

## City of Brewer's Award Winning Water Pollution Control Facility

# BREWER



Department of Environmental Services

Address: 37 Oak Street Brewer, ME 04412

Telephone: 207.989.5417 Hours: 7am - 3:30pm



#### **Mission Statement**

All flows from Brewer's sewage collection system are conveyed to the City's wastewater treatment plant for processing. The objective of the treatment plant's operation is to convert incoming raw sewage into treated effluent of an acceptable water quality such that it may be discharged into the Penobscot River in compliance with the City's wastewater discharge licenses.

#### History

Prior to 1975, the Penobscot River had become so contaminated that fish populations were disappearing. The City of Brewer had been contributing to this contamination by discharging raw sewage into the river. Construction of the wastewater treatment plant began in 1973 and became operational in 1975 and was able to treat 3 million gallons per day. Since then, several upgrades have occurred in the years 1991, 1994, 1998, 2010, 2011, and 2012 allowing the plant to treat up to 5.2 million gallons per day at maximum capacity.





View of WPCF from Penobscot River

#### Fast Facts (2017)

**Construction 1975** 

Population Served: 9,482 people (source: 2010 census)

Services Area: 3,159 accounts in Brewer and 30 accounts in Orrington (2794 residential, 318 commercial, 47 government)

**Treatment Level: Secondary Treatment** 

Treatment Process: Conventional Activated Sludge

Number of Pump Stations: 14

Length of Public Sewer Lines: around 56 miles (around 295,000 feet)

## Major Awards Received by the Environmental Department in the Last 20 years

In 1995 from Maine Wastewater Control Association (MWWCA) 1995 Richard B. Goodnow Award in Recognition of Excellence in Operation and Management of a Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility In 1997 from Water Environmental Federation (WEF) 1997 George Burke Safety Award for Excellence of its Active and Effective Safety Program and Safety Record In 2001 from Joint Environmental Training Coordinating Committee (JETCC) 2001 Lee Agger Award for Meritorious Support and Service in Training Environmental Professionals in the State of Maine In 2001 from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2001 National Award for Combined Sewer Overflow Control Program Excellence In 2002 from Maine Wastewater Control Association (MWWCA) Charles Perry Award for Excellence in Operation and Maintenance of a Wastewater Collection System In 2007 from Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) Steve Ranny Award for Stormwater Program Excellence In 2014 from Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) Certificate of Achievement In 2015 from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional EPA Operation and Maintenance Excellence Award

In 2017 from Governor LePage and MDEP Environmental Excellence Award

## Permit and Performance Data (2017)

	Percent Removed	Average Effluent	Effluent Regulatory Permit Limits
BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)	97 %	5 ppm	85% Removed 50 ppm Daily Max
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	98 %	4 ppm	85% Removed 50 ppm Daily Max
E. Coli Bacteria	—	2.66 colonies per 100 mL	426 colonies per 100 mL Daily Max
Flow	<u> </u>	1.68 MGD	Design: 5.2 MGD
Sludge Prodcution		—	4250 cubic yards per year 2977 tons per year

For more information, visit: http://brewermaine.gov/environmental-services/

#### How it works

flow stream and to then convert the pollutants into sludge residuals for further processing. The plant is a secondary level treatment facility, which means the water undergoes two separate processes to remove sedimentation to remove solids while the second process requires a biological method to remove additional

sewer system and conveyed to the Brewer Water Pollution Control Facility by 14 pump stations located



Bar Racks

**Primary Sedimentation** 











microorganisms ready to feed on the organic matter present in the wastewater. A large aerator adds making them grow. The microorganisms and the biodegradable matter collectively are called



Gravity Thickeners tanks. As it is slowly being stirred, entrapped gases escape to the surface while the thickened sludge settles to the bottom.



press is used remove water from the solids. When the sludge enters the dewatered sludge can then be hauled to compost or landfill. The sludge





Flotation Thickening to the activated sludge to cause lumpish particles to form. These particles then attach themselves to air bubbles that

Penobscot River







Disinfection