

# **NEWSLETTER**

TOWN OF CLEVELAND PO BOX 429 CLEVELAND, NC 27013 MAY/JUNE 2009

## **PUBLIC HEARING...**

There will be a public hearing on Monday, May 11, 2009 at 7:00 p.m. at Town Hall. The purpose of this hearing will be to receive public comment on a proposed minipark/memorial garden to be located at the corner of N. Depot Street and W. Cemetery Street. Interested persons are invited to attend and participate in this hearing.

## **BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE...**

The Yard of the Month program begins in May and runs through October. Anyone living in a house or mobile home who owns or rents qualifies to win the award by: keeping the grass in the front, back and side yards mowed on a regular basis, having no trash in the yard, bushes trimmed and having the best overall well-maintained yard. Anyone can recommend a home, but the Beautification Committee will make the final decision. To nominate a yard, please contact Nancy Brown at 704-278-9206. Remember the home must be in the town limits. After five (5) years, a winning home may be considered again. Flowers and trees make your property beautiful and we encourage you to have them but the most important thing is having a well-groomed yard. This is something we all can do without much cost.

## **SPRING FESTIVAL...**

This years Spring Festival will be on Saturday, May 16<sup>th</sup> from 11 am until 9:30 pm. There will be rides, games, food, and crafts. We will have some new rides and some returning rides. The Black Hawk Helicopter will fly in about 3 pm. Fireworks will begin about 9:15 pm.

## **TOWN HALL CLOSING...**

Town Hall will be closed on Monday, May 25<sup>th</sup> for Memorial Day.

## **RECYCLING...**

Recycling dates for May are the 14<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, June's dates are the 11<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>. Please note that in last month's newsletter, it should have said that the Rowan County Landfill will no longer accept plastic bottles that have a neck smaller than the body of the container. This change is to encourage you to recycle these bottles. Sorry for any inconvenience that this may have caused.

## **TOWN YARD SALE...**

The town wide yard sale will be on Saturday, June 6<sup>th</sup>. Please have your items out by 6:00 am. We hope to have a successful yard sale so that this can become an annual event each June. The rain date will be the following Saturday.

## **HEAVY TRASH PICKUP...**

There will be a heavy trash pickup on Monday, June 8<sup>th</sup>. Please do not place your items at the curb before Sunday, the 7<sup>th</sup>. Items should be at the curb no later than 7:00 a.m. This is for items such as furniture and appliances. It is NOT to be used to discard excess garbage. NOTHING in trash bags will be picked up. If you have something that will fit in a trash bag, you need to put it out in the regular trash pickup on Fridays. Once your street has been picked up, no additional items will be accepted. You are limited to ONE couch, ONE lounge chair and other big pieces of furniture. If items are not at the curbside, they will not be picked up. Items NOT picked up are limbs, yard refuse, boards, tires, batteries, hazardous materials such as paints, liquids, etc., or anything NOT accepted at the landfill.

**2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Town of Cleveland**  
PWS ID# 01-80-050

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies.

**What EPA Wants You to Know**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

**When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source**

The water that is used by this system is ground water that comes from three wells. Well #1 is located on Depot St, Well #2 is located on Mimosa St. and Well #3 is located at the corner of Wilmar and Roseman St.

**Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results**

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Town of Cleveland was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well # 1	Moderate	March 20, 2007
Well #2	Moderate	March 20, 2007
Well #3	Higher	March 20, 2007

The complete SWAP Assessment report for The Town of Cleveland may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to [swap@ncmail.net](mailto:swap@ncmail.net). Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCS’s in the assessment area.

**Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year**

During 2008, or during any compliance period that ended in 2008, there were no violations.

**What If I Have Any Questions Or Would Like to Become More Involved?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Statesville Analytical at 704-872-4697.

**Water Quality Data Table of Detected Contaminants**

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2008.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

*Not-Applicable (N/A)* – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular Rule.

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

*Action Level (AL)* -the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal* – The “Level” (MRDLG) of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfection Level* – The “Highest Level” (MRDL) of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The “Goal”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Extra Note: MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	E01 0.322	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	E02 1.46	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	E03 2.11	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

#### Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	6/20/06	0.20	None	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Cleveland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

#### Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Secondary MCL
Sulfate (ppm)	10/9/08 E01	98.9	250
Sulfate (ppm)	10/9/08 E02	66.7	250

#### Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Secondary MCL
pH	10/9/08	7.4 E01	6.5 to 8.5
pH	10/9/08	7.26 E02	6.5 to 8.5
Sodium (ppm)	10/9/08	4.16 E01	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	10/9/08	4.63 E02	N/A

#### Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	0.0040	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	0.0122	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	1/23/07	N	5.4	0	50 *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

\* Note: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.