

Wastewater committee meeting minutes 5/10/22

- A pdf document was sent to the committee that shows a summary of all the soil data that has been done to date
 - Identified 7 sites in the village including the potential town forest parcel on Elmore road
 - The document also goes over areas that they did not get permission to investigate regarding viability
 - The system that serves the town office and old elementary school site are the best options for village wastewater. It shows potential for expansion
 - That particular system would be a prime candidate for timed use operation
- The scenario planning will be summarized in a later report.
- the question of “What would happen if various uses were added? (childcare, etc) will be addressed and expanded on at a later date
- The committee is waiting to see what the updated cost to get the schoolhouse into running will be before committing to supporting it in the septic system.
- The elementary school is the most promising location for a septic system, but trees and archeology can become constraints for the implementation. This could raise cost and overall difficulty.
 - Amy was able to put 5 borings into the ground, and about 43 feet below the surface
 - From the perspective of community wastewater system, the soil is ideal
 - Since then, the team has examined potential setbacks that they could run into, property lines, slopes, etc
- the athletic field at the school is about 1.5 acres
 - a preliminary calculation came back high at about 90,000 gal/day which is much higher than the town would need, what that means is that the soil is not going to be the determining factor for the septic system
- square footage is the limiting factor at the athletic field
- If the septic system is just in the field and not part of the forest as well, then it will still meet the needs of the community
- when considering engineering alternatives, it is recommended to contact the school district with the new information to gauge their response to the info and their outlook on their own school population growth
- how hard is it to increase capacity in the future if the town needs to?
 - It is possible to build in features that would allow for expansion
 - The septic tanks are usually built in zones so a possibility would be to not build out in all zones and leave area for additions later on
- Depending on system layout, the most expensive cost could be either be disposal field or the pipes leading there
 - The collection system could be the biggest expense depending on what part of the village receives shared service and how many people are interested in connecting
- Where are we at in engineering study
 - At this point we can ask what collection systems are possible and what options are available to treat the water

- From the perspective of collection systems, it is not much different from the options presented earlier in the feasibility study
 - Low pressure sewer system
- When completed Section 4 of the report will answer any questions regarding alternative considerations
- Timeline for Stone Environmental contract expires at end of June unless extension is done
- An extension is being pursued by Stone to continue their work with the town
- The project was not nominated for the Peter Welch award
- Best option is grant from AnR
- The Intended use Plan has been delayed
 - A letter of intent is needed to be put down on a list to gain access to potential loan forgiveness program
- The next piece is to present more fleshed out alternatives
- Disposal options: traditional trench, drip disposal
 - For drip disposal (this method has been used in Vermont for past 15-17 years) the idea is great for smaller towns
 - Can be out higher in soil profile
 - Uses soil that is best suited for wastewater
 - Space efficient
 - More efficient use of total footprint
- Rough layouts of magnitude of project
 - 15k gal/day
 - Drip dispersal could double gal/day to 30k gal/day due to efficiency
 - Stone Environmental will further pursue that possibility and present more accurate result
 - Drip dispersal is much more cost effective
- Town would want to own the system and pay for operation/maintenance
 - Total cost to run system including energy cost. Cost is divided up by users and monthly user fee. When repairs are necessary most towns have a sinking fund to use
 - Town will decide if tax payers should assist in paying or leave it on who's connected
- The committee needs to have a plan if town wants to move with drip system. How can the town officials easily inform the public without presenting confusion regarding this implementation method?
- Keys to success: Keep in contact with schoolboard. Schoolboard has final decision what happens on school property