

Unwanted Medication & Sharps Collection

Unwanted medication & Sharps were collected at the May 10th and October 18th DropOff events. Nine boxes of unwanted medication and eleven boxes of Sharps were collected between the two events.

Hazardous Products Collection

Subscribers to the curbside collection program receive one free pass per year to the Minuteman Hazardous Products Regional Facility in Lexington, where they can dispose of hazardous waste. The facility is open one weekend day a month from April – November. Fifty-six curbside subscribers visited the site in 2014, along with three non-curbside subscribers who paid the vendor directly. Additionally, Concord Public Works hosted a hazardous waste collection for residents that was attended by 133 curbside subscribers and 19 non-subscribers.

Composting Site Turns Yard Waste into Garden Gold

From April through December 2014, residents made more than 6,800 visits to the Compost Site, dropping off leaves, grass clippings and brush, while 351 residents dropped off paint at the paint shed and 182 residents picked up paint for reuse. At the Compost Site, 1,050 Christmas trees were recycled and 117 bags of Styrofoam were collected for recycling.

VISITS TO THE COMPOSTING SITE

Year	Leaves & grass	Brush	Paint Drop-off	Paint Pickup
2003	5,825	334	138	90
2004	5,963	329	204	148
2005	6,078	418	230	118
2006	6,651	615	298	158
2007	7,880	697	296	171
2008	8,093	508	222	138
2009	6,723	667	210	145
2010	6,470	587	252	156
2011	5,106	650	279	156
2012	5,376	667	200	190
2013	6,547	675	341	183
2014	6,484	371	351	182

Landfill Solar Development

CPW and the Town's third party engineer, Weston & Sampson, oversaw solar development site work performed by the general contractor, Innovative Engineering Solutions, Inc., and their subcontractors (T-Ford and Fishbach & Moore) at the Town's former landfill, to ensure all work was in compliance with the requirements of the Post Closure Use Permit (PCUP). Weekly plan-

ning & progress meetings were conducted, either onsite or via conference call, and these meetings were attended by Dick Fowler, Rod Robison, and representatives from Weston & Sampson. The solar array project and site remediation work was completed by IESI in June.

Keeping Mercury Out Of The Environment

Concord Public Works collected 11,852 linear feet of fluorescent light bulbs and 647 lbs. of nickel cadmium, lithium, and lead acid batteries from residents and municipal facilities, for recycling. This is in addition to 44,239 lbs. of computers, TV's, and other electronics that were collected at the two DropOff events. Another 2,399 linear feet of fluorescent bulbs and 2,672 lbs. of computers and electronics were collected from businesses at the April and October business recycling events.

Annual Right-To-Know, Hazardous Waste Management, & SPCC Training

Annual Right-To-Know (RTK), Hazardous Waste Management, and SPCC (Spill Control & Countermeasure) training was conducted for CPW employees. The RTK training is required by the Mass. Division of Occupational Safety (DOS), while Hazardous Waste Management and SPCC training are mandated by the EPA and MassDEP.

DEP Sustainable Materials Recovery Program Grant

CPW submitted a grant application and was awarded a "reimbursement" grant in the sum of \$1,250 for the purchase of seven new wire-frame recycling bins, under the DEP's Sustainable Materials Recovery Grant Program.

WATER AND SEWER DIVISION

Alan H. Cathcart, Superintendent

In 1974 and 1976, Annual Town Meeting established separate Water and Sewer Enterprise Funds, to ensure that the operation, maintenance and capital improvement of Concord's water and sewer systems would be financially viable. Expenses incurred for each system are covered by revenues generated by the enterprise. The Water and Sewer Division of Concord Public Works (CPW) is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of drinking water and sewer infrastructure. As of 2013, the total assets for each system are 19.8 million and 22.9 million dollars, respectively.

WATER SYSTEM

Concord was provided with legislative authority to establish a public water system in 1872. In 1874, water from

Sandy Pond, Lincoln, began flowing through the original network of water mains to Concord Center. Today, the water system has evolved to include six groundwater and one surface water source, seven water pumping stations, two water treatment facilities, and a high pressure water main network consisting of over 132 miles of pipe. Two covered storage reservoirs, one located on Annursnac Hill and the other located on Pine Hill in Lincoln provide total reserve capacity of 7.5 million gallons. There are presently 5,518 accounts receiving potable water service and fire protection from this supply. This represents approximately 95% of Concord residents and businesses, together with a small number of Acton properties along Route 2A

Regulatory/Policy Updates

CPW’s Water Division operates under general terms and conditions detailed within a Water Management Act (WMA) permit issued by the State. This permit is schedule to be re-issued in 2016. In November, the State revised accompanying regulations, imposing rigorous demand management obligations on permitted communities which are designed to increase the protection of local rivers and streams. While the financial impact of these regulations on public water suppliers has yet to be determined, it is expected that the new regulatory framework will require investments to be made in minimization and even mitigation of environmental impacts attributed to increased water supply withdrawals.

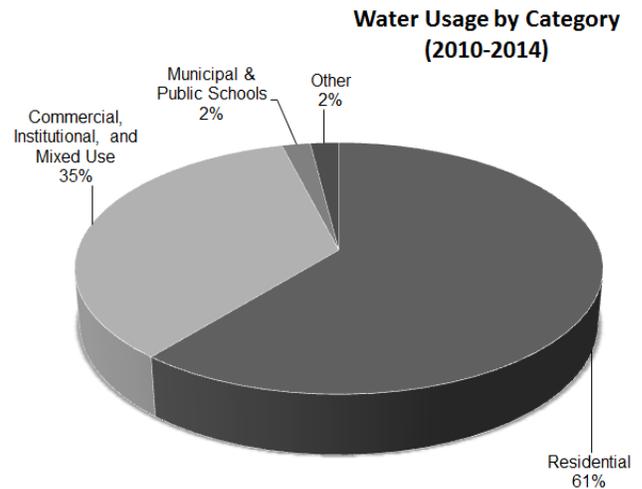
MS4 Draft Permit: The 2014 Draft Massachusetts Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) General Permit was released for public comment. While the draft permit focuses primarily on new community stormwater management responsibilities, components of the program provide additional incentives for the community to consider how an integrated water resource management approach (involving drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater) would best serve their long-term interests.

Water Use and Demand Management

Concord’s WMA permit provides an “authorized” water withdrawal of 2.51 million gallons per day (MGD) with an allowance of 65 gallons per day per capita and 10% “unaccounted” water. Unaccounted water is a volume of water that is pumped but not measured through existing meters (leaks, fires, etc). In 2016, Concord’s “authorized” withdrawal will be reduced to 2.1 MGD.

In 2014, the total water production required to meet resi-

dential, commercial, institutional and municipal needs was approximately 722 million gallons. This calculates to an average daily demand of 1.98 million gallons per day. A peak day demand of 3.82 million gallons was recorded on June 30. The residential gallons per day per capita and total system “unaccounted” for water estimates were calculated to be 64 gal/day and 11%, respectively.



In accordance with the Town’s Seasonal Demand Management Plan, a seasonal water use advisory was issued on May 1 extending through September 30. At no time did conditions trigger a need for the Public Works Commission to impose a mandatory outdoor water use restriction.

Water/Sewer Account and Billing System Upgrades: In collaboration with the Concord Municipal Light Plant customer service group and the Town’s information technology group, the water and sewer billing software system was upgraded to a more robust and supportable platform. The effort involved considerable coordination between Town Departments and was completed without a glitch. In anticipation of this upgrade, CPW Water/Sewer Division standardized the water billing format to show water use (and sewer where applicable) in “cubic feet” instead of “hundreds of cubic feet.” Since 2013, CPW Water/Sewer Division has been installing meters that read water use in cubic feet, instead of hundreds of cubic feet. The increased meter sensitivity will allow customers to more accurately monitor usage and make it easier to spot leaks.

Water Conservation Program Highlights

CPW Water Division has a long standing, well established water conservation program. This program encourages water conservation through the adoption of a seasonal

increasing block rate structure, provision of free residential water saving devices including shower heads, aerators, garden nozzles, rain gauges, and toilet fill cycle diverters and customized outreach and assistance to customers who are interested in learning more about indoor and outdoor water saving opportunities.

Back by popular demand, the Public Works Commission re-established a rebate program for high efficiency clothes washers (CEE Tier 3) and low flow toilets (1.28 gpf or dual flush units). Residents interested in learning more about what they can do to save water and money are encouraged to visit the Town of Concord website (www.concordma.gov/water) and search for the water conservation programs. Additional information and opportunities can also be found through the Environmental Protection Agencies national “WaterSense” initiative. For information on water efficient appliance ratings visit the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (www.cee1.org).

CPW Water Division continued to take responsibility for assessing system losses by contracting third parties to perform master meter calibration and water main leak detection surveys. The water main assessment was performed by Thurber Consultants of Sutton MA that performed a leak detection survey of approximately 50% of the water distribution system. The survey involved the use of strategically placed acoustic sensors with recording instrumentation that allows for the collection of acoustic data to pinpoint the location of extremely small leaks. While no significant water main leaks were identified, several smaller leaks were identified on two system hydrant assemblies and on two private water services. Repairs were performed immediately.

Water Quality and Regulatory Compliance

In accordance with Federal and State regulations, routine and non-routine water quality testing activities continue to demonstrate that Concord's drinking water satisfies all applicable requirements. A summary of water quality test results is available on the Town website and the Annual Water Quality Report – updated each spring (www.concordma.gov/wqreport.pdf). For customers who prefer to receive a hardcopy of this information, please contact CPW Water/Sewer Division office directly to make such a request.

Lead and Copper Program –In accordance with the Federal Lead and Copper Rule (LCR or 1991 Rule) Concord sampled 30 designated sample sites located through-out

the distribution system along with two schools. Findings demonstrated that our water conditioning continues to effectively mitigate corrosion of private plumbing fixtures.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR III): The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) was published on September 17, 1999, the second (UCMR 2) was published on January 4, 2007 and the third (UCMR 3) was published on May 2, 2012. This monitoring provides a basis for future Federal regulatory actions to protect public health. Concord's source monitoring activities commenced on January 1, 2014. The new Rule includes sampling and testing requirements at participating water system's entry point(s) and selected locations within the distribution system. Unlike past sampling requirements, EPA has requested analysis include identification of all parameters above the limits of detection – as opposed to level of public health concern. Results collected from Concord's water supply have shown “detects” of the following compounds; 1,4 dioxane, Strontium, Chromium, Chromium-VI, and Chlorate. All detections were characterized as trace levels, well below EPA health limits.

Manganese: The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) announced a new initiative designed to raise awareness regarding manganese in public drinking water. Recent studies have identified public health risks that may exist when manganese is ingested at elevated levels, especially among infants and young children. These same studies suggest that in some cases, the concentration of manganese in drinking water can represent a significant contribution to an individual's daily intake. Concord's water supplies are routinely tested for manganese with finished water results consistently showing concentrations well below all health advisory levels.

Cross Connection Control Program Update: A cross connection is any physical connection which is created between a drinking water supply line and a piece of equipment or piping containing water that does not meet drinking water quality standards, or contains other substances that make the water unsafe to drink. For example, cross connections may exist between pipes containing drinking

water and boilers, lawn irrigation systems, solar heating systems, photography equipment or fire protection systems. Water Safety Services (Woburn, MA) continued to perform inspections of new commercial operations to ensure appropriate protection controls are in place as well as testing of existing devices that are located within commercial properties throughout Town.

Nagog Pond: Filtration Plant Update

Environmental Partners Group, Inc. (EPG) of Weymouth Massachusetts completed a two season (winter/summer) pilot study of preferred treatment technologies for Nagog Pond. In conjunction with this pilot effort, the Town was able to host a full-scale demonstration of a state-of-the-art ozone generation product offered by Pinnacle Ozone Solutions, LLC (Cocoa, FL). Pinnacle agreed to loan the Town this ozone generator at the Nagog Pond treatment facility, at no cost, in exchange for the opportunity to share their findings with other systems as well as MassDEP (a requirement should they desire to seek new technology approval from the State).

Based on the successful outcome of the piloting activities noted above, EPG has been contracted to proceed with the preliminary design of the full scale treatment facility. At this point, we are aware that the plant will include conventional coagulant/flocculation treatment followed by dissolved air flotation and dual media filtration. EPG has been contracted to develop a preliminary design of a new Nagog Pond intake structure, to replace the 100 year old intake structure which has served its useful life. Their efforts will identify and refine construction and permitting costs, which will ultimately be brought forward for Town Meeting authorization, prior to moving forward with this important capital improvement effort.

Water Pumping Station Rehabilitation and Upgrades

Daily attention continues to be placed into routine operation and maintenance of the seven water production facilities and related treatment systems which make up our total water supply. In addition to routine services, capital upgrades are also required to replace and improve failing or outdated motors, pumps, electrical systems, and treatment systems housed within these facilities. Notable improvements included:

Rt. 2A Pumpstation: MassDOT finalized design plans for the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail on a parcel of land located in Acton, immediately adjacent to Concord's Rt. 2A Pumpstation. Due to the very close proximity of the pro-

posed trail to Concord water station, MassDOT agreed to relay several hundred feet of the original 16-inch cast iron main when the project moves forward. This will improve Concord's ability to isolate this suction main from the pumpstation and eliminate an inoperable 16-inch valve.

Deaconess Satellite Well: Denis L. Maher Company (Ayer, MA) was called upon to perform an emergency inspection/service of the Deaconess Satellite well after it failed during peak water demand season. When it was learned that the outer shell of the 50 HP motor casing had been severely corroded, it was determined that the motor and associated pump had to be replaced. Layne Christensen was awarded a contract to change out the original 9RCLC, 9-stage 1800 RPM pump and motor to a 9WALC, 3-stage 3450 RPM pump and motor.

White Pond Well - Pump Rehabilitation: Layne Christensen was called in to perform an emergency inspection of the White Pond well it was learned that the impeller shaft had seized. After the pump and motor had been pulled and the well cleaned, it was determined that based upon an unusually significant amount of iron encrustation observed on both the pump and well casing, both should be refurbished. The actual work involved the replacement of the stuffing box bushing on the pump, replacement of 40-feet of 8-inch discharge column, and machining of pump impeller skirts and bowl castings with replacement of custom bronze bowl wear rings.

Water Main & Service Rehabilitation and Extension Programs

The water distribution system consists of over 130 miles of water main ranging in size from 6-inch to 16-inch. The replacement/rehabilitation program is prioritized based on age, condition and material of pipe. Efforts are further refined to complement other public works initiatives such as drainage improvements, annual Roads Program or CMLP underground initiatives. Each year, new mains are also introduced into the system to serve new or existing properties where frontage to the municipal system does not otherwise exist. Projects completed within the past year include:

Southfield and Riverdale Neighborhood - Water Main Replacement Project: Onyx Corp (Acton, MA) installed 7,400 ft. of water main in the Southfield-Riverdale neighborhood. The work involved the replacement of existing 8-inch AC pipe with 8-inch ductile iron pipe, and replacement of individual water services from the water main to the property line. Work was performed along the fol-

lowing streets: Southfield Rd., Southfield Cir., Dana Rd., Garden Rd., Pilgrim Rd., Riverdale Cir., and Riverdale Rd.

Squaw Sachem's Trail - Water Main Extension Project: Patriot Excavating Corp (Acton, MA), installed approximately 930-feet of new 8-inch CLDI class 52 water main and one new hydrant along Squaw Sachem's Trail. The new water main was tapped off of an existing 12-inch water main located on Nashawtuc Road. In addition to installing new main, approximately 705 feet of existing 6-inch clay sewer main was rehabilitated using a cured in place liner. Four manholes were cleaned and lined using a cementitious product. The work was completed in accordance with a plan entitled Water Connection and Sewer Improvement Plan (dated 09/24/2013), prepared by Susan Carter, P.E. of Places Associates, and approved by the Public Works Commission on 10/09/2013.

Monsen Rd. - Water Main Extension Project: K.S. Carroll (Littleton, MA) installed approximately 740 linear feet of 8-inch CLDI class 52 water main along with four new gate valves and one new hydrant. The water main was extended from the end of the existing cul-de-sac and loop back to the existing 8-inch water main located on Monsen Rd. through an emergency access and utility easement. The work was completed in accordance with a plan entitled, Definitive Subdivision Plan, Monsen Farm, "Plan and Profile Plan", prepared by George Dimakarakos, P.E (dated October 23, 2012 and revised February 22, 2013), endorsed by the Planning Board on June 4, 2013.

Cottage Lane - Water Main Extension Project: Milestone Excavation (Shirley, MA), installed approximately 172 ft. of 8-inch class 52, cement lined ductile iron water main terminating at a new hydrant. The proposed sewer main extension involves the installation of approximately 170 ft. of 8-inch PVC pipe terminating in a new manhole. The scope of work, shown on a plan entitled "Cottage Lane Sewer and Water Main Extension," prepared by George Dimakarakos, P.E of Stamski and McNary, Inc. (dated 10/4/2013) was approved by the Public Works Commission on 10/9/2013.

Old Mill Rd. Water Main Extension Project: Acton Concord Septic installed a new 8-inch CLDI class 52 water main approximately 150 feet from an existing 8-inch water main located on Old Mill Road. The work included the removal and relocation of an existing hydrant assembly at the end of the new main. The work was completed in accordance with a plan entitled "Proposed Water Main

Extension 80 Old Mill Road", prepared by Jefferson G. Perley, P.E (dated 10/30/2013) and approved by the Public Works Commission on 11/13/2013

Water Main Repair - Old Marlboro Rd.: On December 3rd, water operations crew responded to a water main break identified on Old Marlboro Rd. near the intersection of Drum Hill Rd. The repair was made to the 8-inch cast iron water main. During the repair of an 8-inch cast iron main, service was temporarily interrupted to approximately 30 customers. Based on the age and condition of this water main, it has been prioritized for replacement in the very near future.

SEWER SYSTEM

Concord was provided with legislative authority to create a municipal sewer system in 1894. By early 1900 a small centralized collection system was constructed, carrying wastewater from Concord center via a network of gravity mains to a collection chamber located at 141 Keyes Rd. where it was then pumped to a cluster of filter beds located approximately one mile away on fields located adjacent to Great Meadows. Over the years, the service area has expanded and treatment systems improved resulting in a system that consists of over 34 miles of collector mains (gravity and low pressure), two pumping stations six neighborhood lift stations and a 1.2 MGD treatment facility. The present sewer system serves over 1,834 customers or 35% of the community.

Sewer Pumping Stations

The sewer pumping stations vary in size and complexity based on the volume of wastewater handled. The Lowell Rd. and Assabet Sewer Stations are the largest facilities, designed to handle flows from all of West Concord and the downtown neighborhoods. These facilities are over 30 years old and are scheduled to be refurbished in the near future. The six neighborhood lift stations serve smaller service areas and have much more modest physical footprints.

Improvements made at these sewer pumping stations have included; a) decommissioning of an antiquated operator lift system within the Assabet station, b) the replacement of a "muffin monster" (a rugged wastewater grinding machine) and installation of a no-clog pump impeller in the last of three pumps in the Lowell Rd. station, and c) an electrical connection retrofitting of two por-

table emergency generators and associated connections at all neighborhood lift stations to allow for readily available emergency power.

Collection System

The sewer collection system is composed of over 33 miles of gravity and low pressure collection main (ranging in size 2-inch to 27-inch diameter) with manholes. While there has been no recent public effort made to expand the sewer service area, smaller private extensions are reviewed and approved so long as they serve areas deemed appropriate through the Town's Comprehensive Wastewater Master Plan. This past year, only one extension request was submitted to and approved by the Public Works Commission. This request was for a sewer main extension along Cottage Lane. Once approved, Milestone Excavation (Shirley, MA), installed approximately 150 feet of 8-inch PVC (SDR 35) sewer main along with two new manholes.

Infiltration and Inflow Program

Approximately 50 % (15.4 miles) of Concord's sewer collection system is composed of clay pipes – much of it dating back to the original sewer system installed over 100 years ago. Concord continues to investigate the condition of this infrastructure and repair or replace it as needed to reduce inflow and infiltration with a goal of reducing the frequency of sanitary sewer overflows and treatment costs. Inflow and infiltration (I&I) refers to groundwater and stormwater that enters a wastewater collection system through illicit connections or leaking pipes. In addition to routine inspection of sewer mains performed by CPW Water/Sewer Division operation crews, inline sewer flow meters were used to help identify and eliminate a significant source of inflow attributed to two significantly deteriorated manholes identified along a cross country section of sewer main located within the Nashawtuc Meadows area. As the rim elevation of both manholes are below the existing floodplain, it is believed that the reconstruction of the rim and covers will have a significant impact on reducing peak flow to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Squaw Sachem's Trail: Advance Pipe Inspection, Inc. (Dedham, MA) rehabilitated approximately 705 feet of existing 6-inch clay sewer main and four manholes along Squaw Sachem's Trail. The work involved the installation of a cured in place liner (CIPP) within the existing main

and the application of a cementitious product to line the four existing manholes.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Operations

Woodard & Curran, Inc. (Portland, ME) continues to operate the municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), located off of Bedford St. They are in the 3rd year of a 10-year service contract. CPW's Water and Sewer Division continues to work closely with Woodard & Curran to ensure day to day operations and maintenance is performed in a quality manner. Within the past year, the facilities and associated equipment ran reliably in accordance with State and Federally issued permits.

The only capital improvement of note included the refurbishing of two primary clarifiers and the headworks channel. A request for bids was issued and awarded to John W. Egan Inc. (West Newton, MA) to perform the structural rehabilitation of two primary clarifiers and the headworks channel located at the Wastewater Treatment Facility. The actual scope of work included cleaning, repairs and application of a corrosion resistant coating to these structures. When this work was completed, the mechanical drive for primary clarifier (Unit #2) was replaced with a new unit furnished by DBS Manufacturing (Atlanta, GA).

Concord's appeal of its National Elimination System Discharge System Permit (NPDES) (originally issued back in August, 2, 2013) remains open. In accordance with recently revised permit appeal procedures, the Town submitted a formal petition for relief of contested provisions to both EPA and MassDEP. Bowditch and Dewey, LLP, provided legal counsel through this formal appeal process. On May 22, 2014, the Town was afforded a rare opportunity to have its arguments heard in front of EPA's Environmental Appeal Board. This hearing was offered to provide the Town with an opportunity to clarify its positions as they related to a new Aluminum discharge standard, more stringent pH limits, and flow limits that continue to restrict Concord's ability to meet wastewater needs that have been clearly identified and supported by Town meeting action. The Town will continue to work with both EPA and DEP, where appropriate, towards a mutually beneficial resolution.

ANNUAL SEWER REPORT SUMMARY TABLE

Sewer Statistics	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Assabet Pumping Station						
Total Pumped (million gallons)	78.67	78.31	72.71	89.48	96.06	87.92
Monthly Average (million gallons)	6.55	6.53	6.06	7.46	8	7.33
Daily Average (million gallons)	0.22	0.21	0.2	0.24	0.26	0.24
Lowell Road Pumping Station						
Total Pumped (million gallons)	341.13	322.92	278.64	352.89	363.48	340.88
Monthly Average (million gallons)	28.43	26.91	23.22	29.41	30.29	28.41
Daily Average (million gallons)	0.93	0.88	0.76	0.97	1	0.93
Collection System						
Number of Service Accounts	18,34	1,832	1,837	1,823	1,811	1,804
Miles of Sewer Main	34.03	34	33.8	33.74	33.36	33.36
Main Pipe Inspected (lf)	3,700	2,062	1,119	1,478	2,257	11,123
Main Pipe Replaced/Rehabilitated (lf)	705	0	40	1,194	0	832
Rate per Unit (unit = 748 gallons)	\$10.55	\$10.14	\$9.66	\$9.20	\$8.76	\$8.35

ANNUAL WATER REPORT SUMMARY TABLE

Water Statistics	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Miles of Main	132.5	131.6	130.9	130.9	130	130.22
Hydrants	1,318	1,306	1,283	1,270	1,263	1,262
Main Pipe - New (linear feet)	2,557	3,476	1,595	4,300	N/A	2,491
Main Pipe - Replaced or Rehabilitated (lf)	7,328	98	1,950	785	2,262	1,908
Number of Service Accounts	5,518	5,497	5,537	5,491	5,448	5,437
Total Water Demand (million gal.)	722	755	745	684	748	676
Daily Average Demand (million gal.)	1.98	2.05	2.04	1.98	2.12	1.85
Peak Day Demand (million gal.)	3.82	3.91	3.91	4.11	4.63	3
Unaccounted for Water (percent)	10.9	11.3	12.1	9.1	7.8	9.9
Residential per Capital per day (gal.)	64	68	68	63	68	60
Annual Precipitation (inches)	48.29	41.73	40.48	57.63	54.81	50.75
Mean Annual Precipitation (inches)	41.97	42	42	42	42	42
Residential Rate per Unit (unit = 748 gal.)						
Base Rate- Step 1	\$4.59	\$4.41	\$4.24	\$4.10	\$3.96	\$3.83
Conservation Rate – Step 2 (May 1 – Oct. 31)	\$9.18	\$8.82	\$8.48	\$8.20	\$7.76	\$7.51
Conservation Rate – Step 3 (May 1 – Oct. 31)	\$11.48	\$11.03	\$10.60	\$10.25	\$9.90	\$9.58
General Service Rate per Unit of 748 gallons						
Step 1 - (<50 Units)	\$4.59	\$4.41	\$4.24	\$4.10	\$3.96	\$3.83
Step 2 - (>50 Units)	\$5.83	\$5.61	\$5.39	\$5.21	\$5.03	\$4.86



Rain Garden Workshop conducted by Chris Olbrot, Public Works Engineer; Alison Field-Juma, Executive Director of OARS; and Melissa Simoncini, Sr. Environmental and Regulatory Coordinator of CPW Water/Sewer Division at Junction Park.