Chairman DeAngelis: Aren't we still putting a number to that? We still have an idea of what we are spending on him?

Tom Sym: He has it in the package where the monthly fees are. We are probably going to re-up their contract after July 1st.

Matt Jermaine: I do not see coming in next year; it is going to be a lot less than this year.

Chairman DeAngelis: We are giving Stratford $250,000 per year. At some point you cannot convince me that it is not worth having another pump station. We could have purchased a pump station five times already; with the amount of money we have paid Stratford.

Tom Sym: It is not only the pump station, but also an initial cost.

Chairman DeAngelis: I know what it is.

Tom Sym: You are talking about dumping from the Transfer Station to the plant.

Chairman DeAngelis: Wasn't it a couple thousand feet? Where is the next pump station?

Tom Sym: That pump station cannot handle it. You would have to bypass it and go all the way to the plant. You cannot go into another pump station with this amount of flow. It is not built that way. We put in the additional force main, to bypass the last pump stations. The closest you can get is past White Street.

8. ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by Commissioner Ramia to adjourn the March 12, 2014 Regular WPCA meeting at 8:35 P.M.

Seconded by Commissioner Dognin. All were in favor and motion passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,

Brittany Gannon, WPCA Clerk