A PREVIEW:

YOUR SEWER SYSTEM

MAY, 1969

N.W.B.C.S.A. TREATMENT PLANT, *Waldwick, N.J.*

WHO WILL BE SEWERED, HOW THE SYSTEM WILL WORK, WHAT AND WHO WILL PAY THE COSTS

Prepared by the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority

In usual order: Commissioners Charles W. Den Hollander, Midland Park; Julius Gale, Upper Saddle River; William S. Ford, Allendale; Eugene E. Macchi, CHAIRMAN, Ho-Ho-Kus; Robert E. Barth VICE-CHAIRMAN, Ramsey; Martin Edson, Wyckoff; and Joseph V. LeBlanc, Waldwick.

The Commission

The Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority is a body politic of the State of New Jersey, a separate corporate entity established under Title 40:36A-1 et seq. of the New Jersey Statutes.

The governing body of the Authority is the Commission, of which there are seven members, appointed to three-year terms, staggered years, by the Bergen County Board of Freeholders. This organizational setup insures that there will always be experienced Commissioners seated when a new member is sworn in. As presently constituted, the NWBCSA Commissioners receive no salary or remuneration of any kind.

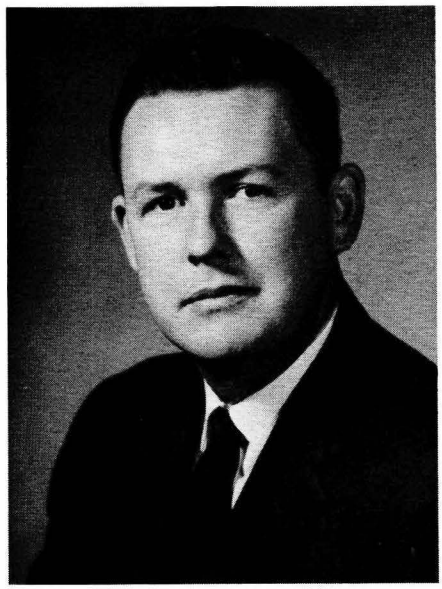
The Commissioners represent each of the six Stage One member municipalities now bearing the brunt of sewer installation in the area, and one member from a Stage Two municipality, presently from Upper Saddle River. Stage Two construction is still in the future, but it is being seriously planned for and considered to include Upper Saddle River, Saddle River, Mahwah, Franklin Lakes and possibly Oakland.

For the past two-and-a-half years, the Commssion has been a bi-partisan one. Today's Commission consists of four members of one political party and three of the other. An indication of the NWBCSA attitude of "keeping politics out of the sewers" is the interesting statistic that during the past two-and-a-half years, not one of the many hundreds of votes taken on important matters by this Authority has resulted in a tabulation along strict party lines — most have been unanimous.

The Commission serves as the administrator of official business and currently employs a staff of five persons to enact its directives: a treasurer, an office manager, a project manager, and one office and field assistant. This personnel staff oversees the office, the engineers and the contractors and will form the nucleus of a permanent technical and administrative staff later this year when the Authority becomes fully operational.

All Commissioners are named to the Authority on Sept. 17 during the year in which they are appointed. Eugene E. Macchi, Chairman, is Commissioner from Ho-Ho-Kus. He was installed in 1966 and his term expires this year. Vice Chairman Robert E. Barth of Ramsey was named in 1966 and his term expires this year also. Charles W. Den Hollander of Midland Park was appointed in 1968 to a term which will expire in 1971. Martin Edson of Wyckoff filled the unexpired term of Henry T. Wietsma, who resigned in April, 1968. Edson's term will expire in 1970. William S. Ford of Allendale was named to the Commission in 1967, as was Julius Gale of Upper Saddle River. Both terms expire in 1970. The newest Commissioner is Joseph LaBlanc of Waldwick, who was named to a three-year term from 1968 to 1971.

A Letter To You...



To The Residents
Of Northwest Bergen County,

Pollution is everybody's concern. Whether we care to admit it or not, every one of us contributes to and is affected by air and water pollution.

Until fairly recently, any measures to counter and correct pollution stemmed only from a federal government level. However, beginning in 1965 with the passage of the Water Quality Act, combatting pollution now becomes the responsibility of states, counties, and even municipalities, like the ones we live in.

Closer to home, the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Program is the first giant step toward solving the ever-growing water pollution problems in the Northwest Bergen area.

It is a large program and an expensive one. It probably represents the largest single expenditure in each of the six Stage I member towns in their entire history. Ultimately the cost of this program must be borne by all of us.

That is the reason for this booklet. The Commissioners of the N. W. B. C. S. A. wish every resident of this area to be fully informed on this project and in particular how it will affect them physically and financially.

If after reading this booklet, you still have questions on any point, please call us. We'd be happy to try to explain anything which may not be clear in your mind.

Finally, we wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all of the residents of the Northwest Bergen area for the very exceptional co-operation which we, our contractors, and our member communities have received during the course of the very tortuous operation of installing sewer lines in your streets.

Sincerely,

Eugene E. Macchi

EUGENE E. MACCHI, Chairman
Northwest Bergen County
Sewer Authority

Between The Lines . . .

Late this summer the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority treatment plant in Waldwick will begin to accept and process sewage from six of the sixteen Northwest Bergen County municipalities under its jurisdiction.

The Authority's Stage One program includes the towns of Ho-Ho-Kus, Waldwick, Midland Park, Allendale, Wyckoff and Ramsey. The initial sewering program of the Authority, in conjunction with the various collecting systems of each municipality, will provide sewer service to all the residents of Waldwick and Midland Park, approximately 90 per cent of Ho-Ho-Kus homes, and a smaller percentage of homes in Allendale, Ramsey and Wyckoff.

The regional system will consist of each town's lateral lines, 20 miles of Authority trunk lines, ten pumping stations or relay points and the treatment plant in Waldwick, where one of the newest and most sophisticated methods of sewage treatment will be employed.

The purpose of the Authority is to investigate, prescribe and provide necessary facilities to solve and prevent stream pollution problems here in Northwest Bergen County. Right now the Authority is providing those facilities. The preliminary investigation and surveys encompassing this project took place over a period of more than 15 years prior to construction.

The treatment plant, when completed, will have the capacity to treat 8.5 million gallons of sewage per day and provision has been made for economical future expansion up to a capacity of 17 million gallons per day.

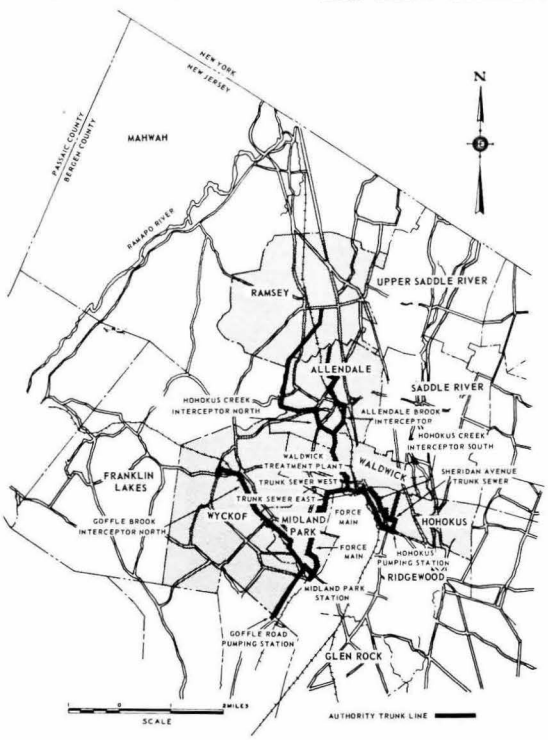
An initial flow of approximately 4.02 million gallons per day is expected to result when approximately 10,000 house connections have been made to sewer interceptor and collecting lines now being installed in your streets.

Additional flow up to the present capacity of 8.5 million gallons per day is projected as the NWBCSA system is further extended throughout the six Stage One member communities and eventually into the so-called Stage Two municipalities.

In this booklet, prepared and published by the Authority, we hope to answer some questions you might have and point out some of the differences between Authority and local responsibility. We will tell you here just what you will pay for and estimate the costs for you. We will explain the sewerage system from individual hook-ins to methods of sewage purification into clean water and landfill.

There is also an approximate timetable for completion, as well as tips on how you can register a complaint with us.

So — pardon our appearance and excuse what we've done to your driveways, yards, automobiles and towns, and read on — maybe the information presented here will make your situation more bearable.



Line Map of N.W.B.C.S.A. Stage 1 Collection System
Shaded Area — Stage 1 Communities

Authority Evolution . . .

No one likes to talk about sewers. Installing them ties up traffic, makes a mess of streets, homes and entire towns, and they cost a lot of money. Since sewers aren't a favorite conversational topic, they are constantly shoved to second place in discussion, importance and usually actual construction.

But the Commissioners of the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority have been discussing sewers first since July 23, 1952, when the Authority was created by resolution of the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders, under an act of the New Jersey Legislature (40-36A), to "relieve from and prevent pollution of the Passaic River and all its local tributaries, navigable or not."

The Commission was originally composed of five members.

Though an earlier study of the needs of this area had been prepared in 1950, and that study recognized the extreme need for a combined effort on communities' parts to provide for future needs, no action resulted then.

Preliminary studies and investigations were initiated soon after the Authority was formed. A formal engineering report was authorized in June, 1958, and completed a year - and - a - half later. Attention was focused on the six Stage One municipalities chosen in this report, which also indicated that most of the other communities were either adequately sewered or prepared to provide for their own needs.

Installing sewers in a regional section of a state can be confusing even if trunk lines must be connected to existing local systems. But the Authority faced a unique problem in that none of the towns had local systems to begin with.

As the program began to crystallize, the number of Commissioners was increased to seven, and now included a representative for each Stage One town.

Preliminary plans of each town, including cost and time data, were prepared by the Authority. Though community systems are not our responsibility, the information was important to give your officials an estimate of your town's system. Pamphlets were prepared and distributed showing comparison of various statistics and your town officials met with us many times to discuss the project.

It was decided that Authority lines would be installed as each town's lateral system was under construction. We began actual installation November 22, 1967, and today most of this work is finished, with towns' work schedules nearly parallel.

The Authority

In this sewerage project, there are definite responsibilities which are borne by the Sewer Authority and others which must be assumed by the towns and even by the individual homeowners.

Perhaps the most obvious of these is that Authority interceptor or trunk lines, pumping stations, and the treatment plant are ours, lateral systems are the towns', and house connections are yours.

To date, the approximate status of sewer collection systems in each of the six member communities is as follows:

	per cent complete
Allendale	80%
Ho-Ho-Kus	90%
Midland Park	60%

Ramsey	65%
Waldwick	95%
Wyckoff	100%

The approximate percentage completed on Authority trunk lines is 95 per cent. The percentage of the treatment plant finished is 70 per cent, and 60 per cent of the pumping station construction is done. These are figures as of April 1, 1969.

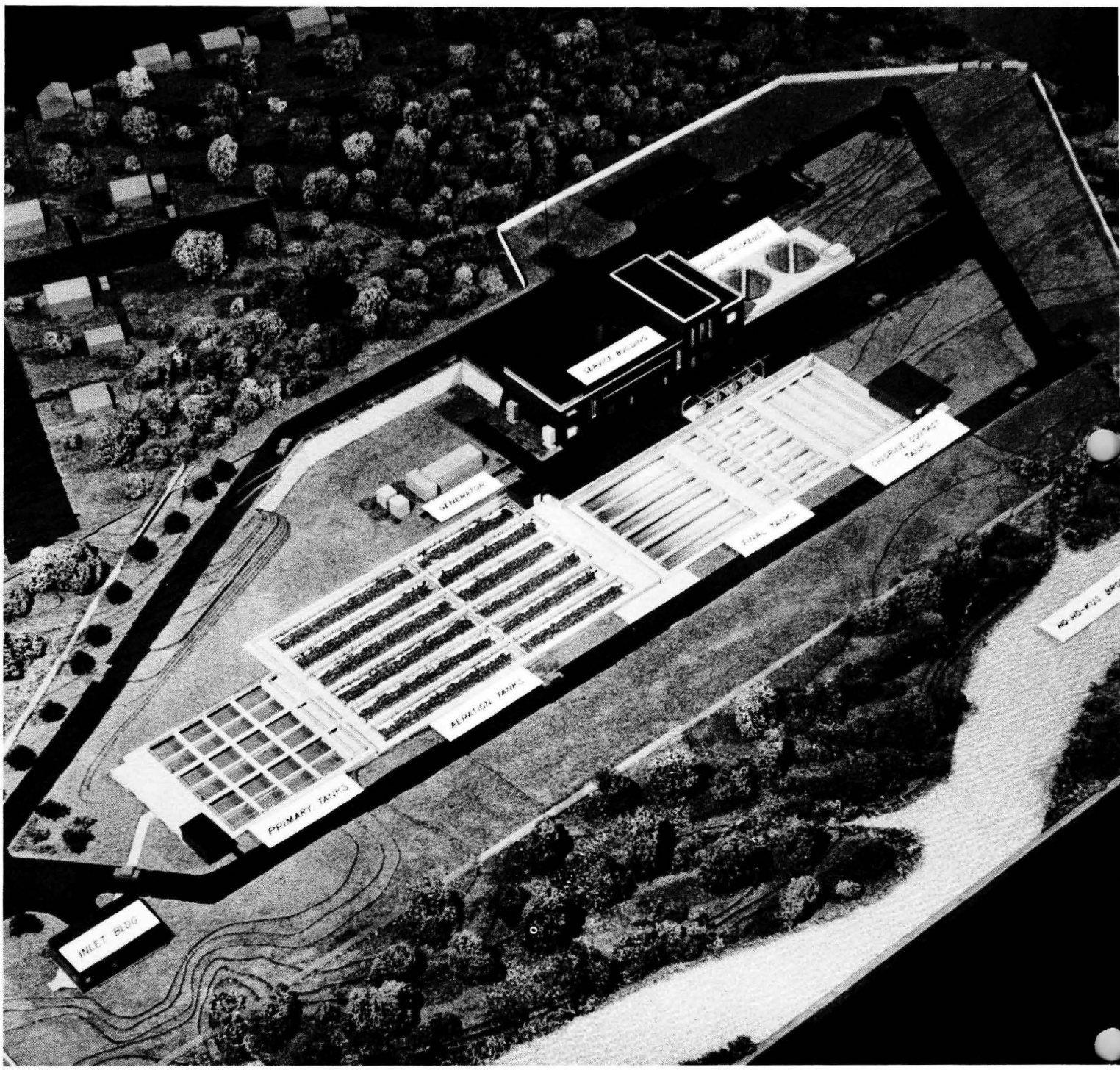
Estimated completion dates of the towns nearly match the Authority target date, so sewerage facilities can begin working when they are complete. Current estimated completion dates this year are: Allendale, June; Ho - Ho - Kus, May; Midland Park, June; Ramsey, April; Waldwick, February, and Wyckoff, June.

And The Towns

There will be three pumping stations constructed by the Authority and seven by several of the towns.

Authority officials have kept in close touch with each town, usually by means of one council member or other individual from the town who serves as sewer liaison representative to the Authority. This person's duty is to keep abreast of latest happenings within the Authority and to report his findings to local officials. In many cases, he has also served as a check and balance on Authority contractors in the area, making it easier for Authority officials to know what is going wrong and where, thereby making it easier for us to correct unwarranted situations.

The Treatment Plant . . .



Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority Treatment Plant, Waldwick, N. J.

Treatment Plant

When the sewage has flowed from your home into the laterals, then into the trunk lines and past the pumping stations, it is all sent to the treatment plant in Waldwick, where waste materials are taken out of the water, which is then purified and put back in the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook.

The plant, a six million dollar structure, is located in the valley behind White's Lane. To date, approximately 70 per cent of the work on it has been completed. When it is finished, the entrance to it will be by way of a widened Dow Avenue. It will house an emergency generator which will keep it operating in the event of a power failure.

The primary capacity of the plant will be the treatment and purification of eight-and-a-half million gallons per day. Eventually, however, the plant will be expanded to process 17 million gallons per day. The cluster of buildings and tanks will cover 21 acres of land.

The primary settling tanks, aeration tanks, final settling tanks and chlorine contact tanks, all of which are vital in the processing of sewage, total a length of 600 feet.

Sewage flow from member communities is delivered to the treatment plant through two intercepting gravity sewer lines, 36 and 42 inches in diameter. Waste water enters the Inlet Building, where it is screened to remove trash, and passes through comminutors, machines consisting of a series of screens and revolving blades which shred other foreign materials into small particles.

After screening, the raw sewage flows to the Primary Settling Tanks, which have a capacity of 825,000 gallons. Here, solids which are heavier than water settle to the bottom. The clarified waste water then flows into the Aeration Tanks, with a capacity of 2.1 million gallons. The separated solids are taken from the primary tanks to the Sludge Thickening Tanks.

In the Aeration Tanks, biological decomposition of the waste water is speeded by oxygen, which is jetted into the tanks. Aeration continues for about six hours in a biological process which causes removal of suspended solids, or those which are lighter than water. At the end of the aeration period, the mixture flows into the Final Settling Tanks.

These tanks have a capacity of 1.27 million gallons. Here, the mixture is separated one last time by gravity settling, and the sediment is removed by pumps from the bottom of these tanks for refuse or disposal, while a very clear fluid, called effluent, flows off the top of the tank and enters the Chlorine Contact Tank.

Chlorine is used in this last step of effluent treatment for two reasons: disinfection and odor control. The clear effluent has a controlled quantity of chlorine solution added to it, and after a 30-minute detention period, the disinfectant action of the chlorine has destroyed the remaining disease-bearing bacteria. The now purified water leaves this tank and flows into the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook, below Cole's Pond Dam.

In the Sludge Thickening Tanks, rotating filters called "centrifuges" remove the water from the thickened sludge, which settles at the bottom of the circular tanks.

The concentrated sludge is usually the final result in treatment plants and is shipped, barged or trucked to the ocean, lagoons or dumping areas. Some plants send the sludge through a machine called a digester, which shreds it and then compacts it into cakes large bricks. Some plants don't bother with the digester, but both types of plants still have the problem of disposing of the compacted material.

This is where the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority treatment plant will lead the country by using the most modern and sophisticated method of sludge disposal and leaving the least amount of material to be removed.

Our treatment plant will use a reactor, or very high temperature incinerator, which will be two stories high and sit in a giant room in the service building.

The reactor itself is shaped somewhat like a silo and has diameter of eight feet. Because of the high temperature of incineration, there will be no trace of odor or smoke and little more left than a small residue of sterile ash. Even this non-smelling ash will be used for landfill. So our treatment plant will destroy more of the waste material than most any other treatment plant in the country.

Pumping Stations . . .

Typical N.W.B.C.S.A. Pumping Station

After sewage flows from your home into the lateral lines and then to the trunk lines, it will be carried either by gravity or pressure to pumping stations, relay points to the treatment plant.

Though some towns, including Allendale and Ramsey, will take advantage of just plain gravity for their flow, others such as Waldwick, Wyckoff and Ho-Ho-Kus will have to use pressure in what are called force mains. Several towns, in addition, will have their own pumping stations, and the entire system will have ten.

The Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority will have three of these pumping stations. The largest of these will be called the Midland Park pumping station, which will be at the corner of Lake Avenue and Lakeview Drive, Ridgewood, and will serve most of Midland Park, part of Wyckoff and the Ridgewood side of Goffle Road.

The second pumping station, called the Ho-Ho-Kus pumping station, will serve that municipality and a portion of Waldwick. It will be located on East Franklin Turnpike and Nauset Lane.

This pumping station will eventually take in sewage from Saddle River and part of Upper Saddle River, in the second stage of operations.

The third and final Authority pumping station will be called the Goffle Road station, and will be on Goffle Road and Coe Avenue, Wyckoff. This will be the smallest station and will serve all of Wyckoff. Its main function will be to pressure sewage through a force main back up the hill to the Midland Park station.

A pumping station can be likened to an iceberg in that the attractive cottage-type houses you will see at the above locations will represent only the smaller part of the building. The actual sewage will come into the station and leave it underground, where more than half of the building's height and the pumps will be.

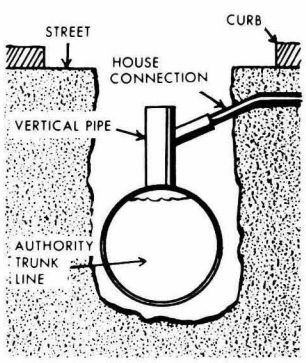
This extensive use of underground facilities allows appearances of a sewerage pumping station to be aesthetic enough not to encroach on the surrounding homes and buildings.

House Connections . . .

So that the Authority destroys as little of your property as possible, the trunk lines and the town laterals have been put under the middle of the street or close to the curb of your property. These pipes have vertical extensions and angled connections where the pipes from your house will be attached to the sewer system.

Your house connection will carry wastes from your home into the town laterals or into our trunk lines, where it will be transported to the treatment plant.

Each resident will be responsible for the installation of his own house connection to the lines, and will haxe six months in which to hook in after the treatment plant starts operation this summer.



HOW YOUR ***House Connection Will Look Below Ground***

Since there will be nearly 10,000 homes to be connected to the lines, we at the Authority suggest you start making plans and investigating this situation immediately with local town officials.

Upon investigation, you will learn that two specific wastes are not to be included for flow into your house connection to the sewer line. These two things are sump pumps and rainspouts, which could cause too much of an overload on our lines. Also, since your town pays per million gallons treated, addition of these wastes could raise the rates you pay.

Waldwick will have the most house connections of the six towns, with 3,500 scheduled for hook-in. Other towns' approximate numbers of house connections are: Midland Park, 2,500; Ramsey, 1,760; Ho - Ho - Kus, 1,080; Allendale, 900, and Wyckoff, 250.

Testing The Lines . . .

Although the service contract calls for only a few tests on the lines to make sure they are operating correctly, the Authority Commissioners felt that more testing should be done in order to insure the best results possible.

The "Supplemental Sewer Testing Program" will thoroughly test every section from manhole to manhole throughout the system. Your own community has plans for testing the lateral lines, and the house connections you will be responsible for installing are under testing jurisdiction of both the Authority and your municipality.

There are two basic kinds of tests which will be used, both to determine whether and where there are any leaks in the pipe joints. They are Infiltration and Exfiltration.

In Infiltration, measures of how much ground water is seeping into the pipes are taken. This type of test is used when the water table is substantially above the sewer pipes.

In Exfiltration, measures of how much water seeps out of the pipes are taken. This is used when the water table is below the pipe.

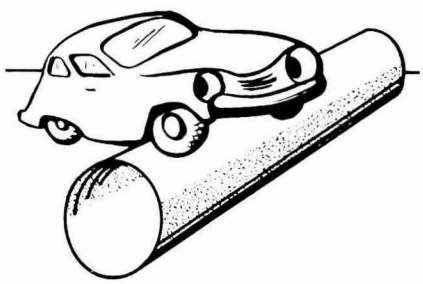
Finally, after all the above tests have been completed, the Authority will inspect every foot of the completed interceptor lines with a TV camera. This latest technique will include the automatic sealing of any additional leaks which may be discovered by the TV cameras. The entire test run will be recorded on video tapes thereby providing a permanent record of the lines as finally accepted by the Authority.

All testing of the Authority lines will be under the supervision of Authority Engineers. Havens and Emerson, with Authority personnel present and carefully observing the results.

With the above testing procedures once verified, both your municipality and you, as the taxpayer who ultimately must pay the bill, will be assured that the sewerage system which you are accepting is a quality one throughout.

Problems & Claim Settlement . . .

Most everyone on our system has had at least one or two headaches with the construction mess going on around them. After all, we are lifting up your whole town, putting in a network of pipes, then setting the community back in its place. And that's bound to cause problems.

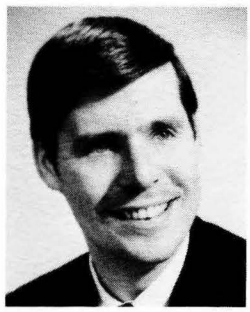


There have been many claims of property damage, ranging all the way from broken tailpipes to shaken house foundations, and of course, we don't feel that all of them are ploys. In fact, we've even set up a new committee, called Claim Settlement, which is headed by Commissioner Joseph V. LaBlanc of Waldwick.

Though under the construction contracts, the Authority bears no direct legal responsibility to damage incurred in construction, and has been indemnified from any responsibility for such damage, it has been and will continue to be Authority policy to employ the powers granted to it within the framework of the contract specifications to try to bring about a prompt and equitable settlement of all justified claims.

If the claims settlement committee feels that the claim has not been equitably and fairly settled by a contractor's insuror then it can make a recommendation to the Commission that appropriate monies be withheld from the contractors' regular payments until the claim is satisfactorily disposed of.

If you, as a homeowner, think you have a justifiable claim for damage, we suggest you contact us here at the Authority office.



Financing the System . . .

DAVID C. McCLATCHEY

Treasurer

The total cost of the initial program of the NWBCSA under which all or parts of the municipalities in Stage One will be sewered may be broken down into three main cost components.

AUTHORITY COSTS. The cost of the NWBCSA treatment plant at Waldwick, the 20 miles of large Authority interceptors or collecting lines, three large pumping stations known as the Ho-Ho-Kus, Midland Park and Wyckoff pumping stations, and the yearly operating costs for operation and maintenance of these facilities. A description of the method of financing and apportioning these costs will follow later in this section.

MEMBER MUNICIPALITY COSTS. The cost of the town lateral or collection system which will feed sewerage from the individual home or house connection to the Authority collecting system along with any pumping or force feed stations necessary to deliver this sewage to the Authority interceptor system.

Each member municipality will finance and apportion costs of this construction as decided by the town governing body, your elected mayor and council.

HOUSE CONNECTION COSTS. The cost of a smaller sewer line to connect the present main sewer line leading to the house septic system into the municipal or Authority collecting sewer. The cost of individual house connections will be borne in each town directly by the homeowners who will be allowed a period of six months after the startup of operations to have their connection made. Each house connection must conform to codes now being formulated by each municipality.

The total cost of the NWBCSA Stage One program is presently estimated at about $17,000,000.

Included in this total are construction costs of approximately $13,500,000 contingency allowances, engineering and technical services, legal and fiscal, administrative, site and easement costs, operating and operating reserve funds, repair and replacement reserves, capitalized interest, temporary financing costs, start-up costs and bond reserve funds.

To finance the Authority program, the NWBCSA will, within the next several months, sell approximately $12,000,000 in

tax-exempt Sewer Revenue bonds. These bonds plus interest will be redeemed by the Authority over a period of 40 years from date of sale. Thus, costs of a sewer system which will continue to benefit residents of the six member municipalities for many years to come, will be spread out over a maximum allowable period of time. In this way, the area resident 10 or 20 years hence will get his fair share of the capital costs burden of the sewer system, along with taxpayers whose homes will be sewered beginning this year.

As a result of constant and continuing contact with your elected representatives on both the Federal and State levels, during the past nine months, the NWBCSA has received assurances of Federal and State grants in a total amount of $5,800,000 toward the cost of its construction program. It still remains eligible for further grants in a total addition of $4,800,000 during the period of the next four years if the necessary funds are made available to the appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Briefly, the Federal and State pollution aid programs work this way. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration under PL 660 is authorized and has granted the NWBCSA program a grant equal to 30 per cent of the "eligible" construction costs. If the individual state pollution control grant program (in this case, New Jersey) "matches" the Federal grant with a 25 per cent construction cost grant, the program then becomes eligible to receive an additional Federal grant equal to 25 per cent more of the construction cost, making a total eligibility of 80 per cent of overall construction costs.

As of this date, the NWBCSA has received assurances from the FWPCA of the 30 per cent Federal participation. It has also received a State grant in the amount of $1,130,036, or approximately 9 per cent of the 25 per cent state aid necessary to establish eligibility for the supplementary Federal grant of the additional 25 per cent.

Needless to say, every effort has been and will continue to be made by your Authority to secure additional state and federal aid under the various air

and water pollution provisions on both governmental levels.

The recently proposed State Bond issue to cover air and water pollution control must be passed if additional Federal funds are not to be lost by default because of the absence of matching State funds. In this case, one dollar of state funds can bring a return of $2.20 in "matching" Federal grants.

In order to meet its continuing financial obligations, the Authority will, from time to time, establish and change rates for the discharge and disposal of sewage through the Authority's system. Such rates shall be prescribed, and periodically revised, so that the Authority and the district sewer system will always be self-supporting, with earnings sufficient to provide for all expenses.

The expense of payment and security of the principal and interest on bonds will prevent accrual of any deficit. Such rates will be based upon the total annual volume of sewage received from member municipalities, private sewer companies, industries or other institutions discharging or disposing through the system. These charges will be uniform throughout the district.

Before December of each year, the Authority will prepare a preliminary budget for each municipality listing operating expenses for the ensuing year, which will always begin January 1. A public hearing will then be held before or during December, at which time municipalities and residents will be heard concerning the final adoption of the budget for the following year.

On or before January 15 annually, the Authority will calculate payment rates for that fiscal year. These estimates will be given to the towns, which will make quarterly payments to the Authority in February, May, August and November of each year.

COMMISSIONER

JULIUS GALE
Upper Saddle River

Stage II...

FRANKLIN LAKES, MAHWAH, SADDLE RIVER, UPPER SADDLE RIVER AND OAKLAND

A more detailed report is being prepared now by the engineers. It will list methods and alternatives proposed to solve problems peculiar to these communities.

Eventually sewage will be treated at the Waldwick plant. Originally, however, needs for this section of the county were not as urgent as Stage One needs.

Construction costs are rising drastically, and the Authority feels that these communities should keep this in mind when determining exactly when and how much of their communities should be sewered.

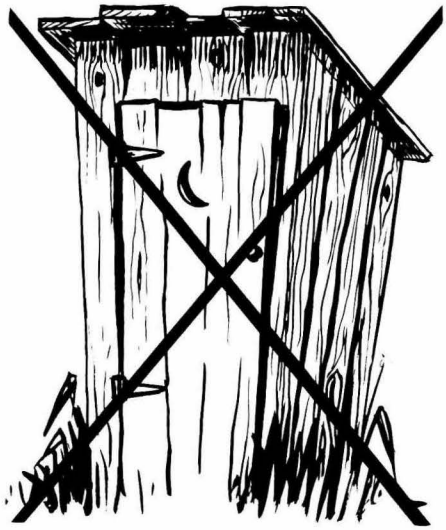
The original Stage One program was estimated to cost $8.5 million in 1958. But the ensuing ten years have found those costs to be nearly double the original estimate, and now the cost of the entire project is estimated at nearly $17 million dollars.

The second phase of sewer construction and installation, called Stage Two, will include Franklin Lakes, Mahwah, Saddle River, Upper Saddle River and possibly Oakland, or portions of those municipalities.

Julius Gale, Authority Commissioner from Upper Saddle River, now represents the Stage Two planning being done on the Commission.

A feasibility study from Havens and Emerson, consulting engineers to the Authority, was submitted to the Commissioners in 1968, and the main point in the report was that, with the exception of Oakland, and portions of Mahwah, none of the municipalities is in present urgent need of sewerage systems.

In some parts of the Stage Two area, the report said, "crisis proinportions will not even exist in 1990, though by then sewer installation would be in the best interests of the people living in the areas involved."



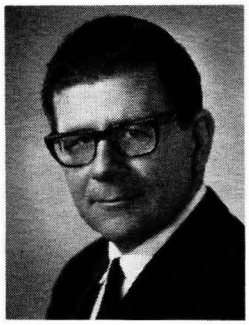
Stage I Communities . . .

Borough of Allendale . . .

MAYOR

HERBERT LANGE

COMMISSIONER



WILLIAM S. FORD

Construction of the initial stage of Allendale's municipal sewer construction started in August, 1968, and when completed in May, 1969, will provide service for about 50 per cent of the population. Approximate cost of the project is $1,530,000. No date has yet been for the expansion or Stage II program for the Borough of Allendale. The method for apportioning costs of the above Stage I program has not yet been finally determined at this time.

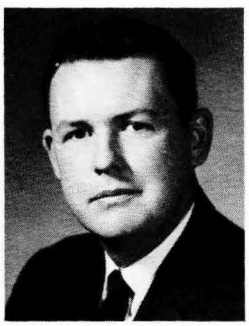
MAYOR, Herbert Lange; COUNCILMEN, Norman S. Lane, G. Fred Brackett, W. James Hall, Frederick W. Lankering, Anthony J. Ward, Albert J. Merz, Jr.

Borough of Ho-Ho-Kus . . .

MAYOR

DAVID F. WEEKS

COMMISSIONER



EUGENE E. MACCHI

Construction of the initial stage of the Ho-Ho-Kus municipal sewer project started in May, 1968, and when completed this summer will provide service for about eighty per cent of the population at a cost of approximately $1,750,000. The second stage is expected to follow closely on the heels of the first, with an estimated completion date early in 1970. At that time, the entire town will be sewered. All costs (except house connections) are to be paid through municipal taxes. Residents are being advised and assisted by the local advisory committee, which also published detailed information and instructions as required.

MAYOR, David F. Weeks; COUNCILMEN, Edward C. Isele, George S. Bingham, Peter Koole, Stuart Thompson, Jr., Glen L. Tischer and J. Frederick Weber.

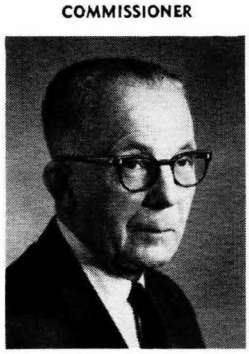
SEWER COMMITTEE: George S. Bingham, liaison; Kenneth Monaghan, chairman; C. H. Bergmann, R. J. Egner, Kennedy Buell, A. Kempf and C. H. Swenson.

Borough of Midland Park . . .

MAYOR

CORNELIUS A. PONTIER

COMMISSIONER



CHARLES W. Den HOLLANDER

Midland Park sewer system construction is being handled through one stage. Construction started in the borough in June, 1968, and will be completed in June of this year. At that time, the system will sewer the entire community at an estimated cost of $3,600,000. Costs of street laterals and collection lines and yearly Authority service charges will be collected through direct taxation. Charges per home, therefore, will be based on assessed valuation.

MAYOR: Cornelius A. Pontier; COUNCILMEN, Charles W. Archer, Henry Bourquin, Robert J. Hamilton, John J. Weis, Theodore Vandervliet, and Charles W. Den Hollander.

SEWER COMMITTEE: Charles W. Den Hollander, liaison; Theodore Vandervliet, chairman, and Robert J. Hamilton.

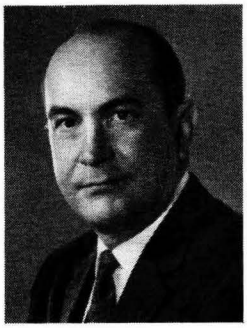
Programs and Progress . . .

Borough of Ramsey . . .

MAYOR

SALVATORE BURGIO

COMMISSIONER



ROBERT E. BARTH

Construction of the initial stage of the Ramsey municipal sewer project began August 23, 1968, and is expected to be completed this fall. This stage will complete the sewerage system of about one-third of the area and one-half of the population, and is bonded at $4,400,000. Future sewering for the remainder of Ramsey is now being studied and when it is finished, all of the borough will be sewered. Costs of laterals and collection lines will be collected on a utility basis, and collection of annual Authority service charges will be on a usage basis.

MAYOR, Salvatore Burgio; COUNCILMEN, Glenn Dennis, Otto Hartig, Mrs. Frances Marone, John Murray, Otto B. Raphael, Mark I. Rubin.

Borough of Waldwick . . .

MAYOR

EMMETT B. JOHNSON

COMMISSIONER

JOSEPH V. Le BLANC

Waldwick will be entirely sewered in the initial stage of its sewer construction program, which began Oct. 23, 1967, and is expected to be completed this June. The estimated cost for sewering the entire town is $4,400,000. All costs, including street laterals, collection lines and annual Authority service charges, will be collected from Waldwick residents through general taxation.

MAYOR, Emmet B. Johnson; COUNCILMEN, Joseph V. Le Blanc, Ben Job, Joseph McGuire, H. C. Morgan, T. E. Kopp, R. W. Cook.

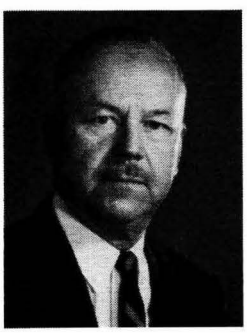
SEWER COMMITTEE: Joseph V. Le Blanc, liaison; T. E. Kopp, H. C. Morgan.

Township of Wyckoff . . .

MAYOR

JOHN A. SPIZZIRI

COMMISSIONER



MARTIN S. EDSON

The Township's commitment to the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority having been fulfilled, the Township is now commencing its internal sewer system.

Following a public hearing on February 4, the Township Committee passed an ordinance authorizing the construction and financing of Wyckoff's internal sewer project to cover three areas of the Township and connect with facilities of the Northwest Bergen County Sewer Authority lines.

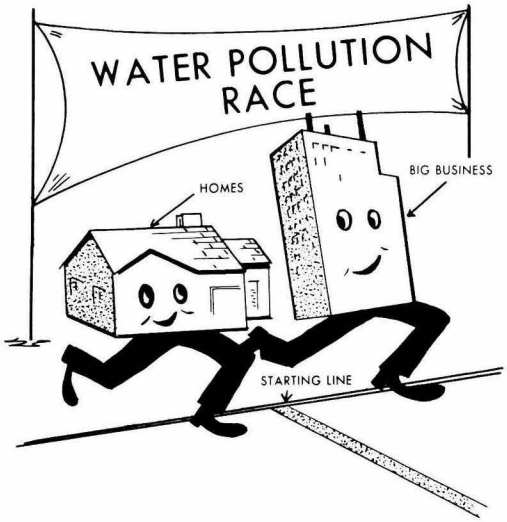
The ordinance provides for the sewer project having a maximum cost of $1.5 million. To cover the township's cost of constructing the internal sewers, the ordinance authorizes 10-year assessment bonds. These will be paid off as assessments are collected from the owners of benefited properties who will be permitted to pay assessments over the same 10 years.

Construction will begin in the three areas to be sewered later this month, as soon as all bids have been awarded. Installation of the township's lateral lines is expected to be completed in November. Every effort will be made to minimize inconvenience during this period.

MAYOR John A. Spizziri; COUNCILMEN, John C. Vanderplatt, Donald P. Marione, James Ten Kate, Alexander Patterson, Jr.

Commissioner Photos By Haviland

Water Pollution



Everybody's Problem

Water pollution is as serious a threat as the idea that someday there will be no more water to drink.

What some people don't realize is that water pollution is a real problem here in Northwest Bergen County. Water pollution can keep your children from swimming or wading. It can close the beaches where you take your family for the weekend. It can keep you from going fishing.

Water pollution can increase the cost of your drinking water and decrease the value of your property. It can seriously harm or injure your health and can make the town in which you live a fowl-smelling swampland.

Though industrial waste from Big Business is the most popular place to lay the blame for water pollution, there is another strong contender in the race — waste from homes without proper sewerage facilities.

The ground can absorb and purify just so much of the sewage which is constantly being discharged into it through septic tanks and cesspools. When population densities increase as towns "build up" a saturation point is reached and the sewage begins to overflow into our streams and eventually even into our water supplies.

Traditionally, water pollution prevention was considered a federal responsibility until only four years ago, when an amendment to a 1956 federal law was enacted. This amendment, called the Water Quality Act of 1965, permitted states to hold public hearings and establish quality standards for waters within their borders.

Another act, passed the following year, made country-wide clean water an actual possibility. Until this time, federal laws had been rather spineless.

Also in 1965, the year the average citizen first became aware of the threat to our water supply, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was set up in Washington as a separate organization, derived from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

And now the State Board of Health is refusing to issue building permits in municipalities where sewerage facilities are inadequate.

All of these reasons are good ones and all of them explain the "why" of your bumpy roads and your increased tax payments or sewer bills.

We at the Authority want Northwest Bergen County to be the kind of place where people like you will want to continue to live.

Regardless of whether or not your home is presently included in the sewerage project explained herein, the NWBCSA has sent you this booklet to explain what is happening around you in your town.

AUTHORITY STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE . . .

Hilda B. Morath
Office Manager
Asst. Secretary
Asst. Treasurer

Edith M. Fellows
Office Assistant

FINANCIAL . . .

David C. McClatchey
Treasurer

Auditor . . .
Stephen P. Radics & Co.
Stephen P. Radics

Bonding Attorney . . .
Hawkins, Delafield
& Wood
Henry E. Russell

Financial Advisors . . .
Lehman Brothers, N.Y.
Benjamin W. Bedford

STANDING: *Hilda B. Morath, Office Manager, Robert E. Hamer, Counsel, Stephen P. Radics, Auditor; Seated: Robert Annett, Project Manager, Ronald E. Ricks, Resident Engineer, Havens & Emerson.*

AUTHORITY OFFICE

50 No. Franklin Turnpike
Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J. 07423
Phone: 447-2660

TECHNICAL . . .

Robert Annett
Project Manager

Manfred L. Thalmann
Assistant to
Project Manager

ENGINEERING . . .

Havens & Emerson, N.Y.
Vincent A. Iadavaia
Project Engineer

Ronald E. Ricks
Resident Engineer

LEGAL . . .

Robert E. Hamer, Esq.
Counsel

INSURANCE ADVISOR . . .

Johnson & Higgins
John R. Kranz

The NWBCSA Commissioners

EUGENE E. MACCHI, 42 chairman, appointed 1966; elected and has served as Authority chairman since Sept. 20, 1967.

He is President and a Director of Continental Packaging Corporation, with headquarters in Kenilworth. A graduate of Kalamazoo College, he also studied at Swarthmore College and the Carnegie Institute of Technology in engineering. His World War II service was with the U.S. Army Air Force.

Ho-Ho-Kus residents for the past 17 years, he and his wife, Jo, live at 63 Arbor Drive with their seven children, all of whom are attending Ho-Ho-Kus and Ridgewood public schools.

ROBERT E. BARTH, 35, Vice Chairman, appointed 1966, and was elected and has served as Vice Chairman since January, 1968; Chairman of the Construction Committee.

District Manager with Motorola Instrumentation and Control, Inc., with office in Glen Rock, he graduated from Villanova University, where he majored in electrical engineering. He is a Navy veteran, and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade.

He is a member of the Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers, the Instrumentation Society of America and the Ramsey Democratic Club. He was a Ramsey councilman from 1965 to Dec. 31, 1968, and chose not to run for another term.

Residents of Ramsey for five-and-a-half years, Mr. Barth and his wife, Betty, live at 39 Sherwood Drive, with their son, Mark.

WILLIAM S. FORD, 35, appointed 1967; Chairman of the Finance Committee.

He is Manager of Programming Controls in the System Development Division of IBM, with offices in White Plains, N.Y.

He received a bachelor's degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in industrial engineering, and a master's degree in industrial management from New York University.

He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, an association for computer operators and is a Navy veteran.

Mr. Ford and his wife, Jane, have five children, and the family has resided at 112 Edgewood Road, Allendale, for six years.

JULIUS GALE, 56, appointed 1967; Chairman of the Planning Committee.

He is chief engineer and manager of Manufacturing Engineering of the Radio Corporation of America, with offices in Harrison, N. J. He holds a master of science degree in electrical engineering and is licensed by the State of New Jersey.

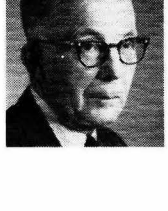
He and his wife, Ellen, reside at 54 Ripplewood Drive, Upper Saddle River, where they have lived for more than 10 years. The couple has two children.

MARTIN EDSON, 51, appointed 1968; Chairman of the Public Relations Committee.

He is Vice President of Franklin Iron Works, Wyckoff. A graduate of Paterson Central High School, Mr. Edson also took an ICS course in structural engineering. He is a Coast Guard veteran.

He belongs to the Wyckoff Chamber of Commerce and was a Wyckoff Township Committee member from 1953 to 1968, choosing not to run for office again after his latest term expired.

Mr. Edson and his wife, Frances, have lived on Monroe Avenue, Wyckoff, for 19 years. They have three children, one of whom is married.

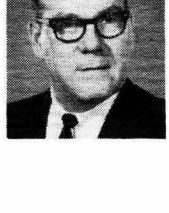


CHARLES W. DEN HOLLANDER, Authority Commisisoner from Midland Park is Charles W. Den Hollander, 63, a resident here for the past 26 years. Mr Den Hollander served previously on the Commission from 1952 to 1960 and was appointed to his current authority term in 1968.

He is a chemical engineer, holding a B.S. Degree from the Newark College of Engineering and an M.S. Degree granted by Columbia University.

He was a member of the local Board of Education from 1947 to 1956 and the Zoning Board of Adjustment from 1965 to 1968. He is serving a present term on the council in Midland Park.

He and his wife reside at 116 Maltbie Ave., Midland Park.



JOSEPH V. LE BLANC, 42, appointed 1968; Chairman of the Claims Settlement Committee.

He is presently serving as Waldwick Council president and chairman of the Water and Sewer Committee. Prior to serving on the council, Mr. Le Blanc was on the local Board of Health for two years.

A graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with a degree in management engineering, he has been employed in various management positions with the Continental Can Company in Newark and Three Rivers, Mich., with Dalto Electronics Corporation in Norwood, and with Federal Pacific Company, also in Newark. He is a Navy veteran and still active as a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserves.

A resident of Waldwick since 1959, he resides at 147 Lincoln Place, with his wife, Janet, and five children.

CLEAN WATER