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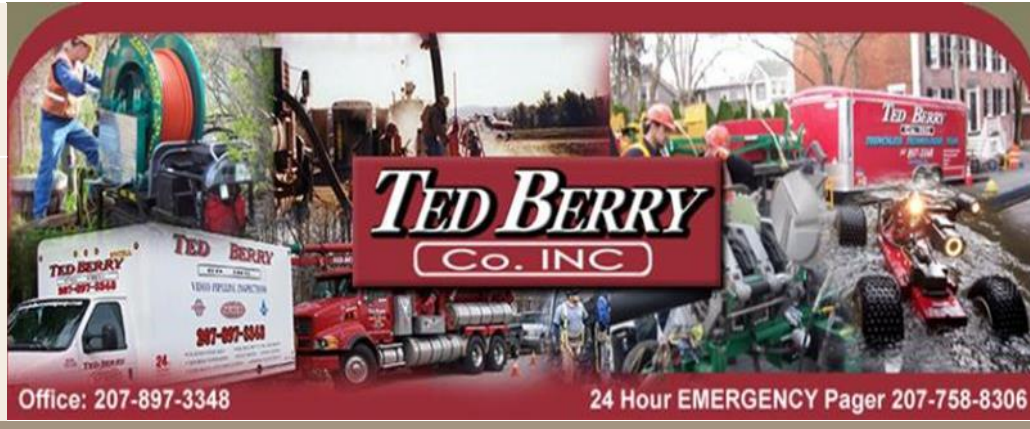
ISSUE 2
July 2013



KEEPING OUR CUSTOMERS & EMPLOYEES IN THE PIPE LINE!

TED BERRY COMPANY Inc.

Congratulations to Tim Young and Robert Smothers for recently receiving their NASSCO PACP, MACP, and LACP certifications.

The National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) is committed to standardizing procedures for assessing and documenting the condition of the underground piping systems for the management of infrastructure deterioration and renewal. One of the most important initiatives in reaching this goal is the Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program (PACP) Manhole Assessment and Certification Program (MACP), and Lateral Assessment and Certification Program (LACP). PACP is the North American Standard for pipeline defect identification and assessment, providing standardization and consistency to the methods in which pipeline conditions are identified, evaluated and managed. The goal of PACP is to have pipeline system owners create a comprehensive database to properly identify, plan, prioritize, manage and renovate their pipelines based on condition evaluation.

Hard to believe the year is half over but the dog days of summer are here. As the first half of the year has passed it allows us to reflect on some of our major accomplishments and be proud of what we have all accomplished together. Our teams have completed a significant industrial by-pass project that consisted of as many as 15 12" diesel driven pumps pumping flows through a few miles of large temporary HDPE piping our crews had fabricated and subsequently removed, we have also completed a large diameter sliplining project utilizing a piping material called Hobas that is highly specialized and not commonly used in the Northeast, Several pipe bursting projects throughout New England consisting of water and sewer main replacements ranging in size from 4" to 16" in size have kept our crews busy, our CCTV teams have inspected nearly 150 miles of pipelines in 2013 ranging in size, shape, and location often finding repairs in which our repair crews respond immediately to, We have cleaned pipes and tanks and holes and probably everything in between. Some say it's a dirty job but we love it.

Some of our employees have also completed reached some significant milestones and accomplishments. You will read in this newsletter about some of those and the hard work our team has been doing to serve our customers and lead our industry. We hope everyone has a great summer and gets a little time to relax and sit by the lake with their families.

Matt and Jim Timberlake

Like us on Facebook

Stay connected to the pipe line!

Trenchless TECHNOLOGY Road Shows

TED BERRY COMPANY Inc.
www.tedberrycompany.com

The Ted Berry Company is proud to be the Main Event Sponsor for the next Trenchless Technology Road Show that is put on by Trenchless Technologies Magazine!

Join us November 12 & 13, 2013 at the Holiday Inn Boxborough, Massachusetts to experience the premier vehicle for learning all aspects of trenchless new construction and rehabilitation techniques!

Celebrating 20 years of trenchless education, *Trenchless Technology* Road Shows provide the most up-to-date information to local municipalities, engineers, contractors and anyone else interested in learning more about the benefits of trenchless construction and repair. Attendees will experience class-room style presentations, field demonstrations, exhibitors, meals, and networking opportunities.

Who Should Attend?

- Municipal Representatives / Water, Sewer, Gas, Public Works
- Engineers and Consultants
- General Contractors
- Anyone interested in learning more about the trenchless industry!

www.trenchlessonline.com

TED BERRY COMPANY Inc.

You see us EVERYWHERE, now check out what we do at www.tedberrycompany.com

Working on the Railroad

In summer 2011, a 99-year-old poured-in-place box culvert in Durham, NH on the site near the University of New Hampshire, needed repair. At times when the groundwater level was high, water could be seen pouring out of cracks in the original culvert, which measured 6 feet wide and 8 feet tall at the top of the arch. The culvert ran under an active railroad track and a paved remediated area through a Brownfield site. Repairs had to be done in a way to prevent contamination from entering the pipe and to avoid interfering with the flow of a nearby creek, while still being able to withstand the weight of the Amtrak passenger and freight trains passing overhead.

Dave Cedarholm, P.E., town engineer for the Durham Department of Public Works, says EPA and the state both expressed concerns that contamination from the parking lot area above could potentially seep into the creek; they wanted the culvert sealed. However, there were questions about the longevity of merely sealing it.

The preferred solution: sliplining with 180 feet of 60-inch-diameter Advanced Drainage Systems (ADS) SaniTite HP triple-wall pipe to prevent contaminants from migrating into the creek. Manufactured with a specially formulated polypropylene resin, SaniTite HP pipe in 30- to 60-inch diameters meets ASTM F2764 and AASHTO MP21-11 standards for polypropylene pipe in surface and subsurface drainage applications. A hydraulic analysis was conducted for the pipe project to calculate the effects of a 100-year flood. Durham city officials did not want to choose a pipe material that would reduce the culvert's capacity. The smooth-lined SaniTite HP pipe offered additional capacity.

Weight was also a major factor in pipe choice. Cedarholm says there were concerns during the design phase that the existing, damaged culvert would not withstand the weight above it. He says the method and system provided by the Ted Berry Company provided the needed performance at the desired price point.

The Ted Berry Company was awarded the general contract which included putting rails on the base of the culvert used to slide the pipe in and allow water to flow underneath the pipe as the pipe was installed and the bulkheads were being constructed. The upstream end was lower than expected; adjustments were made to the slope of the pipe to create a more consistent flow line.

With the rail system, Ted Berry workers corrected the pitch by raising the inlet end by 8 to 10 inches. They shot the invert and slipped in the new pipe.

The crew also used grout to fill in cracks in the walls of the old culvert and the space between the SaniTiTe HP pipe and the surface of the old box culvert. The grout was used to penetrate through any of the old joints to help fill soil voids around the pipe and increase the loading ability by filling in annular space between the pipe and the inside surface of the old culvert.

Out and about with municipal vacuum crews. Assisting our client ETTI in Augusta, Maine as they install new gas main.

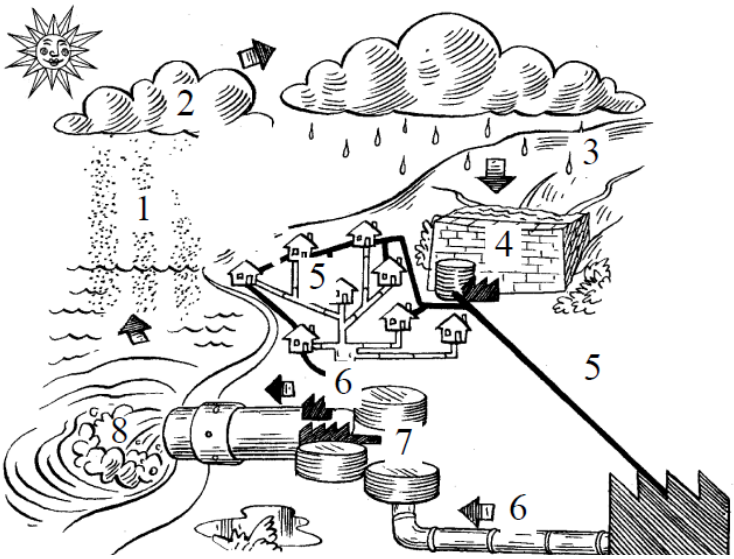
Sewer Turtle?
Not sure if he's a teenage mutant ninja or not.
(photo by James Knowles, we think he is a ninja)

Kids Corner.....

Waitakere City Council
Te Taiao o Waitakere

Out and about with Jim Timberlake

The most curious man in the world.



Write the number in the picture next to the correct sentence.

- If clouds become cold enough, rain will fall. ☐
- The wastewater treatment plant removes a lot of the pollution from wastewater. ☐
- Water from dams is piped to houses, schools and factories. ☐
- Once wastewater has been treated, it is released into the waterways. ☐
- Rain water is captured in storage dams then treated so it is safe for people to drink. ☐
- The suns heat makes water evaporate from land, plants, sea, lakes and rivers. This evaporated water (water vapor) then rises into the atmosphere. ☐
- In the colder, upper atmosphere, water vapor condenses to form clouds. ☐
- Wastewater is piped away from houses and other building to the wastewater treatment plant. ☐

Sewage Soda*

This recipe makes two servings. Double it for four!

What you need:

- 2 12-ounce cans cola
- 1/8 cup hard candy (any flavor)
- 10 spaghetti noodles (dry)
- 1 teaspoon vegetable oil
- 2 straws
- 2 tall glasses
- 1 quart pitcher
- spoon

What you do:

1. Break each spaghetti noodle into six pieces. Cook according to directions on the package. Set aside.
2. Place the hard candy in a plastic bag and seal it. Use a wooden spoon to grind the candy into small (pebble, sand-like) pieces. Set aside.
3. Pour cola into 1-quart pitcher. Add vegetable oil. Stir cola until flat. There should be no bubbles.
4. To the cola, add the spaghetti noodles and hard candy. Stir.
5. Pour into two tall glasses. Add a straw to each glass. Serve to unsuspecting friends!

*Important: Sewage Soda does not contain real sewage. Untreated raw sewage is dangerous to your health and should never be consumed.

Out and about at the amusement park!

Getting Started

Transition from reactive to preventative maintenance program for municipal sanitary sewer pumping stations

A sanitary sewer pumping station is a vital element of any community's infrastructure and a critical component of the wastewater collection system. Pumping stations are built when sewage must be raised from a low point to a point of higher elevation or where the topography prevents downhill gravity flow.

There are typically varied levels of O&M standards for large and small communities. Reactive philosophies are based around crisis management and goals are often as simple as maintaining sewer flows inside the collection system. Preventative philosophies include varied levels of planned maintenance and repairs throughout the system including all its elements. Predictive management philosophies are an attempt to manage a system and its components based on historical data and its performance as it ages.

This article will focus on how to take your community from a reactive style of maintenance to a preventative style of maintenance, more specifically regarding the sanitary sewer pumping stations.

One of the biggest challenges to starting a preventative maintenance program is just that, getting started. Getting buy-in from management personnel and critical decision-makers, assessing the abilities of in-house personnel and equipment, evaluating contractors or supporting agencies, developing written standard operating procedures (SOPs) for maintenance activities, funding, and follow through are typical hurdles communities face when a transitioning through change takes place.

One of the best starting points is with the U.S. EPA CMOM Program Self-Assessment Checklist last published in 2003. Don't worry you do not have to invite the EPA into your plant to get a copy of this as it can be found online at the EPA website, this is a relatively simple way to start your program and gives easy-to-follow checklists that can easily be modified or incorporated into a format your staff is comfortable with. If this is done as a collaboration with your management and operations staff it is often easy to collect a great deal of information with minimal effort and will almost certainly generate discussion on how to move forward towards your goals.

Many systems have experienced and knowledgeable operators who understand how and where to troubleshoot the system. Unfortunately, this knowledge and information is not always written down. Preparing a written maintenance plan provides an opportunity to capture and document all those details as well as the institutional knowledge and experience that will be essential for operating a future maintenance program.

Development of SOP and checklist style record keeping allows the collection system team to maintain a high level of service. Supervisors should periodically review maintenance activities and checklists to confirm the level of work meets SOPs.

A pump station maintenance program should be based on two primary factors: the manufacturers' recommendations and the pump station requirements.

The pump station requirements are developed by the operators and their supervisors that are based on observations of the pump station and also include knowledge gained by experience of local conditions. For example, if FOG levels were high in a commercial area, then maintenance activities should be adapted to best deal with real time conditions in the field.

A typical weekly pump station inspection should include observations and documentation of the following:

- The components comprising the alarm system, wet well controller, telemetry, and electrical system.
- The pumps: Shafts, bearings, packing, seals, suction and discharge gauge pressures.
- The pump motors: temperature, amperage and voltage, coupling and alignment, vibration and noise. Oil levels and lubrication. Belt wear and tightness.
- Valves: check and pressure relief.
- Emergency generator or backup pumping equipment and appearances
- Building and structure components including security, electrical, roofing and siding, ventilation system, and lighting.
- Odor control devices and systems
- Safety features such as confined space entry equipment on site, air monitoring equipment, fire extinguishers, ladder, stairs, or steps, emergency lighting, and others.

Additionally, an annual service check on the pump station and system calibration should be done, which includes a draw down test as well as a historical comparison of flow information and discharge head to see if the force main requires cleaning or maintenance, or the pumping systems have wear attributing to capacity reduction.

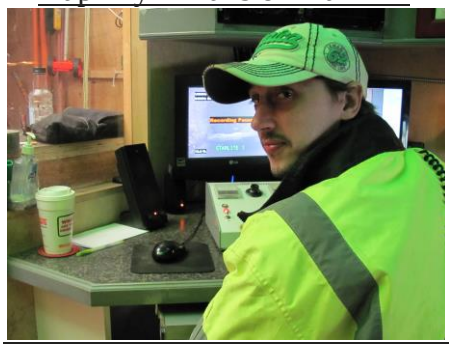
A systematic operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation program is an essential element in the management of a sanitary sewer pumping station.

Out and about with Bob and Mike

Out and about with Jim Timberlake somewhere in Rhode Island - *No Sweat!*

Out and about with Eric and Matt Lawrence, Massachusetts

Out and about with Bryn Perry. Yup Bryn "Runs on Dunkin"



AGC New England Relay

Augusta, Maine-Twelve Maine contractors on running team named "The Maine Runnahs", ran a 220 mile relay race covering ground in each New England State. The runners are members of Associated General Contractors of Maine. The race started June 22nd, Saturday morning a 7:00 AM, running through the day, straight through the night, and finished Sunday afternoon, June 23 rd in Maine. Each of the 12 "Runnahs" was responsible for running 3 legs with each leg averages 6 miles long.

AGC Maine Runnahs Include:
Bob Poirier- (Captain) American Concrete Industries , Heidi Rodzen- (Co-captain) Skillings Shaw, Kerri Craig- Industrial Roofing Co, **Jessica Woodcock- Ted Berry Company**, Joe Kennedy- Cianbro Corp, Chris Grimaldi- Consigli, Rick Cormier- Landry French Construction, Tom Biegel- Shaw Brothers, Tom Nason- ES Boulos, Peter Lamb- ES Boulos, Adam Miller- ES Boulos, Gavin Speaker- Consigli, **Jim Timberlake- (Driver) Ted Berry Company**, Kelly Flagg- (Coach) CCB Inc

The Runnahs were supported by two large passenger vans that traveled with them from transition point to transition point picking up and dropping off the Runnahs as they go through the rotation. During the night, it is required for all runners to be wearing reflective vests, headlamps, and two red flashing beacons.

Chartered in 1951, the Associated General Contractors (AGC) of Maine is the state's largest construction industry trade association. For more information visit www.agcmaine.org.

Safety Corner… Summer Safety

When temperatures rise, workers have an increased risk of developing heat stroke, dehydration and other heat-related illnesses. The risks are particularly high in factories with equipment that produces a lot of heat, such as brick-firing plants, iron foundries, laundries and rubber products factories. Workers should protect themselves by wearing appropriate clothing and following company safety policies.

Clothing

The type of clothing you wear has an effect on your comfort and safety when working in heated industrial environments. Choose clothing made from lightweight materials such as linen and cotton, as these materials help sweat evaporate. Avoid synthetic fabrics whenever possible, as they are heavier and more likely to cause discomfort. Dark colors absorb heat, so wear clothing made from white or other light-colored fabrics.

Hydration

Getting enough to drink is very important when you work in the heat. Do not wait until you are thirsty to start drinking water. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends drinking two to four glasses of cool liquids each hour when engaging in physical activity in a hot environment. If you experience any of the symptoms of dehydration -- dry mouth, fatigue, dry skin, headache, dizziness, decreased urine output or lightheadedness -- seek medical attention.

Protective Footwear

When selecting a pair of shoes to protect your feet from hot floors, consider your work environment and job duties. Shoes designed for work in hot conditions are typically insulated with acrylic nitrile, neoprene or other elastomers, which are substances that have elastic properties.

Take Breaks

Summer work conditions depend on the temperature, the amount of humidity in the air and the amount of radiant heat generated by the sun. If your job requires you to wear protective gear, you may also have a more difficult time working in the heat than someone who wears comfortable short-sleeved shirts and lightweight pants. Taking a break for at least five minutes can reduce heat stress and help prevent workers from developing heat illness. Take your break in the shade, as sun entering windows and open doors affects your level of heat exposure. Avoid taking rest breaks in hazardous areas, as this increases your risk of sustaining a work-related injury**.**

Sunscreen

If your job requires you to work outdoors for any period of time, take steps to avoid sunburn. Sunburn causes skin redness and irritation, with severe cases resulting in the formation of blisters on the skin. Having a sun burn also causes you to lose fluids and makes it difficult for your body to cool itself. Prevent sunburn by applying sunscreen 30 minutes before you go outdoors. Choose a broad-spectrum sunscreen that has a sun protection factor of at least 15. Wear clothing that covers your arms, legs and head to minimize exposure to the sun's ultraviolet rays. Sunglasses with UV protection will protect your eyes from damage that can lead to cataracts later in life.

Did You Know…

***Hydro-Excavation* or *Vacuum-Excavation* is a non-mechanical and non-destructive process which combines pressurized water and a high flow of moving air to simultaneously excavate and evacuate native soils at a controlled rate.**

Customer Quote:

"I love working with you guys. Dave, Mike, Andy… love em. They are constant professionals."

After installation of two 8" CIPP sectional point repairs on an emergency industrial project June 2013

Great Job Guys!

Madeline Timberlake
Think Blue Maine

2006 Age 6 | 2013 Age 12

Did you know…

The average person POOs about a ton every year.

You spend about 3 years of your life on the toilet

The average person visits the toilet 2500 times a year

Contact us at **207-897-3348** www.tedberrycompany.com

TED BERRY COMPANY Inc.