

QUALIFICATIONS OF:

Franklin E. Woodard, Ph.D.

12 years as full-time college professor of Environmental Engineering (University of Maine, Orono).

Co-Principal investigator of research to determine causes and cures of algae (Cyanobacteria) blooms in lakes Sebasticook and Cobbosseecontee.

Member of Board of Environmental Protection (BEP) 2009 – 2011.

B.S. and M.S. degrees in Sanitary and Environmental Engineering from the University of Maine and a Ph.D. in Environmental Engineering from Purdue University.

Fields of specialization include: mathematical modeling of hydraulic systems, vulnerability of estuaries to pollutant discharges, industrial wastewater treatment, and chemical and physical pollution control processes.

Author of numerous technical papers on water pollution control technologies.

Author of a book titled, "Industrial Waste Treatment Handbook."

Instrumental in the development of Maine's first air pollution control law as well as Maine's first solid waste management law.

Recipient of several professional awards including: Achievement in Environmental Engineering from the American Society of Civil Engineers (2003), the Edward T. Bryand Distinguished Engineering Award from the University of Maine Engineering Department (2001), and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Maine Wastewater Control Association (1999).

In addition to his consulting work, Dr. Woodard has been a dedicated teacher, serving 12 years as a full time professor and many years as an adjunct professor of Environmental Engineering at the University of Maine in Orono, where the Environmental Engineering laboratory is named in his honor.

A native of Bingham, Maine, currently resides with his wife, Jean, in Falmouth.

TO: Whom it may concern

FROM: Franklin E. Woodard, Ph.D.
29 Lakeside Drive, Falmouth, ME. 04105

RE: Eutrophication (picocyanobacteria, aka algae) of Highland Lake

This is to state my opinion, based on over 50 years of education, research and work experience (my qualifications in this regard are attached on a separate sheet) concerning the addition of more dwelling units within the watershed of Highland Lake. My opinion can be expressed in a simple statement:

"Highland Lake is already overloaded with phosphorus to the point that, because of the resulting growth of picocyanobacteria (algae), it is not suitable for swimming or any activity that includes contact with the water. Highland Lake cannot safely accept even one more molecule of phosphorus."

Any compliance with any law, rule or regulation will not change the situation. Highland Lake is already overloaded with phosphorus. This overload has resulted in the growth of picocyanobacteria (algae), just as applying fertilizer to a lawn results in the growth of grass. I have lived at 29 Lakeside Drive for about 15 years. For the first 10 or so years, we swam in Highland Lake 2 to 3 days a week during the warm months. We have not been in or on the lake at any time during the most recent four years because of the excess picocyanobacteria.

Signed, Franklin E. Woodard