

Florence

FLORENCE

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NEWS & HAPPENINGS FROM THE CITY OF FLORENCE & ITS UTILITY SYSTEMS · SPRING/SUMMER 2005

CITY TO RECEIVE REGIONAL WASTEWATER MASTER PLAN

THE CITY OF FLORENCE WILL SOON CONSIDER THE RESULTS OF A STUDY WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE CITY'S WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICES OPERATING UNDER A REGIONAL MASTER PLAN.



The study is currently being prepared for the City of Florence and the Regional Water and Sewer Steering Committee under a contract with an engineering team consisting of the firms of Camp, Dresser & McKee; BP Barber & Associates; and Davis & Brown, Inc.

Florence City Council was briefed on the study in August 2004 at a workshop conducted during the project's initial stages. Since that time, City staff and consultants have been meeting on a regular basis to refine options and costs

relating to a future expansion of the wastewater treatment facilities. Scheduled for delivery this month, the full study will be provided to City Council and will include recommendations, estimated costs and funding options.

"This study is a positive step forward for the City of Florence and our water and wastewater utilities, and provides planning tools for the city council to formulate future actions," said Drew Griffin, the City of Florence's Director of Public Works and Utilities. "As our utility

(Continued on page 3)

DESIGN GUIDELINES TO HELP SHAPE CITY'S FUTURE

Florence is continuing to move toward finalizing a new set of design guidelines which will be used for future development of the City's downtown area.

Design guidelines are defined as a set of development standards that are applied to a specific overlay district. Unlike development standards contained within the City/County Consolidated Zoning Ordinance, which are typically well defined, design guidelines are more general, giving guidance to the character or principles of development within an overlay district. They are the source documents for the granting of a Certificate of Appropriateness. An overlay district is defined as an area where a set of additional development standards are added on top of the underlying zoning district requirements when there is determined to be a special public interest in the geographic area.

The purpose of these new design guidelines is to provide a way for identifying, preserving, protecting and enhancing structures of historic or architectural significance within the overlay district. These guidelines expand upon and explain the design intent and potential development of land as outlined by the City's Master Plan. Florence's goal in developing and implementing new design guidelines is to provide a document that can be used by developers, owners, builders and City and County government to explain the identity and sense of place for future development of each overlay district. The design guideline project is being overseen by the Florence Downtown Development Corporation.

In December 2004, City staff presented the proposed design guideline ordinances to the City-County Planning Commission.

After receiving public comment, action was deferred on the proposed ordinances with a request for City staff to hold an informational session with interested citizens. This session was held in January 2005. The design guideline ordinance received first reading approval in January, with a recommendation that the proposed ordinances be referred back to the City-County Planning Commission for review prior to second reading and adoption by City Council.

Once the new design guidelines are given final approval by City Council, those looking to build or remodel in the downtown area will first have to obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness from the City before moving forward with their project.

"The new design guidelines we are working to establish will be nothing short of a tremendous positive for the downtown

(Continued on page 3)

Woods Drive Outfall Project Completed



The City of Florence recently completed work for improvements in drainage in the College Park area of the city. Known as the Woods Drive Outfall Project, the changes will greatly increase the system's capacity to handle stormwater from approximately 67 acres consisting of the College Park Subdivision and other areas.

This improvement project called for approximately 1,400 feet of 48-inch stormwater pipe to be installed to allow an existing 48-inch drainage pipe to have an outlet into Middle Swamp. Previously, the existing drainage pipe emptied into a 24-inch pipe at a higher elevation, greatly reducing the functionality of the entire drainage system throughout College Park. A portion of the pipe was installed through the right of way of College Park Drive and resulted in the reconstruction and resurfacing of this street.

The project was funded by the City's Stormwater Utility at a cost of \$384,000. Now complete, the Woods Drive Outfall Project is the second major project completed, the first being the Woodmont Outfall Project, since the implementation of the Utility in 2004.

City Participates

In Floodplain Management Program

The City of Florence and Florence County are currently participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and are responsible for managing developments within the areas subject to a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding. This was previously known as the 100-year floodplain. To remain in compliance with the NFIP, new residential construction in floodplain areas must be elevated to minimize risk to people and to property and commercial developments must be elevated or flood-proofed.

New Flood Maps

As of December 2004, new detailed maps showing the floodplains were adopted for the City of Florence. These new maps include updated aerial photography and existing roads. The maps are available at the following locations: The City of Florence Community Services Department, Room 102A of the City-County Complex, 180 N. Irby Street, The Florence County Municipal Planning and Building Inspections Department, 218 W Evans Street and The Florence County Public Library, 509 S. Dargan Street.

Flood Insurance

Your homeowner's insurance does not cover losses resulting from flooding. Due to this, the City of Florence participates in the Community Rating System which entitles all City residents to a 10 percent reduction in their flood insurance premiums. You do not have to live in a floodplain to purchase flood insurance or to be at risk from flooding and if you do not live in a floodplain, flood insurance can still be purchased at the lower preferred risk rate.

Floodplain Development Permit Requirements

A permit is required to do any of the following in a floodplain: build, rebuild, bring in fill dirt, excavate, make additions to your home or business, install an underground or above ground tank, subdivide land and/or construct accessory buildings and temporary structures.

This information is provided as a service by the City of Florence. Inquiries related to flooding issues should be directed to the City of Florence Community Services Department by calling 665-3175 or visiting the Community Services Department office, located in Room 102A of the City-County Complex.

BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP CONTINUES



The City of Florence's Brownfields Assessment Project is moving along as planned. Over the past several months, the City of Florence has been conducting an environmental site evaluation of the six acre former Bush Recycling, Inc. property near Sumter and Irby Streets.

The City's goal with this project is to complete as much assessment and reuse planning as possible during the two-year funding window that was granted in June 2003 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The \$200,000 the EPA provided is to address abandoned and underutilized industrial and commercial properties within the City. These funds also pay for health monitoring,

community outreach activities and redevelopment planning efforts.

Currently, the City is awaiting the final removal of scrap metal by Bush Recycling before moving forward with redevelopment of the property. The City purchased the Bush Recycling property in November 2003 and signed a voluntary clean-up contract with the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) in March 2004.

After the removal of debris at the Bush Recycling site is completed, the City will begin soil sampling of the area in two phases.

The initial phase involves the installation of 15 soil borings, or drillings, and the collection of surface soil, shallow soil and shallow groundwater samples to check for contaminants. This data will be used to refine the second phase of assessment and to allow the City to begin planning for reuse of the property and establishing timelines for reuse. Phase II of the assessment will include unbiased sampling and installation of permanent

monitoring wells to determine hydrogeologic conditions at the site. The number and types of samples will be determined by DHEC based on results of the first phase of sampling.

"As we move forward with the cleanup and assessment of the Bush Recycling property, we're hoping to promote economic growth by redeveloping key Brownfield properties, beginning with the Bush property," said David Williams, City Manager. "Moving through the technical aspects of the project is just the first step in revitalizing the "old" Bush Recycling property through the City's Downtown Revitalization Strategy."

City officials are now working with local community representatives to plan for the site's reuse. Potential reuse options include a park, community center, performing arts theater, county museum and commercial center. Over the next several months, the City will be sponsoring a series of activities to engage the community in a collective decision-making process to identify the preferred reuse options for the site.

MAYOR'S COALITION HOPES TO HELP CITY YOUTH

Florence Mayor Frank Willis is taking a stand to help reduce juvenile crime and violence in the City through his Coalition to Prevent Juvenile Crime.

Initially organized as a planning committee in June 2004, the Mayor's Coalition was formally introduced to the City of Florence in October 2004. Since this time, the Coalition has secured help from different segments of the community in building a group that is working to have a sustained, positive impact on the problem of juvenile crime in Florence. Members of the City's Police Department, educational leaders, business leaders, parent groups, neighborhood associations, clergy and others throughout the community are banding together to help make the Coalition a positive force in the lives of area youth.

Goals of the Coalition are to reduce juvenile crime and violence; to increase awareness of violence prevention and awareness of the

results of violence in the community; to evaluate program components to document their effectiveness; and to improve the health and safety of Florence youth. The Coalition's development and training is being led by Dr. Pam Imm, a national juvenile crime consultant, who has taught at the University of South Carolina. The day-to-day activities of the Coalition are being spearheaded by Jim Shaw of Florence School District One.

"We welcome the input and efforts of Florence residents on behalf of the health and safety of our youth and citizens," said Mayor Willis. "Only through the combined efforts of all citizens in the community can we achieve a significant reduction in juvenile crime."

The Mayor's Coalition to Prevent Juvenile Crime is anxious to have the input of all community members in regard to juvenile crime. Citizens are urged to become involved in the Coalition by:

- Starting a crime watch organization



in your neighborhood

- Volunteering time and services
- Joining a mentoring group
- Working with youth through after school programs
- Donating funds

For more information about or to join the Mayor's Coalition to Prevent Juvenile Crime, please contact Mr. Shaw at 673-1128 or jsbaw@fsd1.org.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND LEISURE MAKE STRIDES IN SERVICES



Over the last two years, the City of Florence Parks and Leisure Services Department has made improving their community facilities and programs offered to City seniors and youth top priorities.

Since 2003, the Parks and Leisure Services Department has been under the guidance of the Parks, Beautification and Leisure Services Commission. This Commission is the result of an amendment to Chapter 15 of the City of Florence Code of Ordinances that combined the former Parks and Beautification Commission with the Recreation Commission. The Department, along with the combined Commission, is working to provide high quality parks, green spaces and programs to residents throughout the City.

Under the guidance of the Commission, the Department has received \$100,000 in funding through a Recreation Land Trust Grant (RELT) for the purchase of 165 acres of green space along Middle Swamp in Florence. The City will match the grant amount to help with the creation of passive parks and trails.

In addition to this grant, the Department has also worked to upgrade the facilities at several parks throughout the City. Iola Jones Park received brick columns and 345 feet of ornamental fencing, 290 feet of sidewalk, 30 new trees and new playground equipment. Timrod Park also received new playground equipment. Northwest Park saw the demolition of the pool and will soon see the construction of a new picnic shelter. Lucas Park will also receive a new picnic shelter.

With these park upgrades almost complete, the Department is moving forward with its next big project, the 513 Barnes Street facility. The City identified a significant need for the construction of a community gymnasium/ activity center to house leisure service programs and Police Athletic League (PAL) activities. In July 2004, the City purchased the area to house the future facility for the Parks and Leisure Services administrative offices and to provide 20,000 square feet of gymnasium and program activity space. Grants are currently being pursued for the renovation and construction of the facility.

Another large project for the Department is the continued trail expansion and green space conservation that has been happening throughout the City. This is taking place due to the City through Florence Area Transportation Study (FLATS) Committee pursuing an Enhancement Grant for \$783,000 from the South

Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT). Preliminary approval for this project was given in 2004 has now been forwarded to SCDOT for review and final approval.

With several of the Department's facilities receiving upgrades, significant measures have also been taken to improve the programs offered to city residents. Both senior adult and youth programs have seen a dramatic increase in the number of hours provided each week. Senior adult programming has been increased by 20 hours each week and youth programming has been increased by 42 hours each week at Department community centers. These increases have allowed for more consistent scheduling and expanded hours of operation into the evenings and on Saturdays at the City's community centers.

Various purchases made by the Department have allowed for the expansion of programs and activities at all community centers. These purchases include additional game tables, board and table games, as well as arts and crafts supplies and athletic equipment. In addition, two new buses with the capability of carrying 20 adults or 30 children have allowed for trips by both seniors and youth.

Even with the number of improvements recently made by the Department, the focus is still on the future and ensuring that residents of Florence are provided with the best park facilities and programs available.

CITY TO ADOPT REGIONAL WATER AND WASTEWATER MASTER PLAN

(cont'd from page 1)

service area continues to expand and grow, we want to make sure we provide the best possible services to our customers."

Phase I of the Master Plan is being funded primarily by the City of Florence and will focus on the City's utility systems. However, regional issues and needs are included in the scope of the study. The study is intended to provide a working document to guide the development of a regional water and wastewater system.

Additional goals of Phase I include:

- Providing a methodology that can be used in developing equitable wholesale water and sewer rates for future regional customers.
- Providing a master plan of improvements to address projected water and sewer needs of the City and potential regional customers.
- Identifying deficiencies in the City's wastewater collection and treatment systems and developing alternative solutions to address these concerns.
- Developing a plan to comply with anticipated Capacity Management Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) regulations.

CITY'S SURFACE WATER PLANT REDUCES GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWALS

The amount of groundwater used by the City has recently been reduced due to production from the new surface water plant.

Since March 2004, the City's water system demand has averaged 12.6 million gallons per day (mgd), with the peak demand of 16.25 mgd occurring on June 2, 2004. These average and peak values are consistent with the demand data compiled over the last several years. Since this time, the surface water plant has supplied approximately 5.6 mgd, or 44.5 percent of the City's total water system needs. This means that the utility has been able to reduce its average groundwater withdrawals from 12.6 mgd to 7 mgd.

The maximum long-term safe withdrawal rate from the City's principal groundwater aquifers has been estimated to be approximately 10 to 11 mgd. In contrast to this, the City has been pumping in excess of this rate for the last 10 years. Due to this prolonged period of high withdrawals, there have been corresponding declines in the

aquifer water levels, which have resulted in increased well maintenance and pumping costs. However, with the surface water plant now on line and with reduced groundwater pumping rates, aquifer water levels are beginning to recover.



Early in March 2005, groundwater division staff completed water level measurements in 20 city deep wells. These levels were compared to average levels during 2001 and 2002 (the two years prior to the opening of the City's surface water plant). Nineteen of the wells have experienced an increase in

water levels, with only one showing a minor decrease. The 20 wells have shown an average 35 foot increase in water levels. This represents a 19 percent increase in groundwater levels, which is directly attributable to reduced withdrawals made possible by production from the surface water plant. For the same period, water levels in the City's five shallow wells have shown an average increase of five feet, representing a 13 percent increase in the shallow groundwater levels.

Groundwater usage at or below the long-term safe level means reduced power and maintenance costs for the well system and allows the City to place four groundwater plants into standby status to meet emergency conditions, such as drought or a contamination event on the Pee Dee River. In addition, the City is positioned as a responsible user of the shared regional groundwater resource.

DESIGN GUIDELINES HELP TO SHAPE CITY'S FUTURE

(cont'd from page 1)

area and the citizens of Florence," said George Jebaily, chairman of the Florence Downtown Development Corporation. "Builders, developers, homeowners and art groups will all benefit from the impending improvements."

The development of these new design guidelines is part of the City's pursuit of the revitalization of the downtown area. After the guidelines are set, the City will move forward with revitalization of the downtown area over the course of three phases, which will include the downtown center (14 blocks); the arts and cultural district (12 blocks); and the historical district (the area between Baroody Street, Irby Street, Evans Street and Dargan Street).

CITY OF FLORENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT DIVIDES HEADQUARTERS

Depending on where you live in the City of Florence, you may have noticed an increased police presence in your neighborhood.

This is because the City of Florence Police Department recently decentralized its uniform police services and now has two region headquarters offices. These offices, located on the north and south sides of Florence, are now more strategically placed to divide the city for rapid police response to calls. Each of these regions has been divided into three geographic police districts where officers are positioned to patrol and respond to calls. All calls placed to the Florence Police Department are still routed through the county-wide dispatch unit.

To avoid manpower distribution based solely upon the random drawing of geographic boundary lines, the police department gathered statistical information



to help establish a comprehensive manpower distribution plan. The previous geographic boundary line, which was located at Palmetto Street, separated the South Region from the North and in particular, the West end of the Palmetto Street boundary split the South Region Charlie District from the North Region Delta District.

Armed with more than one year of crime statistics, the department was able to determine that higher volumes of criminal activity taking place north of the Delta District boundary required a

shift in the geographic line. On March 1, 2005, the boundary line separating the Charlie and Delta Districts was moved from Palmetto Street to Hoffmeyer Road. This change increased the Charlie District's lower call volume geographical area of responsibility while decreasing the Delta District's higher call volume responsibility. Because of these changes, the officers who work within Delta District are now available to provide a more visible police presence in that area and are able to focus on specific neighborhoods affected by elevated criminal activity. In the future the Florence Police Department will evaluate criminal statistics annually for this purpose and will continue to make comprehensive district boundary changes as they become necessary.

Florence City Council

Frank E. Willis,
Mayor
Billy D. Williams,
District 1
Edward Robinson,
District 2
Frank J. Brand,
District 3
William C. Bradham, Jr.,
Member-At-Large
Robert C. Holland, Jr.,
Member-At-Large
Richard L. Woodard,
Member-At-Large

City Council and the Mayor serve four-year terms. City Council meets the second Monday of every month at 1 p.m. in Room 604 at the City-County Complex, 180 North Irby Street, Florence, SC.

Newly elected and re-elected city council members were sworn into office on Monday, May 9, 2005. Councilmen Bradham, Robinson, and Williams were re-elected and Frank "Buddy" Brand will replace retiring Councilman Maitland Chase as the new representative for District 3.

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Providing Superior Quality Water Service: 2004 City Of Florence Water Quality Report

WHAT'S IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least minor traces of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants, as well as their potential health effects, can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

A source water assessment report has been prepared for the City of Florence water system. The report may be reviewed at the City of Florence Utility Department office by contacting Forrest Whittington, Department Manager, at (843) 665-3236.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element produced by geologic deposits in groundwater supplies that helps prevent tooth decay. Because naturally occurring levels of fluoride are low in the City's source waters, a small amount is added during the treatment process as recommended by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association.

YOUR DRINKING WATER

Providing high-quality drinking water is a priority for the City of Florence. With the City's dedication to superior drinking water service, customers can have confidence that their drinking water is safe, healthy and of the highest quality. This report is designed not only to inform customers about water quality and the City of Florence's commitment, but also to increase customer understanding of drinking water and how it is treated.

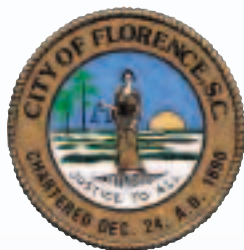
2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Florence is proud to report that the drinking water supplied to citizens and customers throughout the 2004 calendar year was of the highest quality and surpassed all state and federal health and safety standards.

"The City of Florence is constantly working to provide the highest quality drinking water possible," said David Williams, City of Florence City Manager. "With the 2004 Water Quality Report, we are pleased to report that the drinking water the City of Florence supplied to customers throughout 2004 was healthy, safe and of optimal quality. Our Utilities Department works hard and is dedicated to the task of providing healthful and good tasting water. Our City Council has been proactive in providing the support and funding necessary to ensure that our community has an ample supply of drinking water and treatment facilities for the provision of water to all our customers. This report includes a summary of monitoring and sampling results and shows that the City's drinking water continues to exceed all state and federal standards."

To ensure the City's drinking water constantly meets the standards set forth in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the City of Florence routinely collects sampling data for over 100 elements and substances that may be present in public drinking water supplies from both organic and man-made sources. The sampling data collected by the City of Florence is scientifically analyzed and the results confirmed by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC).

The most recent sampling data collected and analyzed for the City of Florence Water System for the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004 shows that the City's drinking water contains only a few of the elements and substances covered by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The concentrations of these substances were well below the limits prescribed in the Safe Drinking Water Act. This sampling data is presented in a table which is included in this report.



WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The City of Florence relies on groundwater as its primary supply source. Groundwater is obtained from deepwells drilled into the Middendorf and Black Creek aquifers. The City provides drinking water for approximately 65,000 people including nearly 24,900 residences and more than 2,760 businesses. Approximately 55 percent of Florence's water is provided by the groundwater well system.

The City of Florence also operates the Pee Dee River Regional Surface Water Plant. This plant, which utilizes the Pee Dee River as its source, provides approximately 45 percent of Florence's water supply.

FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL

Florence City Council governs the policies, funding and management of the City Utility Department. City Council meets the second Monday each month at 1 p.m. in Room 604 of the City-County Complex. The City-County Complex is located at 180 North Irby Street in Florence, S.C. Customers and the public are welcome to attend these meetings.

IF YOU HAVE SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals and infants can be particularly at risk due to infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological substances are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The technical language, terms, descriptions, definitions, precautionary statements and scientific data contained and displayed in this report were strictly prescribed and mandated by federal authorities and federal laws. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) validated the sampling results listed.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

For more information about this report or the City of Florence's water quality, please contact Mack Maloch at (843) 665-3271 or Forrest Whittington at (843) 665-3236.



2004 WATER QUALITY SAMPLING RESULTS

The following table shows actual sampling results for substances detected in the City of Florence's water systems for the period January 1 to December 31, 2004, compared with state and federal health and safety standards for those substances.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
FLUORIDE	NO	0.83	PPM	4	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
COPPER	NO	90th Percentile 0.78	PPM	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
NITRATE	NO	0.63	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (HALOACETIC ACIDS)	NO	RAA: 4.3 ND - 22.6 (Range)	PPB	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TTHM AVERAGE* (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES)	NO	RAA: 11.5 ND - 96 (Range)	PPB	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

* Compliance is based on RAA, not on individual samples.

PEE DEE RIVER SURFACE WATER PLANT DATA

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	NO	RAA Ratio: 1.87 0.61 - 1.70 (Range)	PPM	None	None
TURBIDITY**	NO	0.19***	NTU	None	< 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples per month

** Data reported is for the actual months of operation (March - December 2004) at the surface water plant.

*** Highest single measurement, Lowest monthly percentage meeting standard - 100 percent

ADDITIONAL CCR DATA FOR DISINFECTION

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MRDLG	MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
CHLORINE	NO	0.41 - 0.78 **** (Range)	PPM	4.0	4.0	TT

**** Highest Quarterly average

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

The following definitions are designed to help you understand the data and information presented in the accompanying table.

MCLG:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs provide a margin of safety.

MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.

ND:

Non-Detected. No measurable level of a substance or contaminant detected.

PPB:

Parts Per Billion. The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.

90th Percentile:

Of all samples analyzed, 90 percent were at or below the detection level.

AL:

Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

PPM:

Parts Per Million: The equivalent of one penny in \$10,000 or one minute in two years.

MRDL:

Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG:

Level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NTU:

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Units of measure to indicate water clarity.

TT:

Treatment Technique. Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

RAA:

Running Annual Average. An average of the four quarters from 2004.