

ALBANY COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT ***Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners*** ***2009***



John R. Adair, Jr., Chairman
Dennis Rigosu
Michael J. Aidala
Hon. Richard H. Rapp
John W. Bishop, Jr.

Richard J. Lyons
Executive Director

**NORTH
WASTEWATER
TREATMENT
PLANT**

**ALBANY
COUNTY
SEWER
DISTRICT**

Board of Commissioners



left to right , Hon. Richard H. Rapp, Chairman John R. Adair, Jr.,
Dennis Rigosu, John W. Bishop, Jr., Michael J. Aidala

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HIGHLIGHTS

1. SUCCESSION PLANNING

As with most organizations the District is facing numerous retirements due to the aging “baby boom” generation. In 2009 a formal process started to address the future loss of skill sets, institutional knowledge and the like. The process began with defining the mission critical positions with an outline of responsibilities and when the employees would eventually retire. Based on the anticipated retirement dates requests have been filed with the County Civil Service for the appropriate tests to be issued, to try and establish a qualified list before the retirement. Also, in 2009 an aggressive educational program began in the operations sector to provide courses to interested employees to become NYS certified wastewater operators. By the end of the year five employees began that process with one becoming certified. It is anticipated the other four will become certified in 2010. The ultimate goal is that through education, training and transfer of institutional knowledge our mission of “protecting public health and the water environment” will continue effectively and efficiently.

2. CAPITAL PROJECTS

Incinerator Waste Heat to Electricity – North Plant

As noted in the 2008 annual report, the District submitted an application to the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) via PON 1178 Combined Heat and Power for grant money. The District received notice in April 2008 that it received a maximum award of **\$2M** in grant monies in support of the project. On May 29, 2009 the District submitted a grant application to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (NYSEFC) in the amount of \$2,976,000. This grant opportunity became available from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) subset Green Innovation Grant Program (GIGP). With the design complete, construction bids were let in June 2009 with awards made for general construction to C. O. Falter Construction Corporation of Syracuse, NY in the amount of \$6,233,101 and the electrical contract to Stilsing Electric of Rensselaer, NY in the amount of \$1,053,417. On October 1, 2009 the District was notified of an award of \$2,976,000 as a result of the ARRA grant application. In early 2010 the District was notified by NYSEFC that the ARRA grant had been increased to \$5,868,742. The total project costs including engineering and a \$665,982 contingency are \$8,558,325. Total grant monies received are now **\$7,906,242** with the county share being \$652,083. The simple pay back on the county dollars will be ~ 1 year. This project will have a long term environmental benefit by reducing green house gas production and a significant economic benefit to the member communities via millions of dollars of reduced energy costs. Substantial completion is scheduled for the summer of 2011.

Belt Filter Press Replacement Project – North and South Plants

As noted in the 2008 annual report, this project was completed in late summer and replaced one belt filter press at each plant with conveyer improvements at the South Plant. The purpose of the project was to replace twenty seven year old equipment nearing the end of its life cycle with more effective and efficient dewatering devices. The dryer sludge cake will reduce the amount of natural gas to maintain combustion in the multiple hearth incinerators. Below are the results of one full year of operation:

Project costs and Pay Back

- Total Project cost = \$1,032,091
 - Equipment & Construction = \$934,851
 - Engineering = \$97,240
- Project completed \$27,909 under budget
- Avoided costs (natural gas)
 - = ~ \$21,700 monthly
 - ~ \$260,000 annually
- Project pay back = ~ 4.0 years

North and South Mechanical Fine Screen Replacement

As part of the District five – year capital plan, the replacement of the remaining two screens in the preliminary treatment process (one north and one south) commenced. The engineering was awarded to Delaware Engineering, 28 Madison Avenue Extension, Albany NY for the lump sum of \$38,750 for design, contract administration and construction management. The construction bids were released and awarded to Gould Erectors and Riggers, Inc., from Glenmont, NY, for the lump sum of \$1,060,366. The project is funded by an appropriation of \$1,140,000 from the District's un-appropriated / undesignated reserve fund to a capital account through the 2009 budget process. The total project costs including engineering are \$1,099,116, with substantial completion scheduled for April 2010.

3. ALBANY POOL COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW LONG TERM CONTROL PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Of the District's eight member communities, four have combined sewer overflows which include the cities of Albany, Watervliet, Cohoes and the Village of Green Island. The Capital District Regional Planning Commission is the entity facilitating the development of the Long Term Control Plan with the consultant team known as the "Albany Pool Joint Venture Team" (APJVT). The District has been at the table with its communities since 2003 as a part of the "Technical Advisory Committee". The Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) schedule for submission to the NYSDEC has been extended until September 2010. Numerous deliverables were completed in 2009 including river modeling for bacteria, dissolved oxygen, and combined sewer system modeling with quantifications of estimated volumes of sewer overflows. In 2010 control alternatives will be finalized including the financial impacts.

4. IN HOUSE MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

North Plant Aeration System

During the summer all three aeration tanks were dewatered and inspected at the North Plant. The inspection included all air piping and cleaning with muriatic acid of all 7,500 ceramic diffusers. Several diffusers were removed and sent out to be tested for bio-fouling which could impact efficiency. It was determined that diffusers are almost as clean when installed in 1994 and will provide many more years of effective biological treatment. This was the first time that the tanks were inspected in almost 10 years.



North Plant Sludge Holding Tank Mixer # 1

The mechanical sludge mixer in storage tank # 1 failed and was in need of extensive mechanical rehabilitation. The mixers are unistrut construction of mostly angle iron. The mixer was completely fabricated and installed by District maintenance staff saving almost \$100,000. The work was in a permitted confined space at elevations greater than 25 feet. This completed project demonstrates the skills and abilities of our maintenance department.



5. SOUTH PLANT GREY WATER INTERCONNECTION

A resolution was passed by the Albany County Legislature on May 10, 2004 authorizing the District to enter into a 25-year ground lease agreement for purchase of the South Treatment Plant's final effluent/grey water. This agreement provides sale of 3.1 to 7.6 million gallons a day to be used as cooling water for Besicorp's / 1st Light 635 net megawatt power plant. This will be the largest beneficial use of treatment plant effluent in NYS. The agreement will guarantee a minimum revenue stream of \$300,000 to a maximum of \$750,000 a year to the District. In 2009 the interconnection to the South Plant effluent outfall was completed. This included a 30" diameter pipe which was directionally bored from east to west and tied into a constructed diversion chamber at the South Plant. All engineering and construction costs, which included the diversion chamber, transportation via directional boring and technology for flow measurement were paid by 1st Light. The power plant is scheduled for commissioning in the third quarter of 2010. These revenues will be used to offset costs to the member communities and invest in infrastructure improvements.



Diversion Chamber Construction at South Plant



Diversion Chamber / District 60" Outfall Pipe

INTRODUCTION

The Albany County Sewer District owns and operates two wastewater treatment facilities, designated North and South, which provide secondary treatment to the wastewater of eight communities in Albany County. The North Plant is located in Menands and designed to treat an average daily flow of 35 MGD. The South Plant is located in the Port of Albany and was designed for 19 MGD and is permitted for 29 MGD. The South Plant treats waste only from the City of Albany, whereas the North Plant treats waste from the Cities of Cohoes, Watervliet and parts of Albany, the Villages of Menands, Green Island and Colonie and parts of the Towns of Guilderland and Colonie. Many industries in these communities discharge into the District's interceptor and trunk sewers, some industries are required to pretreat their wastewater prior to discharge.

This annual report presents the performance of the Sewer District for the year 2009 pertaining to Operation, Maintenance, Sewer Use and related topics. Data is presented in tabular form, charts and figures wherever possible. The data clearly shows that from an overall standpoint, the District's performance was effective and efficient during the year.

STAFFING

The staffing of the District allows most of the workload to be handled in house. The primary reason for this self-sufficiency is due to the separation of departments into Administration, Process Operation, Maintenance, and Laboratory. These individual departments promote professional expertise in many areas. The responsibilities of each department within the District are as follows:

Administration - This department is responsible for overall administration of the District including fiscal aspects, personnel, operation and maintenance.

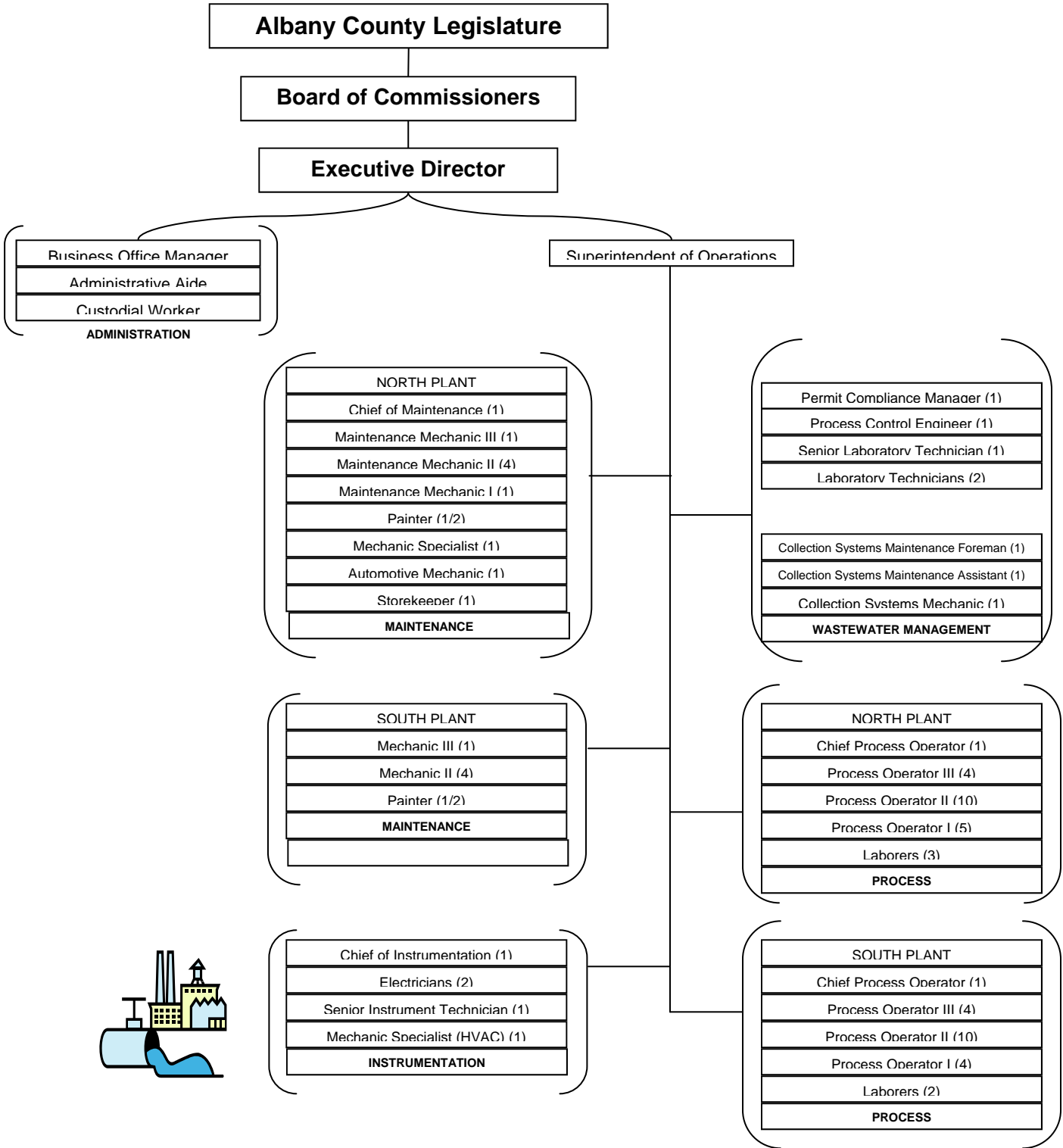
Process Operation - The operation of all processes and unit operations within each plant are carried out by the process operating staff. Process equipment must perform as efficiently as possible, especially in the solids handling sector, to minimize plant-operating costs while maximizing pollutant removals. Process Operation is also responsible for most routine maintenance and cleanup activities, including grounds keeping.

Training of process operators and our plant safety program is also included under this department. The importance of training and safety cannot be overstated. Training operators to fill vacant process positions and the safety of all our employees benefit the overall operation and cut loss time accidents while eliminating potential safety hazards.

Maintenance - Both major and preventative maintenance of all mechanical, instrument and electrical equipment is the responsibility of the maintenance department. All maintenance functions for both plants fall under the responsibility of the Chiefs of Maintenance and Instrumentation. The responsibilities of this department are as follows: Maintenance of all mechanical equipment, snow removal, vehicle maintenance, instrumentation, metering pits, incinerator control systems, and electrical maintenance with the exception of high voltage systems.

Wastewater Management - This department provides wastewater management including input on SPDES and air permit issues and administers the industrial waste control and pre-treatment programs and the laboratory, which is state, certified, and runs all of the analytical tests necessary for process control within the plant and reporting to the regulatory agencies. A sewer maintenance crew within this department insures that all dry weather wastewater flow reaches the plants for treatment and carries out the maintenance of all regulators under District control.

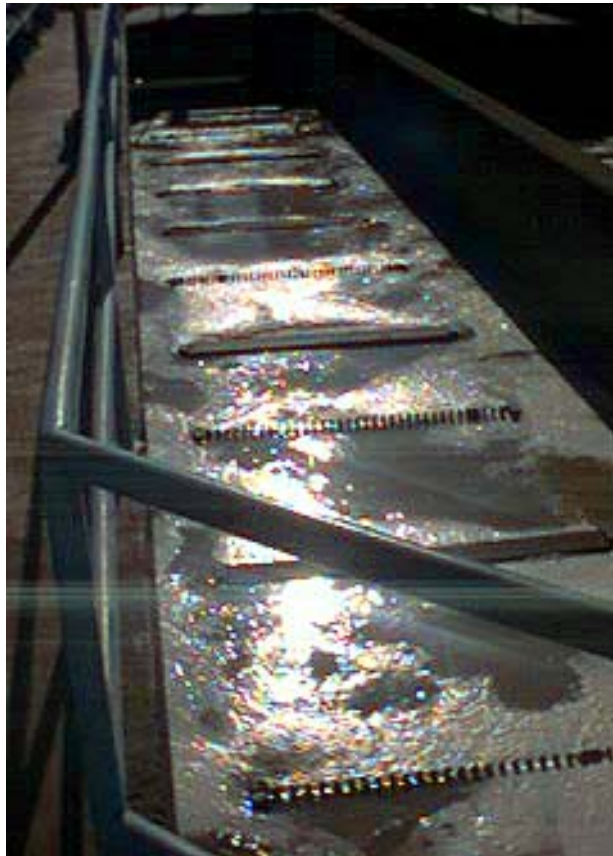
ALBANY COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT



PROCESS OPERATION

Both plants are virtually identical, from a process standpoint. Figure 1 on page 12 shows the general process units and flow pattern for the facilities. The purpose of each type of treatment is as follows:

- A. **Preliminary Treatment** - Removes large material, debris and grit from the raw wastewater, which could clog pipelines and damage mechanical equipment in downstream processes.



Grit Chamber

- B. **Primary Treatment** - This is a physical process of gravity settling which removes settleable solids in the form of primary sludge. Grease and scum are also removed, since they would interfere with subsequent processes and sludge dewatering. Primary treatment removes approximately 25-35% of the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) in wastewater and 40-60% of the suspended solids in the wastewater.



Primary Tanks

- C. **Secondary Treatment** - This is a biological process which uses microorganisms to remove 85-95% of the remaining suspended solids and BOD prior to discharge to the Hudson River. Waste activated sludge is generated in this process and is mixed with primary sludge to form a combined sludge that is dewatered and incinerated.



Aeration Tanks



Final Clarifier

- D. **Chlorination** - Chlorination is practiced seasonally (May 15 to September 15) for public health protection of the Hudson River during its recreation season, if required by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Chlorination is not presently required.



Outfall

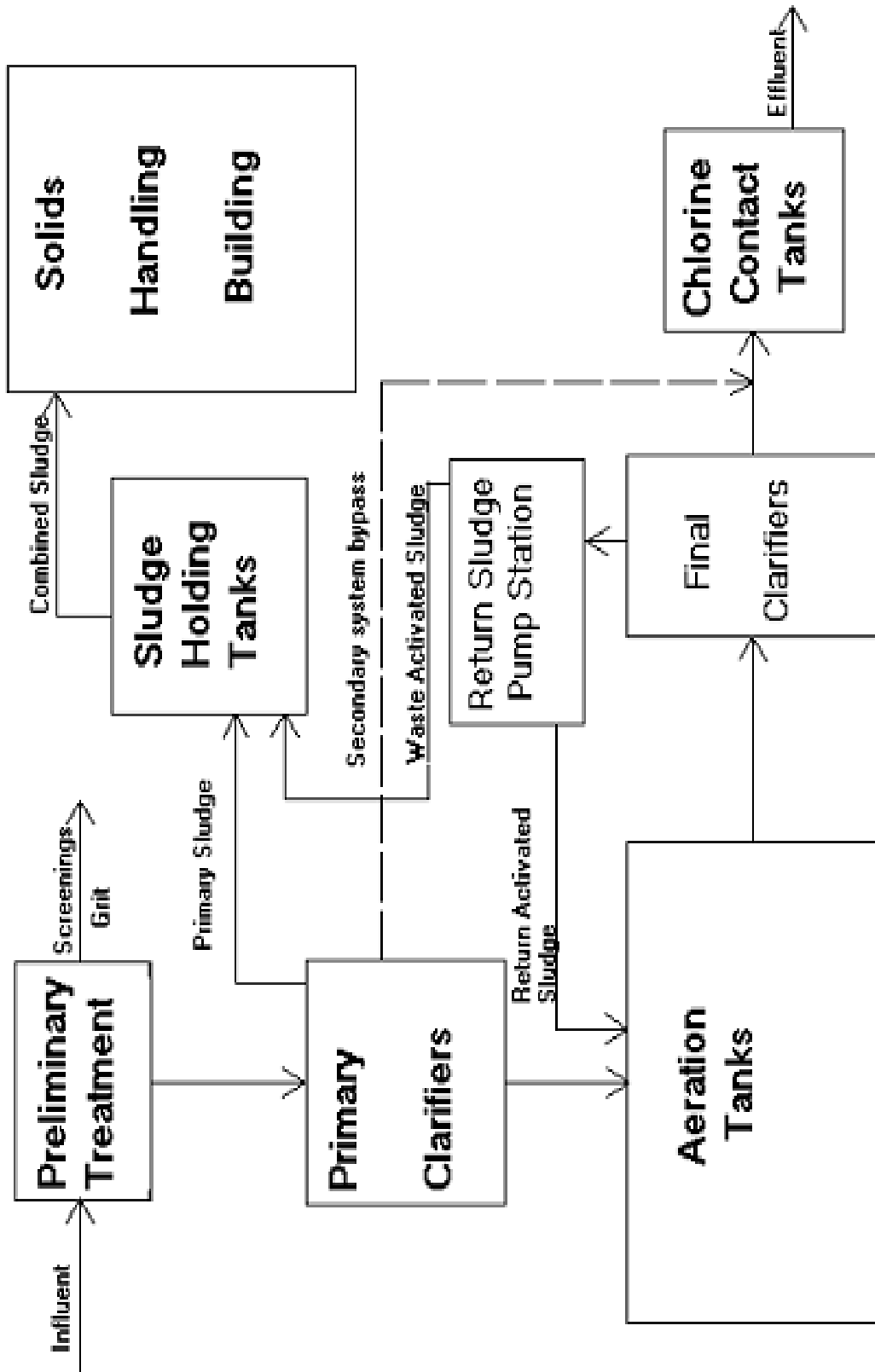


Figure 1 Wastewater Flow Scheme

PROCESS PERFORMANCE

The performance of the process operation at the District's facilities is gauged on the removal efficiencies of the plant units, which treat the incoming raw wastewater, and the effectiveness of the solids handling operations, which treat and dispose of the sludge produced. In addition, the overall process performance is gauged from a cost standpoint.

Table 1 shows the removal efficiencies for standard pollutants removed from the wastewater treatment units. A review of the Table shows that effluents from both District plants were well within permit requirements for BOD, suspended solids and TKN. This data reflects the type of effluent, which can be obtained from larger plants, which practice both good process control and good sludge-handling techniques.

A brief definition of the parameters contained in Tables 1 and 1A are listed below:

- A. **BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)** - The amount of oxygen (mg/l) required in five days to oxidize the biodegradable organic matter in a sample at 20 degrees C.
- B. **S.S. (Suspended Solids)** - The non-settleable residue in a sample which is retained on a fine fiber filter (1 micron in size) measured in mg/l.
- C. **NH3 (Ammonia Nitrogen)** - The ammonia in a sample measured in mg/l.
- D. **TKN (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)** - The total of the ammonia plus the organic nitrogen in a sample measured in mg/l.

TABLE 1
PROCESS PERFORMANCE DATA - 2009

NORTH PLANT

Parameter	Influent (mg/l)	Effluent (mg/l)	Discharge Permit Limit (mg/l)	Efficiency %	Tons Removed Per Day	Tons Discharged Per Day
BOD	160	3.0	25.0	98.1	14.40	0.28
S.S.	242	7.3	30.0	97.0	21.53	0.67
NH ₃	11.0	3.4		70.5	0.70	0.31
TKN	23.9	5.8	15.2*	75.7	1.66	0.53

Average Flow – 22.0 MGD

*Seasonal June 1 to October 31

TABLE 1A
PROCESS PERFORMANCE DATA - 2009

SOUTH PLANT

Parameter	Influent (mg/l)	Effluent (mg/l)	Discharge Permit Limit (mg/l)	Efficiency %	Tons Removed Per Day	Tons Discharged Per Day
BOD	74	3.0	25.0	95.9	6.66	0.28
S.S.	108	6.6	30.0	93.9	9.51	0.62
NH ₃	8.8	1.3		85.7	0.70	0.12
TKN	16.7	2.2	15.4*	86.8	1.36	0.21

Average Flow – 22.5 MGD

***Seasonal June 1 to October 31**

SOLIDS HANDLING

Sludge thickening and dewatering processes are identical at both plants and are contained in a Solids Handling Building at each facility. Figure 2 on page 18 shows the units, which make up the solids handling processes and operations at the District. The solids handling flow schematic and operations are described as follows:

- A. **Flotation Thickeners** - Waste activated sludge (0.3 - 1.0% solids) is thickened by the use of dissolved air flotation units to 4.0 - 7.0% solids.
- B. **Sludge Holding Tanks** - Primary and thickened waste activated sludge are mixed and stored in holding tanks prior to dewatering.
- C. **Belt Filter Presses** - The combined sludge (primary and thickened waste activated) is pumped from the holding tanks and chemically conditioned with Siemens Water Technologies VX-456 for odor control and polymer for coagulation and flocculation prior to being dewatered on a belt press. The belt press dewateres the sludge to a fairly dry cake (20 - 30% solids).



Two-Meter Belt Filter Press

- D. **Incineration** - The cake formed by the dewatered sludge on the belt filter press is next incinerated in a multiple hearth incinerator. The resulting ash from the incineration process is then stored in lagoons prior to ultimate disposal at a landfill site. The volume of ash remaining is relatively small.

SOLIDS HANDLING PERFORMANCE

Tables 2 and 3 show the solids handling performance data for the North and South Plant sludge thickening and dewatering equipment respectively. The data is in two parts. To the left of the slash is 2009 data and to the right of the slash is a five-year average of solids handling performance. Using a five-year average of chemical dosages and sludge cake percent solids gives a better insight into actual solids handling performance since variations from year to year and plant to plant are dependent on many variables affecting treatment and costs.

Chemical dosage at the North Plant for polymer increased 3.5% compared to the five-year average and the oxidant increased 12.8%, compared to the five-year average.

Chemical dosage at the South Plant for polymer decreased 14.7% compared to the five-year average and the oxidant decreased 2.9%, compared to the five-year average. The North Plant and South Plant experienced an increase in cake percent solids of 13.8% and 16.6% respectively compared to the five-year average. The full year of operation of the new belt filter presses, were the reason for the increase in cake solids.

Increase or decrease in the amount of oxidant is dictated by the amount of sulfides released by the combined sludge during processing. Siemens Water Technologies VX-456 oxidizes the hydrogen sulfide which is a very corrosive gas attacking ferrous metals and concrete. The New York State Department of Labor has set a limit of ten parts per million to protect worker health and safety.

The data in Tables 2 and 3 indicates that the solids handling units operate at high efficiencies. High efficiencies are important since the wastewater produced by these units is returned to the head of the plant for treatment. If a high concentration of solids and/or B.O.D. were returned, the result would be higher costs.

Figure 2 Solids Handling Scheme

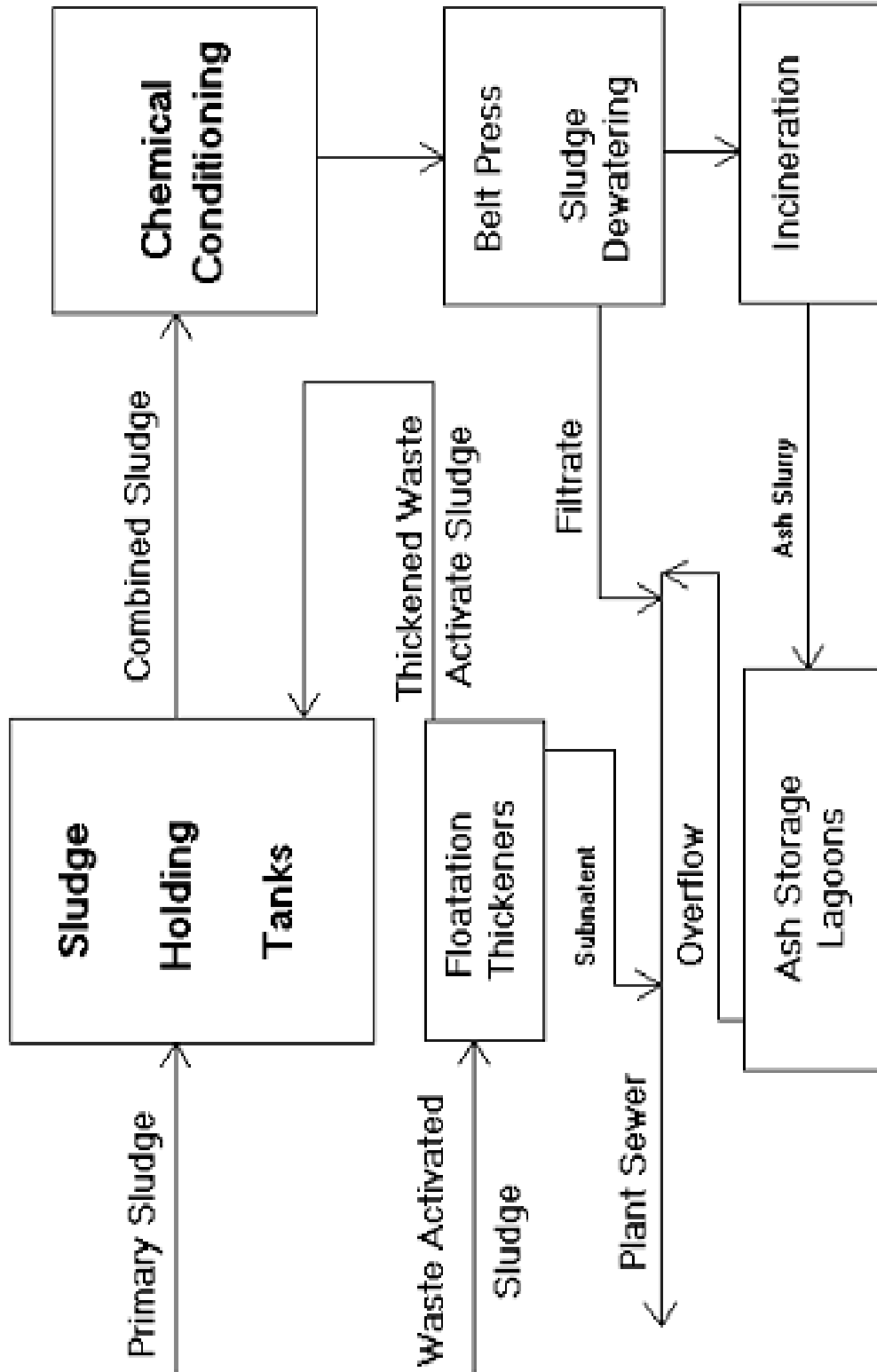


Table 2

Solids Handling Performance Data

SOUTH PLANT

Flotation Thickeners

Parameter	Feed (Influent) (mg/l)	Overflow (to plant sewer) (mg/l)	% Efficiency	Thickened Sludge Solids %	Chemical Dosage (Polymer) %
Suspended Solids	5,972/5,730	35/23	99.4/99.6	5.3/5.3	2.4/2.4

Belt Filter Press

Parameter	Combined Sludge Feed (mg/l)	Filtrate (to plant sewer) (mg/l)	% Efficiency	Dewatered Sludge Solids %	Polymer #/Dry Ton Oxidant #/Dry Ton
Suspended Solids	35,000/37,200	411/514	98.8/98.6	23.2/19.9	119.3/139.9 20.2/20.8

Numbers to the left of the slash mark are 2009 figures; numbers to the right indicate a five-year average 2004-2008

Table 3

NORTH PLANT

Flotation Thickeners

Parameter	Feed (Influent) (mg/l)	Overflow (to plant sewer) (mg/l)	% Efficiency	Thickened Sludge Solids %	Chemical Dosage (Polymer) %
Suspended Solids	5,071/5,863	241/139	95.2/97.6	5.5/6.0	7.8/6.2

Belt Filter Press

Parameter	Combined Sludge Feed (mg/l)	Filtrate (to plant sewer) (mg/l)	% Efficiency	Dewatered Sludge Solids %	Polymer #/Dry Ton Oxidant #/Dry Ton
Suspended Solids	37,000/38,440	313/678	99.2/98.2	25.6/22.5	123.8/119.6 21.2/18.8

Numbers to the left of the slash mark are 2009 figures; numbers to the right indicate a five-year average 2004-2008

SOLIDS HANDLING AND PLANT OPERATING COSTS

The overall usage, cost, and cost per dry ton of solids handling for chemicals, labor, power and fuel energy requirements for the dewatering and disposal of sludge at each plant are shown in Table 4. The contributing factors are varied and reflect the cost of the raw materials needed to process the sludge and the amount and quality of sludge produced at each plant. Generally speaking, the more sludge processed the higher the overall cost, but will reflect a lower cost per dry ton of solids handled.

The total costs for solids handling decreased 12.4% or \$158,975 North, and 17.4% or \$162,941 South as compared to 2008. The significant reduction in costs is due to the impact of one full year of operation of the new belt filter presses which reduced natural gas consumption. The District continued to expand the acceptance of sewage sludge and septage program and saw an increase in revenue of \$19,655 as compared to 2008. The total revenues were \$1,334,257. These revenues defray costs to the member communities by applying the monies to the O&M budget and paying for capital projects with cash in lieu of financing, so as not to increase debt service.

The total cost per dry ton processed increased 1.3% North and decreased 17.9% at the South Plant compared to 2008 figures. A decrease in the amount of sludge processed of 13.5% North and an increase of 0.6% at the South Plant, contributed to these costs as mentioned above. The significant decrease at the North Plant was due to the reduction in production of the paper mills served by the District. This reduction was from the economic downturn which impacted the paper production sector.

The plant operating costs, which are contained in Table 5, represent the overall operation and maintenance expenditures for each plant during 2009. This category includes all costs associated with sewage treatment except debt service and administration costs. Power, fuel energy, chemical and maintenance and miscellaneous costs rise and fall from year to year depending on the amount of sludge processed and the cost of raw materials associated with solids handling. Generally, the more sludge processed during a given year the higher the cost associated with these items.

The North Plant total operating costs decreased 7.2% as compared to 2008 figures. The South Plant total operating costs decreased 8.4% compared to 2008 figures. The combined plant operating costs decreased \$688,789 or 7.8% as compared to 2008. This 7.8% decrease is attributed mostly to reduced energy costs as compared to 2008 which more than offset an increase of labor costs of \$256,819 and maintenance costs of \$101,086. 2009 also was the third consecutive year of no increase in charges to the member communities.

- Electric: -\$802,635 or 36.2%
- Natural gas: -\$241,707 or 27.5%

Table 4

2009 SOLIDS HANDLING COSTS

	North Plant	South Plant
Dry Solids Incinerated (tons)	6,744.7	3,733.3
Fuel Energy Requirement (thermal units)	235,180	173,205
Polymer Used (tons)	417.5	222.6
Siemens Tech. VX-456 Oxidant Used (tons)	71.4	37.7
Man-Hours	22,464	14,976
Fuel Energy Requirements	\$ 246,731	\$ 183,587
Chemical Costs	\$ 173,046	\$ 91,707
Manpower Costs	\$ 584,064	\$ 389,376
Power Costs	\$ 116,151	\$ 109,736
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 1,119,992	\$ 774,406

Cost Per Dry Ton Solids Handled	North Plant	South Plant
Fuel Energy	\$ 36.58	\$ 49.18
Chemical	\$ 25.66	\$ 24.56
Labor	\$ 86.60	\$ 104.30
Power	\$ 17.22	\$ 29.39
TOTAL	\$ 166.06	\$ 207.43

Table 5

Plant Operating Costs - January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009

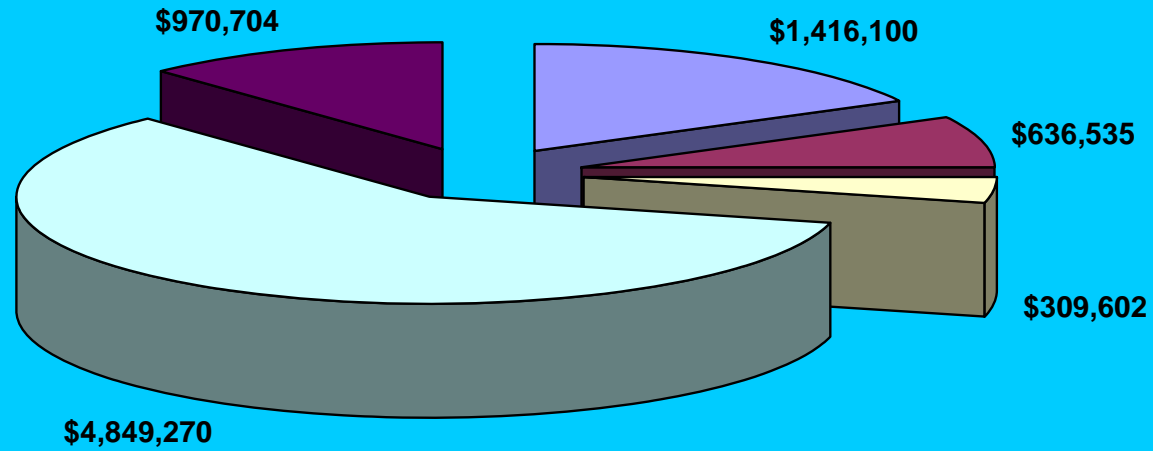
	North Plant	* % Change	South Plant	* % Change
Dry Solids Removed (tons)	6,744.7	- 13.5	3,733.3	+ 0.6
Volume Treated (millions of gallons)	8,030.0	- 10.9	8,212.5	- 8.2
Lb. BOD Removed Per Day	28,806	+ 0.5	13,323	- 3.0
Power Cost	\$ 728,894	- 38.9	\$ 687,206	- 33.0
Fuel Energy Requirement (natural gas)	\$ 357,504	- 21.0	\$ 279,031	- 34.4
Chemical Cost	\$ 211,414	+ 1.2	\$ 98,188	- 4.8
Operating Manpower	\$ 2,715,592	+ 5.6	\$ 2,133,678	+ 5.6
Maint. & Misc. Costs	\$ 543,594	+ 11.6	\$ 427,110	+ 11.6
TOTAL PLANT OPERATING COSTS	\$ 4,556,998	- 7.2	\$ 3,625,213	- 8.4
Cost Per 1,000 Gallons Treated	\$ 0.57	+ 3.5	\$ 0.44	+ 0.0
Overall Cost/Ton Dry Solids Removed	\$ 675.64	+ 7.3	\$ 971.05	- 9.0
Cost Per lb. BOD Removed	\$ 0.43	- 9.3	\$ 0.75	- 5.1

*Compared to 2008

TOTAL PLANT OPERATING & MAINTENANCE COSTS

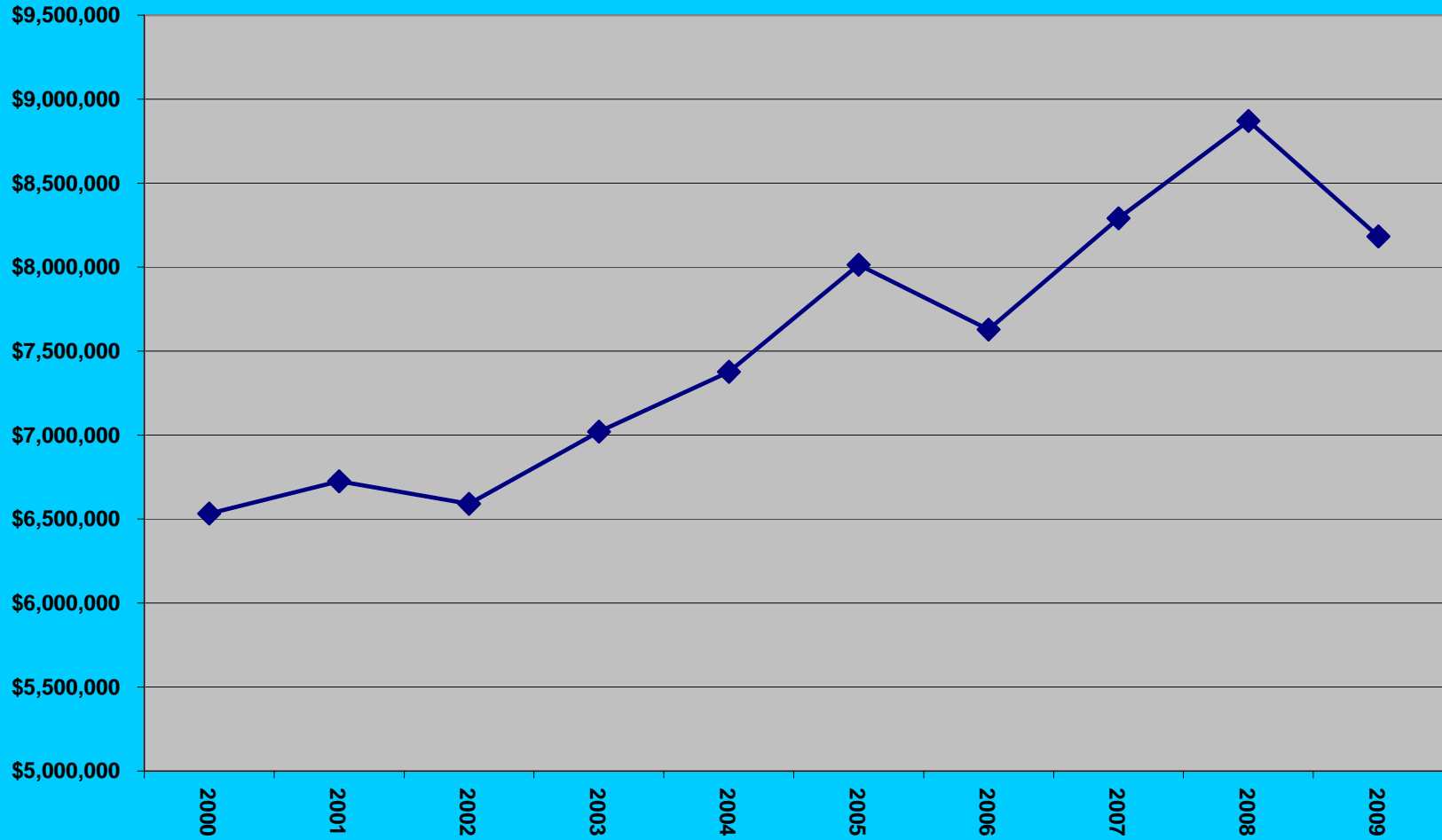
Year	Total Costs
2009	\$ 8,182,211
2008	\$ 8,871,000
2007	\$ 8,290,224
2006	\$ 7,627,992
2005	\$ 8,014,092
2004	\$ 7,376,778
2003	\$ 7,020,741
2002	\$ 6,590,214
2001	\$ 6,725,564
2000	\$ 6,532,076

Total Plant O&M 2009 \$8,182,211



■ Power Costs ■ Fuel Energy Requirement ■ Chemicals ■ Operating Manpower ■ Maint. & Misc. Costs

Total Plant O&M Costs 2000 - 2009



REGULATION OF SEWER USE

In accordance with the USEPA's Federal Pretreatment Requirements (40 CFR Part 403), during 2009 the Albany County Sewer District's approved Pretreatment Program's sampling and analysis program was continued. In addition, normal plant visitations and impromptu inspections by the District's Permit Compliance Manager were conducted.

Pursuant to federal requirements 40 CFR Part 403, the Albany County Sewer District is required to report instances of SNC (Significant Non-compliance) with the USEPA Pretreatment Standards and/or Requirements and/or the District's Sewer Use Ordinance during 2009. The District is pleased to report that for 2009 there were no instances of SNC to report. Minor permit violations were handled by issuing either a NOV (Notice of violation) or an Administrative Directive, in accordance with the District's approved enforcement response plan.

SAFETY

The goal of the Sewer District is to give its employees a safe work environment. To reach this goal the District has implemented many procedures, which protect the employee's health and safety. Lockout-tag out, confined space entry and respiratory protection procedures along with safety training and plant safety seminars have been implemented to reach this goal. Our safety officer works closely with the National Safety Counsel.

Our safety officers and District Safety Committee investigates each accident report filed by any employee and any unsafe condition is rectified to remove the safety hazard.

The District continues to have representation on the countywide Safety Committee, which is evaluating all county safety, health and training issues.

Total lost time accounted for 68 man-days. The total lost time was a decrease of 407 days as compared to 2008. The number of reported accidents decreased from 40 to 21 as compared to 2008. The Sewer District continues to evaluate all equipment and procedures so that the safest work environment is provided to all employees. In cooperation with County Human Resources, the District continues to take a pro-active stance investigating all claims for legitimacy and validity. This has included independent medical examinations for injured employees and private investigations involving surveillance.

In 2009, the Albany County Code Enforcement inspected the District facilities. The District was shown to be in compliance with all mandated safety programs. These inspections each found some minor safety recommendations that were corrected immediately by the District.

Table 6 - Accident Report 2009

<u>Department</u>	<u>Type of Injury</u>	<u>Lost Man Days</u>
North Plant Operating	Back strain	0
	Dirt / rust in eye	0
	Lower back pull	0
	Twisted left ankle	0
	Sludge in eye	0
	Fell on right side	0
	Slipped on ice – right knee twisted	15
South Plant Operating	Lower back injury	0
	Jaw & neck injury	0
	Cut nose	0
	Neck & lower back injury	37
	Bumped head	0
Maintenance	Smashed finger	0
	Bruised hand	0
	Lower back pain	0
	Left ear injury	16
	Back bruise	0
	Bruised left hand	0
	Bruised left shoulder	0
	Grit / dirt in eyes	0
	Pain in elbow muscles	0
	Total work days lost	68

