

Customer Quotes...

Posted on LinkedIn:

"I HAVE WORKED WITH MATT AND TBCI FOR MANY YEARS ON MANY PROJECTS AND OUTAGES. HE IS VERY PRO-ACTIVE AND VERY CONSCIENTIOUS OF ANY WORK HE DOES AND IS ALWAYS WILLING TO TAKE THAT EXTRA STEP TO HELP SOLVE AND/OR IMPLEMENT A SOLUTION. THIS IS ALSO REFLECTED IN THE PEOPLE HE HAS WORKING FOR HIM. I WOULD HIGHLY RECOMMEND MATT & TBCI FOR ANY WORK HIS COMPANY MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU WITH." - Les Pepper

"Matt, I want to thank you for sending Paul to do our annual flushing again this year, he is a tremendous asset to your company and our utility and goes above and beyond our expectations every year he comes. What a great work crew!"

Tom Severence – Winter Harbor Utilities

Matt,

Thank you for sending your guy down on Saturday on such short notice. He did a great job for us and things went perfect. That new truck is really nice and the extra capacity is extremely helpful for the large HDD projects we do. Please tell the driver we appreciate his help and support.

Scott W Kelly
President
ETTI Lisbon Maine

www.tedberrycorpany.com

Contact us at **207-897-3348**



521 Federal Road
Livermore, ME 04253

Our willingness to create a new dream or vision for ourselves is a statement of belief in our own potential – David McNally



Interesting Facts

3.6 Million people die each year worldwide from water related diseases.

Every 20 seconds a child dies from water related diseases.

80% of the sewage in the world's developing countries is discharged untreated.

in this issue >>>

ISSUE 3
September
2011

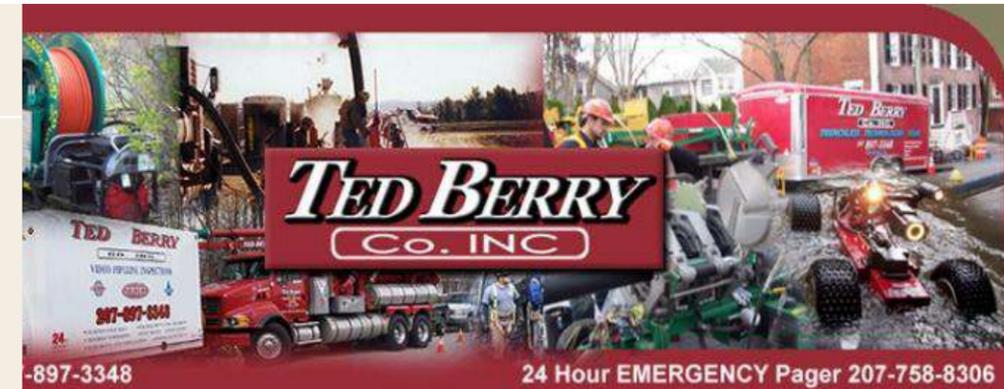
Safety Corner

Meet the TBCI Team

Kids Page

Project Profiles

Clear Drains of Maine



-897-3348

24 Hour EMERGENCY Pager 207-758-8306

KEEPING OUR CUSTOMERS & EMPLOYEES IN THE PIPE LINE!

Ted Berry Company, Inc



Durham, NH

Project Profile: Charles Lake, Estimator
Senior Project Manager

We start with the idea that nothing is impossible and everything can be done in the end.

– Alberta Ferretti

Association News

The Ted Berry Company Supports the Portland Water District Annual Charity Golf Tournament

On July 20th, The Portland Water District held its annual charity Golf Tournament at Val Halla Golf Club in Cumberland to benefit the United Way, Make-A-Wish Foundation, and the Ronald McDonald House. For more information on the tournament including results, the program, and photos; visit their web page at www.pwd.org/golf/php.



left to right: Shawn Ready, Jim Timberlake, Dave Beauchamp & Matt Timberlake

The Ted Berry Company recently completed a large diameter culvert slip line for the Town of Durham, NH.

The plot of land in which this culvert runs through used to be the home of a dry cleaning company, which was force out of business when the EPA discovered dry cleaning chemicals had been leaching into the ground for approximately 20 years. The Town then purchased the plot of land and performed all phases of site remediation, at ground level, as outlined by the EPA.

The final remediation phase was to slip line the existing poured in place concrete arched culvert with a new ADS SaniTite HP 66.5" OD pipe.

The intent of slip lining the existing pipe was to prevent any chemicals, still found in the soil, from leaching through the cracked walls and entering the water flow through the culvert, and also to restore the structural integrity of the culvert.

The structural integrity was a key component of the rehab process due in large part to the Amtrak Downeaster rail passing directly over the inlet side of the culvert.

The remainder of the parcel has since been turned into parking to help accommodate UNH students and faculty. Overall the total amount of pipe installed was 173 feet. Without any major hiccups in the construction schedule, the project was completed on time and on budget making this a successful project for the Ted Berry Company Inc. and the Town of Durham, NH."



Crew – Charles Lake, Matt Bronish, Mike Cram & Garrett Lovewell



Ted Berry Company Office Staff!

Charlotte Sinclair is our new Administrative Assistant. You will hear Charlotte's pleasant voice and fun personality when you call. Charlotte also carries out essential daily functions of our business.

Debbie Joseph is our Office Manager. She tirelessly heads the accounts payables accounts receivables. She also coordinates the HR practices here at TBCI.

Samantha Byam is our project administrator and payroll gal. Samantha is also active in our Safety Program.



Left to Right: Charlotte Sinclair, Debbie Joseph, Charles Lake & Samantha Byam

Charles Lake is a Senior Project Manager and our project estimator. Chuck is a great resource to all of us at TBCI.

Meet Paul Pomerleau...



Paul Started working At Ted Berry Company in 1992 as a laborer and has worked his way up to Municipal Operations Supervisor. Paul started working here for the big cheese "Ted" and then worked under Jim Timberlake and now works for Matt Timberlake. Paul is hoping to work for Matt's children in the future to make four generations at TBCI. One thing Paul likes working here is that he never knows what the next job is going to be. Paul likes the people he works with and the people he works for. "You can't ask for anybody better to work for than Matt & Jim. When Paul is not working he enjoys camping with his wife Ginger, hanging out with his dog Alex and Paul loves Racing.

Meet Tommy Chretien...



Tommy is a vactor truck operator and a Field Supervisor. What Tommy likes best about working here at TBCI is operating the vac truck and teaching one of our newest employees Luc Chretien how to run and maintain the equipment. Tommy is a volunteer firefighter for Livermore Falls Fire Department. Tommy enjoys riding his motorcycle, going to the Mud Run and taking his kids to do fun things.

When Central Maine Power completed the Wyman Dam in Bingham they needed a customer for its excess power. CMP created an affiliate, the Maine Seaboard Paper Company, and built what is now the Verso Paper mill in Bucksport. This mill initially produced newsprint, but later shifted to lightweight coated paper used for magazines and catalogs.

By 1930 Maine surpassed Massachusetts in paper production, becoming the second leading paper producing state behind New York.

Maine Becomes the Leading Papermaking State

From 1930 to the early 1960s no new mills were built in Maine, but many changes at the existing mills propelled Maine to be the nation's leading paper producing state. The sulfite pulping process dominated the industry until 1937. At that time, Kraft (from the German word meaning "strong") pulping became the dominant chemical pulping process and still is today. The sulfite pulping process dominated the industry until 1937. At that time, Kraft (from the German word meaning "strong") pulping became the dominant chemical pulping process and still is today.

The sulfite pulping process dominated the industry until 1937. At that time, Kraft (from the German word meaning "strong") pulping became the dominant chemical pulping process and still is today. The Kraft process had several distinct advantages: it produced a high-strength pulp, the chemicals used to dissolve the lignin were recoverable and tremendous amounts of energy were produced during the recovery process, and the process could pulp softwood trees, which predominate in the northeastern United States. Many Maine pulp mills shifted to Kraft process during this time period.

Investments in Maine mills also allowed them to shift production to printing and writing papers, which were growing rapidly in demand. Maine became a leader in coated paper and uncoated ground wood production, and remains so today. These grades of paper are used in magazines and catalogs, and in copy and printing papers.

The Challenge from the West and South

International Paper opened the Androscoggin mill in Jay in 1965. The mill, owned by Verso Paper, now includes a wood yard, three wood rooms, utilities, two continuous pulp digesters, two bleach plants, and five paper machines. The five paper machines have the combined capacity to produce more than 1,800 tons per day—more than the combined total of all 12 mills operating in Maine in 1880 and approximately 1/4 as much as all of the other mills operating in Maine when the Androscoggin mill was opened.

Machines at other mills continued to be improved to operate faster and with wider rolls to increase productivity. Despite these improvements, by 1960 Maine lost its claim to be the largest papermaking state to Wisconsin, as many new mills were brought on line there. Much of the U.S. brown paper (eg. cardboard) production moved to southern states, which increased their share of the U.S. paper market as new plants were built to use fiber from southern pine plantations. The industry in the Pacific Northwest also grew rapidly.

This trend continued through the 1970s and 1980s. Paper companies continued to invest in Maine, but Wisconsin, Washington, and several southern states became more attractive for investment dollars and saw their position relative to Maine improve.

In 1981 Maine's newest paper mill was completed in Skowhegan. The Sappi Fine Paper North America Somerset mill now has Maine's highest capacity, capable of producing 2,410 tons of paper per day, along with 1,500 tons of Kraft pulp. The mill produces high quality printing and writing papers.

Maine was making more pulp and paper than ever before. However, Maine's smaller, older mills had to change in order to compete with the new mills in Maine and elsewhere. Some mills shifted to specialty papers, while others upgraded their machines to run more efficiently. Other mills that did not make these investments were forced to close. Maine retained its position as the second largest paper producing state, but the competition was relentless.

Current Status

Recently competition has come from places far more distant than Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin or Canada. Off shore competition started in Europe, where many new mills and upgraded facilities were completed in the 1980s and 1990s. Then Latin America jumped in—aided by a vast forest resource of fast growing trees Brazil and Chile built large new pulping facilities, causing a decrease in U.S. pulp production since 1995.

New paper capacity is now shifting to Asia. While no new mills have been built in the U.S. for many years, many new mills are under construction in China, Korea, Indonesia and across the globe. These new mills are larger and faster than those in the U.S. In most cases the cost of labor is much cheaper where the new mills are being built. As a result pulp and paper prices continue to decline.

In order to compete Maine mills have rebuilt their older machines, when they can obtain the capital to do so. They have increased productivity through process improvements, while reducing their labor force. Unfortunately many older mills were forced to close. Many smaller mills now have niche markets—for example the Sappi mill in Westbrook, built by S.D. Warren, now makes transfer paper that produces patterns in shoes and leather goods—through technology they have established a profitable position for one of the first mills in the country.

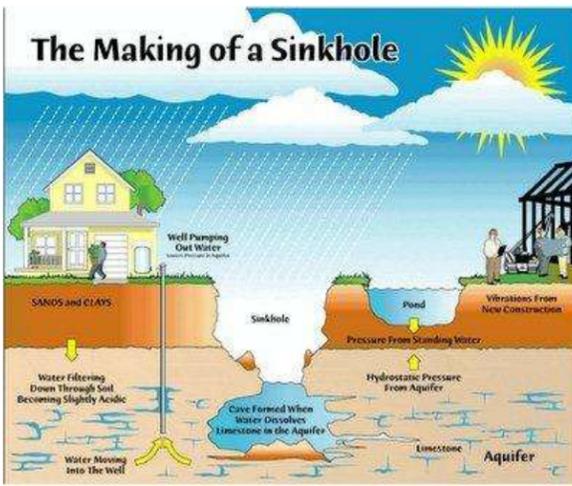
Through innovation and continued investment, along with a top-notch workforce and superior forest resource, Maine has remained competitive. Maine remains the second leading paper producing state in the U.S., and continues to produce more paper than ever before. Maine has been producing paper for over 270 years. In that time mills have opened, closed, changed, struggled and prospered. They continue to do so today.



Sources of Information

Much of the information for this paper comes from a book by David C. Smith from the University of Maine. His book, *The History of Papermaking in the United States (1691-1969)* provides an interesting and comprehensive look at the history of the industry in the U.S. Other sources of information for this paper include *Papermaking in Maine: Economic Trends, 1894-2000* by Lloyd Irland; a five part series on the Maine paper industry written by Kathryn Skelton of the Lewiston-Sun Journal in 2002, the websites of the American Forestry & Paper Association and the Wisconsin Paper Council; the *Future Forest Economy Report (2004)* by Eric Kingsley and the Maine Forest Service; and MPPA member companies





What can cause a sinkhole to form?

Rainfall absorbs carbon dioxide and reacts with decaying vegetation, creating slightly acidic water. When this water reaches the limestone aquifer, it moves through spaces and cracks slowly dissolving the limestone and creating a network of cavities and voids. As the limestone dissolves, pores and cracks are enlarged and carry even more acidic water. Water not only contributes to the chemical dissolving of the limestone but it also affects the support or lack of support provided to a cavity when the water level changes. A sinkhole is formed when the land surface above a cavity collapses or sinks into the cavity or when surface materials are carried downward into the voids.

A natural drought or the pumping too much groundwater can leave underground cavities empty. This can make conditions favorable for sinkholes to form. Also, heavy rains following a drought often cause enough pressure on the ground to create sinkholes.

Sinkholes can be triggered by human activities such as:

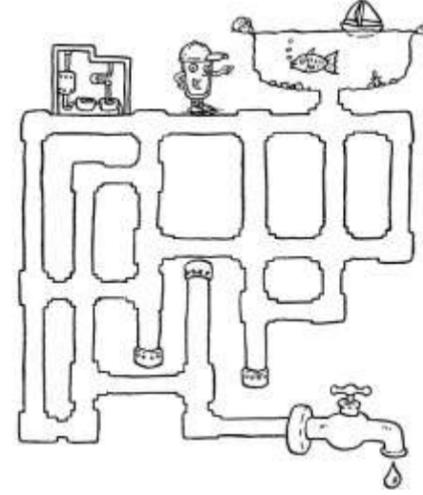
- Over pumping of groundwater
- Diverting surface water from a large area and concentrating it in a smaller area
- Artificially creating ponds of surface water
- Drilling new water wells
- Construction of roadways or structures

Sinkholes are hazardous because they can destroy highways and buildings. Sinkholes also can cause water quality problems. During a collapse, surface waters may leak into the aquifer, our underground source of drinking water.



Kids Korner...

HELP THE WATERFIND ITS WAY FROM THE LAKE TO YOUR FAUCET BY FOLLOWING THE CORRECT PATH THROUGH THE PIPES.



Color The Rain Drop!!!!

What is Sewage Waste?

Sewage or Sewage Waste is just dirty water. It is the water which leaves your home, factories, shops or farms and runs down the plug hole or toilet or bath or shower and into underground pipes called sewers.

It is mostly 99.5% water with only 0.05% of the wastewater dissolved into suspended solid material.

What is a Sewer?

The sewers in the streets join up to form larger and larger pipes. Some sewers are as big as underground railway tunnels.

The sewerage system (which carries waste-water) is made up of networks of different sized pipes. The smaller ones are called service branch lines (*imagine taking a local train*). Then there are the reticulation mains (*bigger pipes like taking a regional train service*); maintenance holes (*manholes - imagine these as stations where you can get a quick repair if you need one*); pump stations (*designed to take us up hills*) and trunk sewers (*these are the inter-city monster pipes*) that take us to the sewerage plant. Some of the pipes are so big that humans can walk through them. This is important, especially if they spring a leak or need to be inspected.

Definitions

- **Sewage** is the term used to describe the mixture of water and human waste.
- **Sewerage system** is the term used for the network of pipes that carries sewage to a sewage treatment plant.

Are all sewage treatment plants the same?

No, there are many different types of sewage treatment plants. The type of plant will depend on where it is located, what sewage it needs to treat, how many people live in the region etc.

Info from planetkids.biz



A part of the Ted Berry Family of Company's



A Cured-In-Place-Pipe (CIPP) is a trenchless rehabilitation methods used to repair existing pipelines without digging; this is an alternative to traditional excavation. CIPP is a jointless, seamless, corrosion resistant pipe-within-a-pipe with the capability to rehabilitate pipes ranging in diameter from 2"-12". As one of the most widely used rehabilitation methods in the world CIPP has applications in residential and commercial sewer and drain pipes. This trenchless process is a more environmentally friendly method than traditional "dig and replace" pipe replacement.

Advantages of Clear Drains of Maine LLC CIPP System

- Provides a new seamless jointless pipe that is equivalent to a new PVC pipe
- New pipe has a 50 year designed service life per ASTM F1216 specification
- New pipe is installed in most cases with NO Digging!
- New pipe is installed with little or no damage to existing driveways, buildings, landscaping, or city property.
- New pipe is inspected with state of the art CCTV equipment and given to owner for their records.
- No road opening permit required for connection to City or Town sewer main - We will work with the City or Town inspector as required.
- Installations can be done year round in any weather New England has to offer!
- New pipe is installed in less than one day and you are not left with unsightly trenches.
- Reduce the Carbon Footprint when compared to traditional dig and replace by up to 95% - No Dig Technology is truly a **Green** construction method
- Reduce the damaging effects of soil erosion from excavation

DID YOU KNOW?

Only 10% of our home water supply is used in the kitchen and as drinking water but a whopping 65% of it is used in the bathroom.

The average American uses 100 gallons of water per day.

Nearly 1 Billion people worldwide lack access to safe water.

P M A E R T S B G T
X O B F L A K E H R
W T L I D J O Q T E
P A X L L E W L A
I N T T U G V P U T
P F O E Y T D W C M
E V S R R A I M K E
S T R Z B N P O Y N
N E F A S K W A N T

FIND ALL THESE WORDS:

- STREAM
- FILTER
- PIPES
- SAFE
- WATER
- WELL
- TREATMENT
- TANK
- POLLUTION
- LAKE

History of Paper Making

Discovery of Papermaking

In 105 A.D. Ts'ai Lun, a Chinese court official, mashed pieces of mulberry bark, cloth and hemp in water until they were reduced to pulp. He then drained away the water, pressing and drying the matted fibers. The result was paper.

The secret of papermaking remained in China for 650 years, until Arabs learned the art from Chinese prisoners of war. The process was brought to Europe in the 12th century—but the method of making paper from wood was lost along the way. Rags were used instead.

Early American Papermaking—Use of Rags as Raw Material

Papermaking in Maine began in the 1730s, when a small mill was built on the Presumpscot River in Westbrook. Maine's attraction for paper manufacturing was its rivers and streams—important sources of power and clean water for the manufacturing process. Wood was as yet unimportant to papermaking, which still used rags as its raw material.

In 1854 Samuel Dennis Warren purchased the mill in Westbrook for \$28,000, starting the S.D. Warren Company. At that time discarded clothes were beaten to a pulp and poured into molds to make paper at the mill.

Use of Wood for Pulp Sparks Maine Industry

A rag shortage in the 1850s, along with increasing demand for paper, enticed European and American inventors to find alternative supplies for making pulp. These inventors found mechanical and chemical methods for efficiently making paper from wood. Poplar was the wood of choice, and new mills began to open near the source of this fiber. Many of these mills were in New England.

The first wood pulp in Maine was produced in the basement of a Topsham sawmill in 1868, marking the beginning of the paper industry's rapid growth in Maine. The Topsham mill produced 1 ton of pulp per day. By 1875 the S.D. Warren mill in Westbrook first blended wood fibers with rag pulp; five years later the Westbrook mill was the largest paper mill in the world.

At this time mills were using a mechanical pulping process (many still do). But in 1866 an American named Benjamin Tilghman developed a sulfite chemical pulping process, heating liquefied wood fibers with a sulfurous solution. The first mill using this process was built in Sweden in 1874. In the 1880s this process was brought to Maine, beginning a period of rapid growth in Maine's pulp and paper industry.

The Growth Years

In 1882, a sawmill in Old Town began using their byproducts to make soda pulp, forming the Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company. In 1883 the company built a sulfite pulp mill, producing 18 tons of pulp per day. This mill grew and transformed into the Old Town Fuel & Fiber mill operating today.

In 1888 Hugh J. Chisholm built the Otis Falls Pulp Company mill in Jay, then the third largest paper mill in the country. In 1898 this mill became one of the founding mills of International Paper, the same year that IP established its corporate headquarters in Portland. International Paper sold the Otis mill in 1978; it was closed in 2009.

President Grover Cleveland led a team of investors to bring a new sulfite pulping technology to central Maine in 1889, starting the Madison Paper Industry mill that is still in operation today.

New mills came on line across the state, in Gardiner, Mechanic Falls, Poland, Canton, Waterville, Norway, South Paris and Brunswick. Although these mills are no longer in operation, their presence shaped the towns that they helped to build.

By 1890 there were 25 pulp mills in Maine: twelve soda/sulfite mills producing 182 tons of pulp per day, and 13 ground wood mills rated at 157 tons per day. Five years later Maine's capacity increased to 1036 tons per day of pulp and 508 tons per day of paper. Maine led the nation in pulp production. Three of Maine's current mills were built during this period of rapid growth.

In 1900 the Great Northern Paper Company began manufacturing newsprint in Millinocket. This mill was, as it opened, the largest in the world, producing 240 tons/day of newsprint, 120 tons/day of sulfite pulp, and 240 tons/day of ground wood pulp. Great Northern expanded the facility in 1906, adding a mill in East Millinocket. These mills are now owned by the Katahdin Paper Company.

In the early 1900s two mills that are still in operation today were built on opposite ends of the state. Hugh J. Chisholm opened the Oxford Paper Company's Rumford mill, now owned by NewPage, in 1901. In 1906 St. Croix Paper opened the Baileyville (Woodland) mill, now owned by Woodland Pulp LLC.

With this growth Maine surpassed Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont in the volume of paper produced, becoming the third leading papermaking state, behind Massachusetts and New York. But the expansion was not limited to the northeast—new facilities were being constructed in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

1910-1930: Continued Growth, Increasing Competition

In the early part of the 20th century Maine's mills grew, primarily by adding new machines, although existing machines were also made to run faster. But new factories continued to be built further west, as Wisconsin became an increasingly important player. Competition also came from Canada, where shipments of paper (largely newsprint) to the U.S. increased from 3.9 million tons in 1912 to 37.7 tons in 1918. Some Maine mills could not compete and closed; others converted to the production of writing papers.

Donald Fraser opened a sawmill in New Brunswick in 1877. His company grew into the largest wood products business in the Maritimes. His son, Archibald Fraser, opened a sulfite pulp mill in Edmundston, New Brunswick in 1918. Seven years later the company reincorporated as Fraser Paper Ltd., and opened a two-machine paper mill in Madawaska.

In 1928 Fraser started its first lightweight paper machine, and installed a mile-long pipeline to connect the Edmundston pulp mill to the Madawaska paper mill. This allowed the newly created company to compete in the American fine paper market. This mill is now owned by Twin Rivers Paper Company.

Continued on page 7...

Critical Installation of a Sectional Cured In Place Point Repairs in an 18" AC Sewer

Project Profile: Dave Beauchamp

CCTV Operations Supervisor
Senior Project Manager

One city in central Maine local to the Ted Berry Company recently contracted us to repair an 18" sewer main using our trenchless CIPP sectional point repair method. The Maine DOT was conducting a large resurfacing project of their main street running through the center of the city. They had conducted pre CCTV inspections of their underground utilities and found that an electrical conduit had pierced the bottom of their 18" AC sewer line when installed, not obstructing flow but causing the earth to undermine the sewer line which would eventually lead to collapse of the line from weight above.

Upon review of the issue we suggested installation of a CIPP point repair,

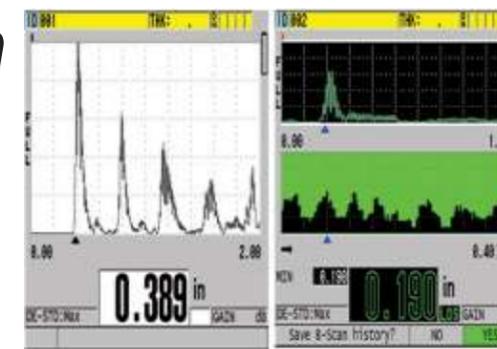


Before



After

a short structural repair installed through a manhole that would be harmless to the electrical conduit and also eliminate the damage to the sewer line, but most importantly keep the resurfacing project on schedule by not having to excavate to repair the damaged line. We performed the job at night to keep traffic disruption to a minimum and were complete in just under 8 hours. The best part for the customer was that no one ever knew we were there. This is a repair method that is growing in New England but still widely unknown to many municipalities. It is a cost effective, low impact way of maintaining aging underground pipelines.



NDT Report

Did you know...

Ted Berry Company has Ultrasonic Thickness testing for Non Destructive Testing (NDT) Condition assessment Studies.

The Ted Berry Company Joins MPPA

The Ted Berry Company joins the MPPA as an associate member. The Maine Pulp & Paper Association represents the pulp and paper industry and associated businesses in Maine to ensure that long-term viability and competitiveness are achieved in a global economy.

The Maine Pulp and Paper Association was incorporated in 1967. Since then the association has worked with the Legislature and state agencies on many policy issues.



Safety Corner By: Shawn Ready
Trenchless Operation Supervisor
Senior Project Manager

Why have a trench safety program??

The importance of an excavation safety program is very clear for us here at the Ted Berry Co. Inc. Having crews that can safely and efficiently work from excavations is critical to our employees, their families and our customers. Our excavation safety program clearly defines each individual's role for recognizing, and resolving potentially harmful excavation and worksite conditions. Our program allows for our field crews to meet OSHA requirements through trench inspections, competent person excavation analysis and proper use of trench shielding systems. Our teams regularly refer to our excavation safety program as a tool to ensure compliance to often complex working conditions, providing us with an accurate and consistent tool for each of us to rely on. Our program is implemented each and every day and overseen by a multi tiered group to ensure any discrepancies or unintended issues are resolved, and updates to our program are made immediately. As a company we are committed to performing our work safely to solidify our long term success and provide our employees and their families with the peace of mind that jobsite safety is our primary concern.