

COMMISSIONERS OF POOLESVILLE
MEETING OF APRIL 6, 2009

PRESENT: LINK HOEWING, JERRY KLOBUKOWSKI AND EDDIE KUHLMAN. ALSO PRESENT WAS TOWN MANAGER, WADE YOST, TOWN ENGINEER, JOHN STRONG AND TOWN ATTORNEY, ALAN WRIGHT.

Call to Order

Mr. Kuhlman: All right good evening ladies and gentlemen we will call the April 6 Commissioners Meeting to order. For the record Commissioners Hoewing, Klobukowski, and Kuhlman are present as well as Town Staff Mr. Yost, Mr. Wright, Mr. Strong and our contractor Kathy Mihm on the water system. We will begin with the Pledge of Allegiance please rise.

Pledge of Allegiance

All: I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands one nation, under God indivisible with liberty and justice for all.

Announcements

Mr. Kuhlman: All right thank you. Under announcements first order will be for Mr. Kettler to give a report from the Board of Elections.

Mr. Kettler: Good evening Commissioners for the record Tom Kettler, 18201 McKernon Way, Chairman Poolesville Board of Elections. I am here tonight today was the deadline for applications residents of Town to submit for the vacancy created when Tom Yeatts resigned. The Special Election is to be held on Tuesday May 5th here at Town Hall and we have had a plethora of applications, we now have 6 candidates who are certified to run for the position I will read them off for your records and we have certified all these as having the necessary signatures and the application fee and what not. First is Lori Gruber, Jennifer Kaston, Josh Maisel, Roy Johnson, Robert Pierce and Joyce Breiner so all 6 of those I guess will be placed in nomination and also I believe they have set the 19th of this month up it is a Sunday evening at 7:30 for their Candidate Forum which all these candidates will be invited to entertain questions and answer questions from the residents and with that I will be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. Kuhlman: Any questions?

Mr. Klobukowski: You said the 17th?

Mr. Kettler: The 19th it is a Sunday if you want to check the calendar at 7:30.

Mr. Kuhlman: Yea the 20th is a Monday.

Mr. Kettler: Yea so that date was set I think by the Chamber a couple days ago so I figured with the Press here tonight I would just let them know that and any Press here tonight I have a list here if you want to get their names.

Mr. Kettler: Ok thank you very much Tom appreciate it. Also under announcements I would like to announce that our next Commissioners meeting will not be on a Monday night it will fall on Wednesday, April 22 7:30 here, trying to get everybody scheduled this month has been heck. Any further announcements.

Approval of Minutes

Mr. Kuhlman: All right hearing none we will go to approval of the minutes of March 23 which includes the Executive Session meeting minutes which were announced at the last meeting but we did have an Executive Session, myself, Commissioner Klobukowski and Brown were present as well as Town Manager. Mr. Behrend and Mr. Jeff McIntyre were interviewed for the vacant positions on the Parks Board and the meeting concluded and then later in that meeting that night those 2 gentlemen were appointed to their positions. Is there a motion for approval of the minutes?

Mr. Klobukowski: I make a motion we approve the meeting minutes of 23 March, 2009 including the Executive Session minutes.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right Jerry and I are the only 2 Commissioners here tonight that were there so I make a second on the motion, all in favor.

Mr. Kuhlman, Mr. Klobukowski: Aye.

Mr. Kuhlman: Opposed.

Mr. Hoewing: Abstain.

Mr. Kuhlman: Abstain ok thank you.

Open Forum and Citizen's Comments on Agenda Items

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok open forum anybody have anything in general. All right comments on the agenda items we will be receiving a presentation tonight from staff on a water treatment presentation dealing with the wells and how it relates to the Uranium and Alpha Emitters, any comments there. All right under old business we will be taking up the grant requests from the Poolesville Military Support Group this was introduced at the last meeting and had a small presentation from that group, anybody making comments on that. All right next item on the agenda will be the Relay for Life grant request and again we had a presentation on that at the last meeting, anybody have any questions or comments. All right set for decision tonight will be Resolution 001-09 the water and sewer rates, this had a public hearing and several discussions, any comments there. And the final item under old business will be the water and sewer allocation. Each year the Town does figure out what the open flows are and we have our allocation list and that will be a discussion tonight and possibly a decision, any comments there. All right seeing no comments we will go back to the agenda and we have a water treatment presentation, Kathy, Wade, John.

New Business

Mr. Kuhlman: I would ask anybody in the audience that has an interest in this to hold any comments until the end of the presentation and when the Commissioners are finished asking any questions they may have of Staff we will see if anybody in the audience has a couple quick questions that they might need answered tonight.

Ms. Mihm: My name is Kathy Mihm and I work for S.S. Papadopoulos and Associates and I have been working on the water quality issues and the radionuclides for the Town of Poolesville about 2 years and I am going to recap where we are, I did a similar presentation in December of 2008, since that time we have received some more data, the sampling is being done on a quarterly basis and we have received the data from the Maryland Department of the Environment they take sampling with us. So this presentation I am going to wrap in our data, their data and see where we are for 2008 and previous data as well. What is a radionuclide it is a naturally occurring compound in the aquifer, the alpha emitters that we are concerned with are Uranium, Radium, Radon,

Thorium, and Polonium. The EPA established regulations in 2000 to look at reading --- in aquifers, this is under the Safe Drinking Water Act essentially the EPA regulations established a maximum contaminant level or the MCL, I will use that term quite often throughout the presentation, except the MCL for gross alpha activity, Uranium and Radium and another radionuclide that occurs naturally in water systems often is Radon, Radon is not included in the radionuclide rule it is under its own rule which is proposed, it has been proposed for 20 years and when and if they come up with a final rule for Radon is anybody's guess. Lets start with the Gross Alpha Radionuclide rule, the MCL is 15 pico curies per liter and the way the MCL's work is that if the MCL is exceeded in the water system the water system is required to treat the water to reduce the levels below the MCL. And the compliance to determine whether you are in violation of the MCL is taking quarterly samples and the gross alpha radionuclide MCL itself excludes the contribution of Uranium and Radon specifically, but measures all the other alpha emitting particles into the water samples. The Town of Poolesville has done consistent sampling since 2006, we have quarterly split samples with MDE in addition to the quarterly sampling each year, we have done independent sampling and analysis where we analyzed for Polonium and Thorium these are very atypical analysis these have a very short half life and it is a quite specialized analytical work that we have done. In addition to that we contracted with the New Jersey Department of Health Radio analytical laboratory and we sent them a number of samples and they did detailed analytical work in December of 2008 and again in February 2009 and the reason we did that was we were not satisfied with the analysis we were receiving from the routine laboratory that we were working with, the routine laboratory didn't want to seem to give us any extra attention, the people at the New Jersey Department of Health took an interest in this project and they did a lot of work, some of it they just did it because they were interested they didn't charge the town for it, but I was very pleased with the relationship and the contributions that they were very willing to do with us. In 2008 the adjusted gross alpha this is 2008 data this includes MDE data and the Town of Poolesville data. The wells we --- this year were wells 7, 8, 2 and 9 and 10, the other well shown there were analytical --- looked at it in previous years. The red line up top would be a maximum contaminant level of 15 pico curies per liter, all the wells up above that including well 10 which don't have a high MCL, about 12 is what it averages out to be, the flow meter on the wells looked higher but I --- connection at wells 3, 5 and 6 they have no Uranium --- analysis you have to allow for gross alpha and the --- same for Uranium and do a mathematical subtraction and subtract alpha from Uranium, when the alpha activity is relatively low the MDE does not bother to analyze the Uranium because they know there is no finding. Some of these look higher than they actually are because the Uranium is not factored out. We did a lot of work on looking at what was causing the elevated gross alpha in well 10, there are only certain radionuclides that emit alpha activity when they decay, the main players are Uranium and Radon and we subtract those out so that leaves us with Polonium there is Radium 226 and 228 so that wasn't enough to account for the gross alpha we were measuring, the --- for Radium 224 was a short half life with very low detection not enough to account for the alpha we were measuring in well 10, we also analyzed the Thorium isotopes again did not detect so that left us with is there a problem with the analysis in well 10 where it is making it look like there is an elevated gross alpha when if you could measure it correctly you wouldn't get that result and based on the work that ---

the Department of Health we concluded that Uranium is the main contributing factor to the gross alpha the alpha activity in well 10, and factored Uranium out and when you do that you are still left with this leftover apparent reading of gross alpha but there is something peculiar about the water chemistry in well 10 where it is called --- affect so that when we measure or do the analytical work you get a poor result and you can either overestimate or underestimate the gross alpha and the New Jersey Department of Health they probably have 10 different ways of looking at this or 10 different ways to measure the gross alpha in well 10 and they've worked out a procedure where they feel they can get a good number that makes sense analytically. And when we do it the way that they recommend it we get very, actually quite low gross alpha for well 10, it is definitely gross alpha of 2 to 3 pico curies per liter not 11 and 12. Any questions on that? So for the gross alpha activity all wells are in compliance with the Federal and State of Maryland MCL for gross alpha activity, there are analytical issues for well 10 that are complicated evaluation of well 10 with the gross alpha accounted for by Uranium and radium and given that treatment for removal of gross alpha is not recommended at this time. Moving on to Uranium, Uranium is also naturally occurring, it is picked up in groundwater from contact with Uranium bearing minerals and the health effects of Uranium is kidney toxicity and they know this from people who live near Uranium mines where the levels of Uranium in the water are very high. Uranium has an MCL for drinking water, it is 30 micrograms per liter, if it exceeds the MCL treatment is required but I do want to point out that for Uranium other states and countries enforce the lower standard than the Federal EPA that includes Canada is 20 micrograms per liter versus the Federal MCL of 30, Canada enforces 20 and also California enforces 20 (inaudible) so my point here is that the State of Maryland and the Federal MCL for Uranium is 30 micrograms per liter and there are other situations or other countries that enforce the lower standard and the reason they lowered the standard is based primarily on the health effects of Uranium. The way they develop these standards is a very imprecise and imperfect science of there is some cost benefit analysis that go into developing standards. There is different ways of getting to the same end point. So for the town wells the Uranium in 2008 the red line at the top was 30 micrograms per liter and that is the Federal and State of Maryland MCL for Uranium, the lower red line dotted line is 20 micrograms per liter and the town wells are slightly below that and you can see well 7 and well 10 exceed the 20 micrograms per liter in Uranium for 2008 and likely 2007 as well but the other wells are less than that and I also want to point out well 9 has an average of about 11 micrograms per liter and the combined flow of wells 9 and 10 together have a --- of about 16.3 micrograms per liter. And when we do that sort of sampling, the 9 and the 10 are the wells by themselves, the combined flow of 9 and 10 is both wells are pumping and it is the combined outlet that is sampled when they combine wells 9 and 10 as it enters the distribution system. We did some work looking at Uranium and Uranium is quite an active element in groundwater and depending on the pH and the --- conditions it can be an anion or cation many differences in the groundwater. And then the Poolesville water once you look at it Uranium will occur as an anion and an anion is typically not in the --- most water --- will produce cations but I don't want to say never ever removing Uranium is typically not significant. And then a treatment system called an anion exchange treatment system would be appropriate for well 7 and 10 based on their water chemistry and Uranium content. So in conclusion for Uranium all wells are in compliance with the Federal and

Maryland MCL's but because of the lower standards that are enforced and also because of the 30 micrograms per liter based on a cost benefit and not strictly a health effective to consider voluntary treatment for removals of wells 7 and 10 for Uranium. And for well 10 blending the water with well 9 is an acceptable option to reduce it below the 20 micrograms per liter and if you continue to blend well 10 always with well 9 in the distribution system under the current mixing, any questions on Uranium?

Mr. Hoewing: So what would you do with well 7 under that scenario, still have to treat it?

Ms. Mihm: Yea there is no nearby well unless you bring it over to 9 and then you have 2 high Uranium wells and you are just bringing in well 9 by itself so you are losing your benefit there. But we will get into that. Ok moving on to Radium, again Radium is naturally occurring decay product of uranium and thorium in bedrock. The MCL for radium is much lower than the other 2 it is 15 pico curies per liter and this is the combined contribution of radium 226 and 228, which are different radioisotopes. So if you exceed the MCL treatment is required to reduce it below the MCL. For 2008 the red line is at 5 pico curies per liter, MCL for --- is 20 to 26 and the bars are of the --- results of the Town wells and you can see radium is low, it is less than half of the MCL especially when you combine ---. So conclusions for radium, combined radium is below the MCL in all wells. Treatment is not required or recommended, often times we get a result back that is not ---. The home treatment system using an ion exchange or water softener may remove some radium but if some of you are interested for their particular home and they have a water treatment or water softener system they should check with (inaudible). Finally to Radon, Radon is a gas it is inert, tasteless, colorless, and again it is from uranium in rock, soil and the water in the sub surface and the --- for Radon for long term health risk is lung cancer primarily and after smoking the cause of death from lung cancer is thought to be exposure to Radon. Poolesville is located (inaudible) and this is an area of high to moderate Radon potential in the rocks and the soil. I'm going to go through this kind of quick, we went through all this in December but if you have any questions let me know. Radon in water most of the cancer risk is from inhalation of radon that is released from the water into the air rather than drinking the radon in the water and the level of indoor air radon caused by water in the home is fairly small compared to the Radon that comes from in the soil beneath the home through the cracks in the walls and other openings. The Drinking Water Standard for Radon again it is a proposed standard it has been proposed for 20 years and the proposed MCL is 4000 pico curies per liter of Radon if there is a mitigation program which is a community program directed at reducing Radon in the indoor air. The proposed standard has an alternative MCL of 300 pico curies per liter if there is no MMM program to address indoor air and this is again proposed the requirements for these programs are very poorly defined or not even defined really and it is not something you can take action on because nobody's ---. For Poolesville wells for Radon this is all primarily data collected by the MDE and the --- point of the MCL is 4000 or 300 for the proposed, the wells higher in Poolesville are well 4, well 7 and 9/10 and 9 and 10 individually. These results were from MDE and when I looked at the data for well 7 and one value was 1280 which I couldn't confirm I couldn't find the original lab reports to confirm it, the other value was something like 2500 or 2200 but I averaged it to get the 1932 so there is still some question as to what is the, because this is MDE's data there is still some questions if we went out and sampled for

Radon again would we be able to repeat these numbers particularly for well 7. Radon removal from water, aeration systems are very effective for reducing Radon I use the number 90% but (inaudible) 99% removal and if you install a treatment system to remove radon through aeration the radon removal is very effective so the important point of that is regardless of what the MCL might be if they ever set an MCL for Radon you are likely to be able to remove it with an aeration system and given the radon levels that we have are 2 to 3000 pico curies per liter a removal system should bring it way down below 300. And water home treatment systems using activated carbon some people have a point of use treatment system in their home under the sink or in the shower and activating carbon can remove some radon again you have to check with your vendor and get more information but it can be removed by an activating carbon system and also a home radon aeration system. So for Radon recommendations we confirmed the Radon levels at wells 4, 7, 9 and 10. Sampling for radon is a little specific, we haven't gone out and done it yet we are relying on MDE's data, I would feel more comfortable if we could sample these 4 wells and confirm and make sure that it is a good analysis of radon in these wells. And also to consider treatment for removal of radon at the wells that have high levels or numbers greater than 1000 that is not an enforceable standard by any stretch and that would apply to wells 4, 7, 9, and 10. And the other factor which is very important and the Town has taken action on this is to promote indoor air monitoring for residents, I know the Town has bought home indoor radon test kits so residents of the Town should certainly take advantage of that free test kit and test their indoor, the homes indoor air for radon because it is not from the water primarily it is from the subsurface, you can't see it, you can't smell it, you can't taste it, you have no idea it is there and the only way to know it is there or not is to test the home. I encourage residents to take the Town up on their free radon test kit, which are available now I believe. Oh so to summarize the water quality Uranium is elevated in wells 7 and 10 and a voluntary removal option is recommended, this is not required it is not enforceable it is entirely voluntary. The same with Radon is elevated in wells 4, 7, 9, and 10 again it is entirely voluntary removal option and voluntary removal options are not unprecedented, most municipalities you wait till you get a violation or you look on the horizon and you see a violation coming so they will do a voluntary removal, however I talked with Nancy Reilman at MDE and it doesn't happen, they may not everybody install a treatment for everything in your water certainly but there are situations where municipalities have done voluntary treatment for particular radionuclides or contaminants but they felt it was in the best interest of their municipality to do that. We want to get to the option from the cost of this, so you gentlemen can have the information you need to make a decision and move forward.

Mr. Kuhlman: Hold on one section Kathy before we go to options and costs are there any questions from the Commissioners so far of the presentation, ok pleas then carry on.

Ms. Mihm: Actually I do have one little slight sideline here it involves the options in cost and I need to leave water quality for a few slides and I want to talk about water supply issues when we talk about blending well 10 with well 9 we are essentially taking well 10 offline except as a backup well system so the reason I am bringing the next few slides up is to have (inaudible). Currently well 7 and 9 are pumping the maximum for the Russels Branch watershed the only other well in the Russel Branch watershed is well 10, if well 10 is not pumped the current use of wells 7 and 9 supply the maximum that you are permitted to withdraw from the Russels Branch watershed so well 10 still satisfies the

redundancy requirements but in of itself the normal use is not needed for watersheds. The other nearby well, which is not online is the Rabanales well this falls in the Horsepen Branch watershed, which is a different watershed there is allocation left in that watershed to add the Rabanales well, the water quality that was seen is good for the Rabanales well we did a sample 2 weeks ago we are still waiting for the results of that sample to confirm that the water quality is good. But bringing the Rabanales well online would provide some options by any event in the loss of 10 or 9 and satisfy redundancy requirements. And we did some work to look at what the pump rate for the Rabanales well would be, the well is permitted at a maximum of 100 gallons per minute but there was some concern of the configuration of nearby wells so we looked at the aqua test data from the Rabanales well and wells 9 and 10 and developed a simple analytical model to look at what the potential interference to the wells would be based on the current data. If I could just go quick to water supply or Hydranology 101, I know there is a basketball game coming up so I will try not to be too long here just want to make sure everybody understands, this is the land surface it rains the water percolates through the subsurface this is called the unsaturated zone typically it is a little moist has a little water in it but is not completely saturated with water, if you dig down deeper in this area maybe 20 or 30 feet you get to the water table below which all the openings in the subsurface are filled with water so this upper top of the zone is called the water table, when you put a well in you get a water level read inside the well which tells you the elevation for the depth of the water in the subsurface, ok here is a well, this well is opening down here, Poolesville wells are opening pretty much from about just below the unsaturated wells in town, so you put a well in you start pumping it the water flows from the aquifer into the wells out the top and just taking water out of the wells results in the original static water level the water table to drop near the well and this drop residual pumping water from when you are pumping the well you measure the water in the well there is radon here instead of up here and we call it early depression around the well during pumping. And in the case of Poolesville the important thing about the pumping water level to --- depression the aquifer is made up of fractured rock and the water occurs primarily in water yielding zones and the important thing is to not feed water into water yielding zones, if you over pump the well the water level in the well drops below your water yielding zone you really don't have fresh water coming out of that well anymore so you want to avoid that situation and we developed a simple model and this is the Poolesville well field, well 5, 2 and 6, here is the Rabanales well, wells 9, 10, 7 and 3 and we used the pumping that was done in the summer of 2007 and were able to reasonably well match the measured draw downs in the wells with our simulations so we thought we had a pretty good feel for this is the way the aquifer works, we run the wells for 30 days we get these water levels in the wells and it matches the actual conditions that are in, these lines are the depths to the water tables, these are predicted water levels if that makes sense. So this is summer of 2007 a pretty good match for what was actually observed and then given that situation we turned on the Rabanales well and pumped the Rabanales well at 50 gallons per minute and you can see the depth to water, these lines are the depth to water in the subsurface, you can see an example of well 6 is about 115 or so and you start drawing 50 gallons a minute it goes up to about 145 feet below the land surface and the water yielding zone in well 6 is 180 feet so you really don't have much more room to or much more withdraw you can take from the aquifer before you get to deep water in well 6. At 100 gallons a

minute the water levels dropped about another 20 feet on average, it meant it was over pumping and that makes well 6 even more impacted for pumping the Rabanales at 100 gallons per minute which is why I don't recommend pumping at 100 gallons a minute, I recommend keeping it at 50 gallons a minute so that is less than your allocation. Ok any questions on that and I will let John go over the construction and cost options.

Mr. Strong: Thank you Kathy. We are looking at several different options for treatment of Uranium and Radon is what we concentration on. Radium is not included in any of these treatment options. We treated wells 7, 9, and 10 for Uranium and Radon removal, connected well 7 to 9 and 10 so that would be a central location, 9 and 10 would be the central location for treatment. And you are looking at a budget of approximately \$800,000.00, if we just treat well 7 for Radon and Uranium but we don't run the connection over to well 7 then you are looking at \$200,000.00, this is construction of an addition onto the existing well house basically, some piping, in each case where Radon is used we would have to redo the well pump because we would be pumping at, the head is gone, when this takes place when we treat for Radon and I will go into how that is constructed in a little bit. Treating wells 9 and 10 for the Uranium and Radon, now we are \$600,000.00 and it just happens to be that the distance for the waterline which is on this sketch here runs along the northern side of Fisher Avenue and down Budd Road is approximately 2400 feet and therefore it would be about \$200,000.00. If you were closer of course, if well 7 was closer then the cost there would be a greater cost savings in not doing that. If we treat wells 9 and 10 for Uranium and Radon removal then we are looking at \$100,000.00 and you will see how these instruments are constructed. On well 10 offline except for the blending use, we do that at the present time so there is no cost differential. To bring Rabanales well online and install Radon removal that is \$100,000.00 additional dollars between what is scheduled at the present time for that project. To treat well 4 with just Radon removal this would be an all weather enclosure so that you could, at the present time well 4 is not generally used in the wintertime so you could bring it on if need be with Radon removal, it is \$100,000.00. The Radon from treatment places are rather straight forward and simple, you'd have a vessel that you pump water into a series of chambers and across the bottom there is a series of diffuser bars, they are fine bubblers, if you have ever been to a wastewater treatment plant you have seen the bubblers in the wastewater treatment plant it is very similar. You have an additional blower and then the water flows through these baffles back and forth through these baffles and then out and there is an exhaust vent up top, which lets the Radon gas go out. The dissipation of the radon gas is rather quick into the air as we stand here in this building or go out in the parking lot there is radon amongst us all the time, the distance that they request for this to be from an inhabited area, permanently inhabited area is 6 meters so you can see it dissipates rather rapidly. For Uranium you have also probably seen something very similar down at the wastewater plant, there is a series of pressure vessels down there, there are sand filters in that case and this is filled with a media, which is the anion exchange media, the water is pumped from a pump up into the system, this system is pressurized it goes through the various valves and through the containers comes out the bottom and then is put into the treatment facility. There is a head loss across this structure of approximately 10 feet which means that the pump that is coming off of the radon treatment side will have to have a little bit more power to it, there

is an increased power consumption on those plants from approximately anywhere depending on the size from 2 ½ to 3 times as much power will be required.

Mr. Hoewing: So how does this work, pressure what does it do then is it a precipitate that comes out or is it a gas?

Mr. Strong: Well it is trapped in this media, what happens is approximately 10,000 bed volumes is how long this material can last. Then it has to be changed, it is treated as a low level radioactive material, the most recent quote that I had before the exchange in material and also the disposal is approximately \$200.00 per cubic foot and these units a double unit like this which would be something to go in 9/10 will cost, well there is 50 cubic feet of material in here so you are looking at about \$10,000.00 cost to change out the bed and haul the material away to a disposal site.

Mr. Kuhlman: How often do you project that to happen?

Mr. Strong: Well we will get to that in just a second, there is a couple things that have to happen.

Mr. Klobukowski: So you said \$10,000.00?

Mr. Strong: \$10,000.00. 50 x 200.

Mr. Yost: If we were to use it in 9 and 10 the larger.

Mr. Strong: In the larger. The 7 is simply a single because you are low flow, your lower flow is simply a single unit and that is at 25 cubic feet of material. Based upon some quick calculations that we did that Kathy came me some flow rates we were looking at 10,000 hours of use between changes right now, it may be higher, we will go into that in just a second. This is a little bit better view of how this all will take place, if you go with Radon treatment, the water comes in from the well, goes into a tank basically, goes up into the system comes down into the bottom through the baffles these are the bubblers here bubbling away comes out here then it is another pump on this side, this pumps the water draws the water from here pumps it into the radon treatment units if you choose to go with radon or it goes directly into the water supply, pretty straightforward, pretty simple, not that difficult to operate. All right we would have to do a pilot study in order to determine the effectiveness of the treatment, in other words determine how effective we are at removing the Uranium from the site that will also help us determine how often the media has to be changed because they will be able to plot it out by taking the samples of the media, find out how degraded the material is and also to make sure that you are removing the Uranium the way it should. This will help us figure out the schedule for removal and also the cost for replacement, how often it will have to be changed. We are basing it right now just on some figures that we know what the volume is and what the typical removal of the media schedule would be. Disposal requirements and the costs and again that's what you will need for your budgetary to figure out your yearly budgetary analysis that estimated cost, the contractor would come in and deliver the pilot plant train staff to take samples off the pilot plant it will run for 60 days we will also have to make tie ins into the well into a single column and the estimated cost for that including the town's time is \$30,000.00. We recommend if you decide to go with Uranium removal do it at well 7 and followed by treatment as appropriate. We then confirm the radon levels to an installed radon removal at 7, 9 and 4 based upon the data we have at the present. Well 10 offline, we will just use it for redundancy and then always blend it with well 9 if necessary if you need to bring 10 online. Bring Rabanales on at 50 gpm is what is recommended. What we need is direction, direction is needed for treatment

options, we have discussed in the presentation that nothing is below the federal level at the present time, I mean nothing is above the federal level at the present time sorry. I looked down and that is where my brain went. If modifications to the existing well system is chosen the recommendation should be done under one contract, you don't want to just do little pieces of it because a lot of the work is similar in nature and you are going to get a rather than have a contractor mobilize 3 times out here might as well have them mobilize once and you will get a better price, quantity price basically, and that is it any questions?

Mr. Klobukowski: Is there very sort of retention of radionuclide inside the hardware? Does the vessel become...

Mr. Strong: Radioactive?

Mr. Klobukowski: Themselves?

Mr. Strong: I have not seen...

Ms. Mihm: Well that is why you need to be, the Uranium gets...

Mr. Klobukowski: The resin not the media but what about the container itself the...

Mr. Yost: No it is a pressurized filter I don't think, it is very similar to what the wastewater --- inside the boiler in there, a self containing unit nothing escapes that because of the pressure inside the vessel itself, it is solely contained in that vessel.

Ms. Mihm: And Uranium is an alpha emitter and alpha particles change --- so it is not like it can be released, standing next to it you will have no exposure.

Mr. Kuhlman: So the pilot study would actually bring in one of these machines and hook it up to well 7 and we...

Mr. Strong: It brings in a small unit and that would help you derive what absorption rate you would have and therefore the media change, how often the media change is, there are several different manufacturers of media they all won't tell you exactly what it is, of course it is all proprietary, so you would have the option since they all work on the same principal of swapping out to get a better price so it is something that could be bid.

Mr. Hoewing: When you did the test or the projections and you showed the drop in the water table, it dropped pretty much throughout the aquifer, all wells or a lot of them saw a drop so why are we having these higher levels in certain wells even though they are sort of connected in some way.

Ms. Mihm: Well there is a (inaudible) in water yielding zones and for tables well 10 is considered a deep well and the very bottom of the well might even be the (inaudible).

Mr. Hoewing: So it is the variation.

Ms. Mihm: So even though it is connected it still, it is not all the same because it --- fracture and the fracture may get into a zone (inaudible) could be different than a well over here that didn't have a fracture --- and the amount of water through that fracture.

Mr. Hoewing: But we don't know over time if this will change too I mean some of these wells theoretically could change in their levels...

Ms. Mihm: No the water table...

Mr. Hoewing: Not likely?

Mr. Kuhlman: So the option that you all showed of not doing anything because we meet, we have not went over the limits, if you chose that option when is this, I'm sure that this isn't going to get better on its own but it could very possibly get a lot worse on its own if we choose to do nothing, is that right, wrong, how do you see that.

Ms. Mihm: The (inaudible) would change...

Mr. Kuhlman: Come on up to the mike Kathy please.

Ms. Mihm: You mean because the concentrations would change over time and...

Mr. Kuhlman: Yes.

Ms. Mihm: That again wouldn't be expected I mean these are naturally occurring there is no clue of radioactivity under the Town that is having you pass through, it is naturally occurring and not expected to change over time. And also we have done a lot of sampling and Uranium is pretty consistent it is easier to measure Uranium than it is the gross alpha for example and through the years there is really no seasonal effect, there is really no, that is only 2 or 3 years worth of data, it is not 20, or 30, or 50 years of data but again given the source there is no reason to believe that it would begin to increase.

Mr. Hoewing: Do we know how long it takes for the water to percolate down into the aquifer, does it take months, years, is it a long period of time.

Ms. Mihm: Its months to years depending on the depth of the water yielding zone and the permeability of the aquifer, it is usually years.

Mr. Hoewing: Right so that is another reason why it is unlikely to change right away because it is a very slow process.

Ms. Mihm: Yea and these radionuclides they are constantly decaying, they are decaying into different daughter products I mean they typically exist in what is called secular equilibrium which means that Uranium decays into Thorium and there is a chain all the way down to the final --- link which is something or another so it is --- everything is typically changing in equilibrium.

Mr. Kuhlman: So with your answer a minute ago about getting better or worse when you look at the other wells in town what do you expect in your crystal ball for the future of those wells, I mean have we tried to, the way I look at it morally supply the best water we can, is this the first of several treatment things we are going to have to have over the next couple decades or what do you project?

Ms. Mihm: Well basically on the other wells I am relying on MDE's data. We've sampled wells 7, 9, 10, 8 a little bit and 6 a little bit or 2 I'm sorry, but the MDE goes out and collects their samples and when I compare our results and their results they are pretty close, so given that and the MDE has tested all these other wells since 2000 or maybe even before year 2000 and they have data on these other wells that is lower, the results are lower than 7, 9, and 10, we were originally looking at wells 7, 9, and 10 because they were high compared to all the other wells, so when I showed the summary to you all the other wells were much lower and again there is no reason to think that things would change.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right and do you have any preliminary results or indication as to what the results of the pump down on the Rabanales is going to show?

Ms. Mihm: As far as, well the original data the radon, well I say the original data, when that well was investigated in 2006 they did water quality testing, the radon was about 2500 the radon was high, the gross alpha was about 8 to 10, maybe even not detected, one of them was not detected but we don't believe that, so it looked like it would be more consistent with well 9 which is high radon but not high uranium, now I haven't gotten the uranium numbers on the Rabanales well.

Mr. Kuhlman: When do you project getting those?

Ms. Mihm: Pardon?

Mr. Kuhlman: When do you think you will have those?

Ms. Mihm: I sent it to the New Jersey Department of Health they do a great job but they are not fast, it should be soon, I would hope within the next week.

Mr. Kuhlman: Oh ok.

Ms. Mihm: It should be soon, it has already been almost 2 weeks and they did give me gross alpha numbers on the Rabanales well but without the uranium I can't do the subtraction and tell where you will finally end up but it looks similar to well 9.

Mr. Hoewing: I looked at the WSSC reports they have online and they have various radionuclides too in their water, do they treat them or not.

Ms. Mihm: I don't think WSSC does.

Mr. Hoewing: You don't know.

Mr. Strong: I don't know for sure. I have never heard of them treating lets put it that way.

Mr. Hoewing: Theirs is service water so it probably isn't quite the same issue.

Ms. Mihm: I mean I am sure radon is not an issue at all.

Mr. Hoewing: Yea because it is in the air we know that.

Ms. Mihm: So maybe from uranium because it is naturally occurring but by the time it gets diluted in from all the sources feeding into the Potomac River I think you have significant dilution so its present because it is present everywhere, its present in the food you eat, the soup you drink or the soup you eat everything I mean uranium is naturally occurring.

Mr. Kuhlman: Well Pat Hammond of MDE has made quite a few times he has made the statement that he has more information about Poolesville's water system than any other jurisdiction within the State and he slaps us on the back politely saying that we over cooperate with him on the water system. I guess where I was trying to get with my question Kathy is if, we got 2 options, do nothing or try to improve the quality of the water for the residents, if you chose trying to improve the water my concern is are we approaching it the right way I mean is it better to do this one corner of the problem right now knowing that everything looks good for now and then in 5 years, 10 years, 20 years down the road have this in the other corner, or and I am relying on your answer here or are you better suited not that we could really afford it right now but to make plans to put all the water input into one location so we have one treatment facility and we can treat anything and everything that might ever pop up for water before it gets to the residents homes.

Mr. Hoewing: Well and actually your answer to my question about the Potomac River sort of answered that question too because you probably dilute it enough when you do that to actually take care of all the problems.

Ms. Mihm: Right I mean there is definitely an advantage to having all the water in central treatment for one reason the dilution you have more options, I mean the water is distinct in the radio chemistry and each well is a little different by the time you mix them all in together the problems can go away.

Mr. Kuhlman: It is interesting because Sayed I can't even pronounce his last name who is head of the water side at MDE I had a conversation with him about 2 years ago and my question was we were experiencing different problems with the wells over and recharges and stuff and I said is Poolesville at the cusp where it should instead of continue to throw money on the wells look for a superior ultimatum, either hook to WSSC or go to the river

and his answer was basically the cost of going to the river or going to WSSC MDE just couldn't justify it right now they thought we had a lot more to go with the wells.

Ms. Mihm: Yea and again the trade-off of going through the river of WSSC that water is not perfect either. WSSC has a laundry list of chemicals that is being required because of the surface water source and up the Potomac River there is pharmaceuticals, a long list of things that is in WSSC water, so you may not get any improvement in quality with either of those options.

Mr. Kuhlman: I understand.

Mr. Klobukowski: The chemicals they use to treat the water still remain in the water after they do all the filtration. I think part of what Eddie was getting to and my question is, all these requirements come down, they come down not as a necessarily as something that is rationally projected out with money behind it so that if a certain level is increased or decreased you can react to it, how many or what is the potential for these various things that we are experiencing now and any others that might be on the horizon, do you have any idea, I mean some things that EPA is thinking about that they might put advisories or bulletins out on put are not really committed at this time because the science isn't there but will be someday.

Ms. Mihm: That is really hard to predict.

Mr. Kuhlman: Kathy can you pull the mike over to you a little better. I know people in the back can't hear you.

Ms. Mihm: That is hard to predict I mean of course you really want me to talk in this thing, we live in an industrial society there is a lot of chemicals they are everywhere and they do get in the groundwater, Poolesville is unique in some ways in that it is solely a groundwater source and groundwater is somewhat cushioned from chemicals in the environment because once the water from the Poolesville, you know it is 500 feet down, so that water has got to percolate from the rain through the soil and down 500 feet before it comes out into our distribution system and that in itself provides some separation, some of these chemicals either degrade or they are left behind in the soils, or they don't move far in groundwater systems, or they are just naturally filtered either through biological activity or just natural filtration. So I think Poolesville has got a good source of water but whether there is chemicals on the horizon that the EPA is looking at there is many chemicals they are looking at but whether they would ever be found in Poolesville's water, outside of the naturally occurring radionuclides I can't think of anything. There is also agricultural chemicals of course and that is why there is a well head protection program, which hopefully serves to avoid any contamination of the groundwater from certain sources. That is hard for me to answer, very good question but I don't have that crystal ball that Eddie thinks I have.

Mr. Strong: I think another issue is also technology there may be chemicals in the water that are added that the technology for treatment is not there as of yet. And whether the government will fund or private industry will be able to determine future treatment methods that would be applicable is another issue.

Mr. Kuhlman: My final question is for the 3 of you but Wade might know a little bit more. Is there a possibility to enter into a consent order with MDE on this repair and get money out of the State to go toward this, I mean are we at a threshold where they would consider a consent order?

Mr. Yost: We are within compliance so generally a consent order is when you are out of compliance.

Mr. Kuhlman: Yea ok.

Ms. Mihm: I mean it doesn't hurt to ask.

Mr. Yost: The revolving loans are definitely something that are out there right now they are down to 0% interest on the water projects it helps qualify for one and that is your option most likely.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok.

Ms. Mihm: And I think in that deal the only chance you would have would be with the uranium because Maryland doesn't have its own standard they just piggyback onto EPA standard of 30 micrograms per liter. Now if the State wanted to adopt or was leaning towards adopting a 20 micrograms per liter you may be able to ask them in that direction.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok all right Jerry?

Mr. Klobukowski: Yea right now we have cost to implement the various things the filtration for the uranium and for the radon removal, do we have any sort of long term costs analysis of what it would cost to maintain these systems over a period of time versus like as Eddie was hinting at the possibility of creating a central distribution system to where the money would be better sunk into something like that which then you would have the benefit of the blending, you'd also be able to please some dentist in town by chlorinating the water then again you may have an uprising to and better treatment overall of the water system. I would like to see something like that because I mean it is easy to look at it and say oh that is the cheapest one do this or this one here will take care of that but when you get into disposal costs, when you get costs for the maintenance and equipment the training of the people and licenses and all that other stuff that all adds up, it may not be very much but then again it may be a lot, it may be really like Eddie was hinting at and I am talking about is we just go to a central distribution system and do it that way.

Mr. Hoewing: The radon units though wouldn't have any maintenance would they because they are basically just bubblers, the only maintenance is the radon wouldn't the uranium units you have to pull out the filters.

Mr. Yost: Right the only maintenance issues you'd be looking at is the increased electrical expense, I am not for sure what the life span of those vessels are, I would think 20 or 30 years at least.

Mr. Strong: We actually did at one point look at 2 separate central locations for treatment but it escapes me right now what that cost was. There was a fair amount of piping as you can imagine to bring, you are going to have a dedicated raw water line coming over for the purpose of treatment and I think we picked one site was well 4 site.

Mr. Yost: I believe so we tried to pick 2 sides of town just to...

Mr. Strong: So we had redundancy because we didn't want to get into a condition where we were strictly if something happened at one plant where you were strictly stuck in the one mode.

Mr. Yost: And it looked like when we laid out the plot from an aerially view it was less roads torn up to have 2 central locations, because basically we would have to tear every street up to get the wells to one location.

Mr. Hoewing: But it saves the State millions of dollars.

Mr. Yost: Oh most definitely.

Mr. Kuhlman: Yea I think the 3 million was an estimate.

Mr. Hoewing: It was a long time ago but I thought I remembered the connection to the Potomac River was 6 or 7 million dollars.

Mr. Kuhlman: More than that.

Mr. Hoewing: More than that?

Mr. Yost: More like 30 now.

Mr. Hoewing: 30 million wow and WSSC where is the closest is it Darnestown...

Mr. Kuhlman: That Shell Station.

Mr. Hoewing: Where is that?

Mr. Kuhlman: That Shell Station in Darnestown.

Mr. Hoewing: Yea that is a long way.

Mr. Klobukowski: I thought it was Black Rock?

Mr. Hoewing: No they have got well out there.

Mr. Kuhlman: No that is all well. No I mean talking with some of the Frederick people at some of the MML meetings they just did that water line from down there at Tuscarora and number one it took them 7 years to work through the permitting process, we are further hampered that you have to work with the C&O Canal and McKee-Beshers. Back in the annexation time period in the early 90's we had some preliminary numbers looked at for a water system and it was like 7 or 8 million back then. Anyway is there any more questions Jerry, is there anybody in the audience that has anything they would like to ask tonight. Yes Sir if you come forward please with regards to the presentation here tonight.

Mr. Tieman: Hi Bill Tieman from Seneca Chase, Spates Hill Road, I guess a couple questions I have one is I guess I will call it a statement, I really don't see an option to not do something, I appreciate the numbers they are stunningly high numbers and I'm imagining what it would take if one person died traceable back to any of this that didn't get addressed, I'm imagining what the lawsuit would be from one person dying. I'm also curious and Kathy listening to the presentation what it would take to affectively purge all the service lines from the pump stations, from the treatment stations to effectively get it down to the level that there would be a treatment and the remediation is actually producing, what sort of a process would actually be incurred to do all those miles of plumbing downstream from there and maybe at this point in time a bit of a rhetoric question. I did have Culligan come over as you suggested to get a hold of a treatment company and they proposed something very similar to what you had up on the slide where it was basically a high pressure system and for a single home was somewhere in the range of about \$25,000.00 to do just a remediation for the alpha emitter. I don't see how we don't, I don't see how we don't.

Mr. Kuhlman: Well and you are entitled to your opinion, I am not saying I agree or disagree with you I mean this is a very hard job for myself and my colleagues right at the moment, you are balancing a lot of money versus what I view and I am not speaking for my colleagues I am speaking for myself at the moment, I view it as a moral obligation, the way I look at this right at the moment is we meet all the standards that we are required to meet by law, is it a justification when I have 4 or 5 or 6 or 10 residents coming forward encouraging us to spend \$600,000.00 or \$800,000.00 to fix a problem they see when I don't hear from the rest of the residents, morally I think we have an obligation to try to provide the best quality water we can provide and hopefully our desire

would be to exceed expectations, exceed requirements, but yet you still have to sit there physically and balance, when you are not violating any laws.

Mr. Tieman: Of course, I understand that.

Mr. Kuhlman: And that is the hard part.

Mr. Tieman: I understand that and we are talking about maximum contamination level with the MCL that isn't that MCL g that basically is the desired contamination level as opposed to the maximum allowable and what I would offer is for anybody in this room particularly the Commissioners to please go out and Google Poolesville and water and if we are imagining that this is costly when nobody is able to sell a home in this town because anybody trying to move here says not just no but heck no and probably notably more deletable words than that I think we get into a whole different range of economic decisions and yes sadly everything that we are doing because this is all of our investment is economic rooted.

Mr. Kuhlman: As a realtor I agree with that statement 100% unfortunately, anything else Sir?

Mr. Tieman: I thank you.

Mr. Kuhlman: Thank you. Anybody else have anything Rudy please.

Mr. Gole: Rudy Gole Oxley Farm Road. As you know I have been following what you have been doing and I believe you all are hell bent on wanting to put some kind of a treatment in, some kind of a treatment somewhere in the water system and I listened to Kathy's presentation in December and I listened to it tonight and I believe what she is saying is what you should adhere to and when she recommends blending well 9 and 10 at no cost involved that is what you have been doing and she says it is an effective reduction from your gross alpha which was not a problem but also it would reduce the uranium and provide a good quality water. You have all told us that we have a good quality water here so and also Nancy Reilman the Division Chief of the Water Supply Program with the State she agreed with that blending, she mentioned that to you both about taking care of 9 and 10 with that blending and Mrs. Reilman said your drinking water is in compliance with all the MCL and if you are in compliance with the Drinking Water Standards you have a little or no risk. Now these figures that are a little bit high even if they go above the standard all you would be required is to get below the standard you don't have to go down to zero all you got to do is get below that level so and when you are within that standard even if you have a little risk and even if you are above that standard you are still at a very low risk when you go above that standard. So I think you are doing some things here that you just want to spend some money on so you can tell some people that you treat the water, that you already told us is the best water you can buy or draw out of your faucet. Treating for the radon I understand when you treat the radon you also have to have a place to put it, another housing to put what you are taking out...

Mr. Strong: No it just stays in the air.

Mr. Gole: Ok well I understand from Kathy's report in December she said that you have to have a place to put it, it requires another house or some other location.

Mr. Strong: Probably for the unit.

Mr. Gole: Which would double or significantly add to the cost.

Ms. Mihm: But that is included in...

Mr. Strong: That \$100,000.00 it's included in.

Mr. Klobukowski: Rudy if I could just ask John to verify what your question was. You are saying that the \$100,000.00 includes well house modifications in respect to expanding the size of the well house.

Mr. Strong: Correct.

Mr. Klobukowski: Ok thank you.

Mr. Strong: The boxes are roughly 60 inches by 30 inches wide by 36 inches tall they are small.

Mr. Gole: Kathy thought in December regarding the radon that nothing should be done until the EPA issues its rule and then if necessary that the Town could have several years to implement it so if we are within these standards why do you want to force the issue of treatment that is not required or not necessary.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right Sir thank you. Anybody else have anything Mr. Janet.

Mr. Janet: Stan Janet 19705 Bodmer Avenue. And I want to make some very important points that have been sort of ignored by all concerned up till now. We do meet all federal and state standard requirement laws and more, our water meets more and all we have to do is look at the Annual Report and we more than meet federal and state standards. The fact that about 6, 7 half dozen residents want to change it that doesn't mean anything. Poolesville has to stop being made, well not being made, the Poolesville Commissioners need to stop and I repeat need to stop being the guinea pig of Montgomery County and any Tom, Dick or Harry, Jane or Mary I know this is not to any person coming up here weeping and then the Commissioners falling for it hook, line and sinker. And I cite as an example this stupid --- enforcement law as one example. We have to stop that the Commissioners can and must stop that if not then we are going to have to take some other steps to get them to stop that. It is costly \$800,000.00 right now absolutely totally not necessary to spend, as I said we have good water and it meets all the federal and state standards and more we should not waste money \$800,000.00 over next 5 years or so there is no need for it and I am from the old school if you don't have to spend for it you are meeting the law and everything else don't waste the money and that is what this would be. This \$800,000.00 that we are talking about that you mentioned over what third of years are we talking about?

Mr. Kuhlman: What do you mean, to spend it?

Mr. Janet: Yea the \$800,000.00 that you mentioned over how many years, if we adopted this ridiculous program?

Mr. Kuhlman: Write out a check.

Mr. Janet: How many?

Mr. Kuhlman: One check.

Mr. Janet: One?

Mr. Kuhlman: Yea.

Mr. Janet: Definitely we should not do it because it could end up costing us over a million before its over, we don't know, the Commissioners don't know, the Town Engineers don't know and the other study says we do not have to do anything and she recommended that we wait and see and what we are required to do with what EPA and MDE come out with. Right now they haven't come out with anything so we don't have to do anything and not waste the money. Now everything we have learned here about radon and uranium tonight that's common knowledge, Poolesville Commissioners this is all common knowledge for 20 years why is Poolesville why are the Commissioners

permitting common knowledge about radon and uranium all over the country, why are you permitting Poolesville to be a guinea pig for some kind of cancer scare in the water and all this has been common knowledge about radon and uranium and this radiation potential for over 20 years. My point is if this was such a threat then EPA would have put out federal guidelines, now I talked to someone and they have no trust and confidence in EPA well that doesn't matter that we don't have the trust and confidence in EPA, I don't have the trust and confidence of MDE so but the law and rules and regulations are there, we meet them and comply with them, why should we one time threaten a million dollars possibly before this is over because we don't what the heck we are getting into, it is uncharted waters, EPA and MDE and all the experts haven't a solution and the thing is that this whole thing has been by Montgomery County every 10 years they come out with a radon report they scare everybody this is the third report they create, you know if this isn't a problem Montgomery County and this radon and uranium situation is all over the county, they let Montgomery County show us how its done show us ignorant people up here in Poolesville how its done, spend some of your money and go ahead and run the test, why pick Poolesville, why because we got \$600,000.00 sitting around doing nothing and somebody wants to spend it and they want to use Poolesville as a guinea pig and its kind of scary because 2 or 3 times the Commissioners have been used as a guinea pig, its not the Commissioners, it's the Poolesville tax payers we are the ones who foot the bill for all of this, not the Commissioners and you represent the tax payers, so I recommend that Kathy Mihm's recommendation that nothing be done and we wait and see what the EPA comes out with, MDE and Montgomery County, they are the ones who come out with all these reports, scare the living daylights about every 10 years about radon remember Eddie you were here, I don't know if you remember this, there was somebody coming around and selling radon kits I believe about 6 or 7 years ago that were worthless, I mean they were selling them for about \$500.00 and people were buying them but all it would tell you is yes there is radon in the air and boy nothing we can do to stop it, everything is common knowledge, there is an easy way to cope with this problem and all the Commissioners have to do is put out some instructions to cope with the radon and do it very cheaply without spending nearly a million dollars, that is all.

Mr. Kuhlman: Thank you Sir. All right any further questions or comments from the Commissioners?

Mr. Klobukowski: I have one, we have got option one as treat wells 7, 9, and 10 for radon removal, that is regardless of blending or without blending?

Mr. Strong: That's if you treat it for uranium and radon removal then that is regardless of blending. If you just treat what's coming into the plant...

Mr. Klobukowski: What is the effect of blending the 3 wells together the water...

Mr. Strong: Well 7 is high and 10 is high so you would expect the uranium levels to jump up.

Mr. Klobukowski: Ok all right.

Mr. Kuhlman: Wade could you go back to the decision page I think it was the last one.

Mr. Yost: This one here?

Mr. Kuhlman: Keep going or maybe it was conclusions. The pilot study that will give us a good idea or good handle on whether this would be successful at reducing these and how long would that last Kathy?

Ms. Mihm: 60 days for the pilot study. The duration of the pilot study is 60 days.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok how long till we could have that in place if we desire?

Mr. Strong: Fairly rapidly is what I was told.

Mr. Kuhlman: 30 to 60 days?

Mr. Strong: Yes.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok.

Ms. Mihm: And after that you would have a much better compliance cost estimate on the long-term costs of the operation. Right now we have got general numbers but the (inaudible).

Mr. Kuhlman: So that could really give us a gauge of success or failure.

Mr. Yost: No it will give you what it costs for removing the media and replacing it in the long term.

Mr. Kuhlman: So it won't give you any idea or anything to gauge about the reduction in the MCL numbers.

Mr. Klobukowski: You will find that out.

Mr. Kuhlman: That is what I am asking.

Ms. Mihm: You have to take samples continuously but on a regular basis for the --- from the treatment when you measure the uranium.

Mr. Klobukowski: Based on the amount of water that goes through there and then you extrapolate it for the total amount that would come out.

Ms. Mihm: Well you just measure, you measure grams per liter coming in its --- and coming out its 2.

Mr. Klobukowski: Right but it is for a unit that is a lot less...

Ms. Mihm: Well the unit will have a lifetime based on the concentration of...

Mr. Klobukowski: No, no, no, the size of the unit, the pilot program they won't bring a full unit like the one you showed would they or I am assuming they would bring one that is sort of scaled down and that they would just draw x number of gallons and see what would happen and then extrapolate from that as to how much based on the amount that well pumps per year.

Mr. Strong: Yea you would need to extrapolate how long the resin the media would last and then from that it can tell you how much what your operational costs are going to be.

Ms. Mihm: And the other important thing about a pilot test it should be for uranium because uranium is --- and the container changes with the chemistry of the water so you really want to take the chemistry of the water you are trying to treat well 7 and run the pilot test to make sure that the media is effectively taking uranium out of the water. We have done some preliminary looks at it and it looks like it would be effective but before you go spending \$200,000.00 into installing a system you want to do a bench scale or pilot test just to make sure that it is effective.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right then in your professional opinion what kind of a reduction in these levels can we look for with this \$800,000.00?

Ms. Mihm: It would be down to probably a few micrograms per liter or less of uranium in well 7, uranium removal is very effective.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok.

Ms. Mihm: Now as the media gets old and it starts to get used --- you get breakthrough of uranium where the concentration starts to increase over a matter of weeks or months maybe to 10 micrograms per liter and say ok time to replace it and bring it back down.

Mr. Strong: That is one of the purposes of the pilot study to determine how long that media is going to last so you will know how often you are going to have to switch out the media because your uranium levels are constant when you are saturated until you get to that saturation point.

Mr. Hoewing: One thing I wanted to be clear on because it is still confusing to me is the radon levels looked relatively high compared to some of the other measures because you have that one level that was 300 versus – that is a gas so is that in the water you are talking about or is that in the air they are talking about?

Ms. Mihm: That is in the water.

Mr. Hoewing: In the water.

Ms. Mihm: That is the proposed standard for the water. I would be surprised if the final rule is that low.

Mr. Hoewing: Especially since the only time it really comes out is when you are in the shower or something and if you are in the shower for a minute or two and you get out I mean you are not talking about a lot of exposure relatively speaking.

Ms. Mihm: Right and the important thing with the water is the main risk is not totally released in the water that is a minor contribution to exposure primarily it is heating up continually 24/7 from the surface.

Mr. Kuhlman: Well when you look at the radon situation at well 4 I would be very reluctant to do anything up there right now because we have a new well sitting in that proposed subdivision and I mean we don't run 4 that much do we Wade?

Mr. Yost: No we have to keep it offline as much as possible.

Mr. Kuhlman: I would really prefer putting off any decisions on that until after that subdivision starts moving down the pike and we find out more about that particular, the new well proffered to the Town.

Ms. Mihm: That is a good point with well 4 I agree 100% we got a little (inaudible).

Mr. Kuhlman: All right so as Town Manager what is your recommendation after all your meetings with Staff and everything?

Mr. Yost: Well all of us kind of sat down together and the best thing would definitely be to take well 10 offline use it for emergencies just using the calculations for the water shed in 7 and 9 actually pumping up water to need that wasn't --- withdraw in that water shed so having 10 just for a backup and blend it with 9 if we need to use it, which is what we have been doing for the last 2 years 3 years almost. And then go ahead and put a treatment system on well number 7 for radon and both uranium and then put a radon also at well 9.

Mr. Hoewing: And the total cost for that is, it is not number 2 is it?

Mr. Strong: \$200,000.00 for uranium removal at 7 and 9, I'm sorry 7, at well 7 radon and uranium removals \$200,000.00, for just radon removal at well 9, 9/10 site is \$100,000.00.

Mr. Hoewing: So it is \$300,000.00.

Mr. Yost: And then we also talked about other wells coming online Rabanales well comes online definitely should have a radon unit installed and this is just looking forward to what EPA regulations are sitting out there that are probably going to be enforced upon us. Any well being brought online from now on should be looked at for radon and possibly having it put on, it is much cheaper to put it on during initial construction then it is afterwards.

Mr. Kuhlman: So your preferred recommendation is to do 1 only or to do 2 and 4?

Mr. Yost: 2 and 4.

Mr. Kuhlman: That is your preferred recommendation?

Mr. Yost: Yes it just makes more economic sense and you are getting the biggest bang for your buck I mean all the way around it is the best move. I wouldn't want to take the well completely out of service and for example earlier this spring well number 5 went out, well number 4 lost communications it wouldn't operate, and well number 3 had a ---, I had three wells out of service and we had a 70 degree weekend everybody was washing cars, we were in panic mode that weekend and we had to put well 10 on just for that one day so I wouldn't want to take a well offline.

Mr. Klobukowski: In other words you wouldn't want to abandon it.

Mr. Yost: Exactly take it offline.

Mr. Klobukowski: Offline is fine but not completely abandon it.

Mr. Yost: Right we don't want to abandon it.

Mr. Gole: How would you blend it with 9?

Mr. Kuhlman: Hold up Rudy hold up.

Mr. Yost: If you ran 7, 9, and 10, lets say they 10 or 12 hours a day we will exceed withdrawal capacities of the Russell Branch Water Shed but there is no need to run it unless we have to.

Mr. Hoewing: And we are bringing Rabanales on anyway.

Mr. Yost: Right which is in the Horsepen Water Shed.

Mr. Hoewing: Right.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok anything.

Mr. Klobukowski: No I would like that sheet though.

Mr. Yost: I will make copies for everyone.

Mr. Kuhlman: Yes Sir real quick.

Mr. Reigert: Tom Reigert I'm at 16924 Hillard Street. What is typically a confidence in these estimates are we talking about plus or minus 10%, plus or minus 20% I mean you haven't even run a pilot, the whole thing seems very preliminary to be able to be at the point where you can say we will do this or we will do that or I recommend this, what study has been made of other communities, other towns throughout the whole United States there must be others, there are manufacturers we have seen pictures of them I mean I don't know anything about this but it seems to me that we could refer to other communities and other towns that had this problem and have taken some action and know what their experiences did, that is all.

Mr. Kuhlman: Thank you Sir.

Mr. Klobukowski: I think you have a very valid point I mean this would go out for competitive bid I would assume.

Mr. Strong: That is correct.

Mr. Klobukowski: But to back up is what do we have from other places.

Mr. Hoewing: I tell you its not too hard to find Jerry and Maine has got this problem all over the place and a lot of towns have done exactly what you are recommending here so it does work.

Mr. Klobukowski: I have no doubt it works, I have no doubt that these systems work I mean I have seen enough things in my lifetime that you can make stuff work, the thing is the cost of it, the long term cost of it, we tend to jump into things and say oh yea we are

going to fix it but then we don't understand the long term cost and all of a sudden we need to program in everything.

Mr. Strong: These are construction cost numbers. The pilot test is what is needed in order to nail down the yearly operational cost and what is going to be necessary to --- media and replace media, the rest of the materials in the plant are fairly just general maintenance type things, they are pumps, cables have to be replaced, the blower, --- will have to be replaced so those costs are --- in comparison to the media replacement. The pilot study will nail down your costs or how much it is anticipated what your costs will be down the road.

Mr. Hoewing: Well the only issue with the media though, its electricity there would be some increase, I've looked at these radon units they are just bubblers there is no maintenance to the bubblers, the only issue is the media and we have to know how much that costs, the only issue is how often to replace it right.

Mr. Klobukowski: But here is another question well the media I guess there are different systems they all use the same media, they all end up cooking it the same way I mean is this the one that is the optimum system.

Ms. Mihm: There is many media, everybody has got their own...

Mr. Strong: They are all proprietary medias, they all seem to do basically the same thing, there is no outstanding one that is why you can go to a --- out and ask for competitively bid for the media use specify what you are trying to remove and what size vessel it is and they will supply you with the media that will meet your qualifications.

Mr. Hoewing: But don't they have recommended replacement times and so forth I mean I would think they have because like I said this stuff in Maine has been done for a long time it is not new.

Mr. Yost: There is a source of numbers out there.

Ms. Mihm: It is typically about 10,000 bed volumes and that is essentially the amount of water that is (inaudible) so typically about 10,000 bed volumes before you need a new media.

Mr. Hoewing: What does that mean in terms of time?

Ms. Mihm: Most of these studies are done on sites where the levels of uranium are 10 times higher, 200,000 micrograms per liter not 25 and those require 8 to 10,000 bed volumes so we are talking 1/10 of that it could be 80,000 bed volumes, it could be 10 years we just don't know because we really haven't looked at the specific chemistry in --- water to test it.

Mr. Hoewing: Can we really tell with a 60-day test?

Ms. Mihm: Yes.

Mr. Hoewing: We can?

Ms. Mihm: You should be able to, well if you ever get uranium breakthrough you may have to keep letting it run for longer because your levels are going to end up being 1 or 2 or none because you have micrograms per liter in the radium and you start getting a breakthrough it may be longer to (inaudible) the levels alone. There is really no cost it is installed it runs and just have to run uranium samples for \$75.00.

Mr. Klobukowski: But is this the optimum method to remove uranium?

Ms. Mihm: There are many methods for uranium we did look at the chemistry of the water and ran some calculations on it, --- did occur and the anion exchange.

Mr. Klobukowski: All right so regardless of whether they have an oblong vessel, a round vessel, whatever they have to fill it with the media it uses the same sort of processing to force the stuff to come out.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok lets try to bring this to a close is there anybody else on the audience on this issue, real quick.

Ms. Hockenbery: I'm Chontelle I live on Hempstone Avenue in Poolesville. Two questions I have with the media its just like a filter in your home, I mean very general terms, basically it gets dirty like a static air cleaner gets dirty and there is a certain timeframe that you have that you have to clean it. With the cost on that, I mean it is a filter system...

Ms. Mihm: Its not really a filter, its more of a...

Ms. Hockenbery: But I mean a media filter of some sort but the costs would be more I guess the question to me would be who has to replace it, do we have to now train you which will be a cost or do we get a company that we have to pay that is certified in getting rid of that and then the medium I mean like you said it is only going to, it could run longer than 60 days it could run however long until it gets dirty enough that the stuff can't get through or is getting through and that is the point. So basically in listening to all this and with the concern with the cancer and I know that is a high concern in the whole town, the 60 day thing seems to be the best cost effective way to find out what we are doing. If our numbers are in compliance and I have looked at them because of what I do and because people ask me because of what you guys are doing where do we stand in the state and around here, if we are in compliance what is it like in Gaithersburg, what is it like in Damascus, Frederick I mean everyone is so worried about Poolesville and as I heard we can't sell a house because, I have been here since 76 which is a long time for some people, for some people it is not that long you have been here a lot longer than me and I've had someone pass with cancer the concern to me, the water to me is not a concern personally on the cancer issue, but in comparison to Poolesville comparing to whomever out there where do we stand or have those numbers been presented.

Mr. Hoewing: There was a State presentation Chontelle here and I don't know the numbers on uranium but I remember her saying that radon there are 50 other towns a lot higher than Poolesville, 50 other towns a lot higher and she said lots higher, so I am not saying we shouldn't worry about it I'm just saying by comparison we are way down.

Ms. Hockenbery: Exactly and from what I understand there is no way to say that the water is going to cause cancer unless it was arsenic in the water because that is the only proven thing out there that will say that you can have a case that there is a problem with the water and \$300,000.00, \$800,000.00 sounds like a lot of money and I fully understand what you are talking about dealing with all of our money to make it the best that you can do but looking at it on the budget standpoint, looking at what is the best doing the \$30,000.00 test to find out where we stand and coming up with what is an overall perspective of how to make it better I mean it is the rock it is underneath the ground unless you are going to dig it all up and change what is under there, there is really not much we can do, we have to do what we can on the upscale and also the knowledge and giving the knowledge to the people on what is out there to help yourself out there, it is your home, the other levels of what you can do as a person living here and as I saw on the map its not just Poolesville if you look at that radon map of the --- people were aware of that and I don't think that they are but they just paint little Poolesville that it is the

hotspot right now that that radon level is very high throughout Montgomery County so it is not just here.

Mr. Yost: We weren't really picked as a hotspot.

Ms. Hockenbery: No I am just saying that is the way it has come down it seems like we are the hotspot.

Mr. Yost: We are --- Taneytown actually a couple years ago the radionuclide rule came out and they really started pushing municipalities to test the water that is how this whole thing kind of got started and like I said Taneytown they are putting treatment systems in right now also so it is happening all around the State.

Ms. Hockenbery: I mean I think testing it the \$30,000.00 looking at it basically is just going to tell you how long it is going to take to change and like you said it could be 10 years because our levels are so low that its just like running the air filter in your home if you are not there and there is no activity you are not going to change your air filter in the home as frequent as if you have 20 kids running through the house and the doors opening constantly.

Ms. Hoewing: The most important thing we heard at the testimonies the last few months was radon testing for air and I bet you most people don't do radon testing and that is why we are trying to promote that and we have radon test kits because that is probably the biggest thing in terms of cancer that they could do, test that and figure that.

Ms. Hockenbery: And that is the fear that I am hearing on my end is what is the cancer cause issue and there isn't one at this point to my knowledge of all the studies that I have been given.

Mr. Klobukowski: With respect to the radon I think Mr. Kettler brought up at our last meeting that all Montgomery County homes new homes that are built are required to put in radon abatement systems regardless of whether there area has high levels of radon or not and I think the fear with the water as Kathy said is --- people really need to look at the air in their homes and the only way they can find out is by testing it so I agree with you, you brought some very good points up Chontelle I think we need to look at this very closely and how much we are spending and what benefit we are getting.

Mr. Kuhlman: And the Town is providing free radon test kits all you have to do is come to Town Hall.

Mr. Klobukowski: But I think we need to avoid and I think the Press has been pretty good of making this something that its not in that right away Poolesville is the center of cancer within Montgomery County, within Maryland, within the United States.

Ms. Hockenbery: And we are not.

Mr. Klobukowski: And we are not.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok thank you Chontelle.

Mr. Klobukowski: Thank you very much.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right so what are we doing gentlemen?

Mr. Hoewing: Well I think the test is a good idea. I think I agree with you Eddie that even though we do comply with federal law I think there is 2 things that we have to keep in mind one is that it is a --- where we can do something in an efficient and effective way it is worth doing, I also think that radon levels are going to be set at some point anyway so bubblers is probably worth recommended putting in new wells and probably in as you recommended I guess it was 4, yea recommendation 4.

Mr. Yost: 7 and 9.

Mr. Hoewing: 7 and 9 yea so that is where I would come out. So do the test.

Mr. Kuhlman: Yea but and I have no problem with what you are saying my only question is the test to my knowledge from tonight is just to determine the continuing operational costs in the future, do we want to...

Mr. Hoewing: It won't tell us anything about whether it reduces the level?

Mr. Klobukowski: I think we are certain that it is going to reduce the level.

Ms. Mihm: You are talking about radon I believe.

Mr. Kuhlman: No by having the pilot study done the only answers that we are going to get that we don't have tonight my understanding what you said is the operational cost for the future.

Ms. Mihm: And the effectiveness of the removal.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok I thought I heard her say the effectiveness was guaranteed.

Ms. Mihm: I would rather not assume it is going to work and make it clear to you that part of the objective of a pilot study is also to ensure is it effective.

Mr. Hoewing: Well I think it has to be a significant reduction, if it is not it is not worth doing.

Mr. Kuhlman: Ok then is there any decision or motion?

Mr. Hoewing: Well again Wade if we did a test what other recommendations do you have, radon you think we ought to do radon, no everything, you think we ought to install them in one of the wells too?

Mr. Yost: We ought to do the whole thing at one time so once we see what the nature of the resin in this media filter if it actually works for us, we can start putting in parallel putting together a plan of the piping associated with it, types of pumps that are going to go in...

Mr. Hoewing: So you don't think we should do anything on radon right now, we should just do the test?

Mr. Yost: Definitely.

Mr. Hoewing: Ok all right.

Mr. Yost: We can be headed in that direction but coming up.

Mr. Hoewing: All right if that is all you are recommending that is what I would recommend, that would be my recommendation my motion.

Mr. Kuhlman: Is there a second? I'll second it. All right any discussion?

Mr. Klobukowski: I think that what the test is going to prove is it is going to prove it can remove uranium from the water. I don't know if that is necessarily, if we blended 2 wells if that wouldn't be a more cost effective manner of doing accomplishing the same thing. One last thing I meant to ask the question before, what I heard was John say that if we were to do something like that then we would want to award the contract to the same company to do the follow on if we agree to it, is that correct, it seems like the train is coming out of the station and we are already pointed in the direction and we are becoming overpowered by something, we know what is going to happen, it is going to remove the uranium from the water.

Mr. Hoewing: Now you are kind of back stepping here, you also said you wanted to see what the operational costs were, it will give us some idea of how long it would take for the media to get, if you want the answer you need to do that.

Mr. Klobukowski: All right what I also heard was people say something with respect to looking at other towns other setups in comparing it to say maybe drawing some sort of comparisons as well.

Mr. Hoewing: But I thought I heard her say that the differences in the wells, chemicals, nature of the wells make it a little difficult to do that, the answer is to do a test, that is what I thought I heard.

Ms. Mihm: No I wouldn't replace doing the pilot test with talking with other municipalities, talking with other municipalities seems like a good idea, were they happy with it, (inaudible) vendor come pick it up and review the data.

Mr. Hoewing: The only other well you can blend with is 7 correct, that is the only one that is close?

Mr. Yost: Well, well 7 has high uranium.

Mr. Hoewing: Yea so that doesn't really help, you can only blend 9 and 10 right?

Mr. Yost: Right.

Mr. Klobukowski: Well we shut down wells 9 and 10. We shut down 10 rather.

Mr. Kuhlman: Not shut it down we don't use it.

Mr. Klobukowski: We don't use it yes.

Mr. Kuhlman: Well my feeling is I am all for doing the pilot test especially if its going to gauge our success of a treatment system, if you can come back and say it is going to reduce the count by 1 point then we are going to know that, if you can come back and say it is going to reduce it down 8 points then I would like to know that so I am all for doing the pilot test.

Mr. Klobukowski: What I would like to know is have some goals for this pilot test, if we are going to do it I would like to know just more than reduction as to what the expectation could be, is there some way we could find that out.

Ms. Mihm: (inaudible) reduction in uranium concentration.

Mr. Klobukowski: You talk with other towns and everything else and you do some comparisons.

Ms. Mihm: With other towns you have differences in the chemistry of the water that affects reduction. But in any case uranium reduction is very effective, should be down to nearly nothing, I mean very few micrograms per liter in uranium is the affluent of the treatment.

Mr. Klobukowski: Because if we are just going to talk to towns about how often they are, what their maintenance requirements are that's...

Mr. Strong: If you are looking for maintenance (inaudible) the chemistry its --- pilot study, the chemistry --- on the water so that replaces our --- and also the levels that we are treating at are so minor that trying to mimic somebody else's, those numbers may --- so...

Mr. Yost: I will contact Maryland Rural Water and talk with Taneytown, I have talked to some folks in Taneytown already a couple years ago I actually went and looked at the water system so I have no problem doing that.

Mr. Hoewing: Could you Wade, I pulled this off before but could you also print out the WSSC the latest report because I know they had various levels of radionuclides in their water, I just don't remember the levels.

Mr. Yost: Ok.

Mr. Hoewing: If they do treat it then they are not getting it all out for whatever reason because it is in there, there are 3 or 4 different kinds of radionuclides I saw in there listed, they weren't high but they were there.

Mr. Yost: Yea I don't think they treat them I mean they have a host of other problems.

Mr. Hoewing: Yea it was like 3 or 4 versus what we are at.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right any further questions or comments? Hearing none call for question on the motion, all in favor?

All: Aye.

Mr. Kuhlman: Opposed. Motion carries unanimously. Thank you all very much.

Old Business

Mr. Kuhlman: All right old business grant request for the Poolesville Military Support Group. Is there any questions or comments?

Mr. Hoewing: I may be missing this but what is the level of the grant, I don't think it's listed.

Mr. Yost: \$2,500.00

Mr. Hoewing: \$2,500.00 ok.

Mr. Kuhlman: Is there any motion?

Mr. Klobukowski: I make a motion we donate \$2500.00 to the Poolesville Military Support Group.

Mr. Kuhlman: Is there a second?

Mr. Hoewing: Second.

Mr. Kuhlman: Any discussion, all in favor?

All: Aye.

Mr. Kuhlman: Grant request from Relay for Life that one is also for \$2500.00 isn't it?

Mr. Yost: Chontelle is here this time, they didn't have a representative last time, so if you have any questions. I think there was some options on here.

Mr. Kuhlman: Well last year we gave \$2500.00, this year they have got 3 items down here but we could just choose one of the three items and make a motion on that.

Mr. Hoewing: The only issue and Chontelle you know I participate in Relay for Life and very much support it, the only issue we've ever had with it though is a lot of the money goes to the American Cancer Society and not directly to Poolesville citizens. I wonder if we could sponsor the Survivor Lunch because that is Poolesville residents that are there, is that possible?

Ms. Hockenbery: Yes the cost that we give your are basically the cost that we incur and what we try to do is we try to eliminate any cost that the money that we raise will all go to the American Cancer Society so by if you do the \$2500.00 or I think there is \$1700.00 whichever you choose basically that is going to take off the top it will not go into the cancer society it will pay the tents off it will pay the school off so all the money that we would raise would go to the cancer society eliminating any of our expense, and the last 3 years we are going on our 4th year we had under 3% overhead cost so we raised almost \$500,000.00 in the last 3 years and it has been 3% each year out of that \$500,000.00 that we have used for overhead. So our goal this year especially with the economy is trying to eliminate the overhead completely as possible. Our numbers are down as we all know with the economy the number of people participating are going to do whatever they can do. So our goal is to do whatever we can to make sure that the money goes directly to where it needs to go and whatever you can do we truly would appreciate. And the

Survivor Luncheon basically that would cover costs for the people that come to the Survivor Luncheon.

Mr. Hoewing: \$2500.00 would?

Ms. Hockenbery: It would cover the tent, that is what the \$2500.00 is for all the tents and for the people that come in, that covers the survivors that come into the lunch and that they are under cover out of the heat and out of the elements for the day, that is what that costs.

Mr. Kuhlman: In light of that position then I might be in favor of just covering the cost of the tents, which is \$2403.00.

Ms. Hockenbery: That covers all of the tents for the whole event. It covers for everything for the event, so I mean all the people that are there and the --- use all of the tents it is not for just one specific team or activity, it will be used for everyone there.

Mr. Klobukowski: I make a motion we provide \$2500.00 I am not going to quibble about \$100.00.

Mr. Kuhlman: Or up to \$2500.00.

Mr. Klobukowski: Yea up to \$2500.00.

Mr. Hoewing: I second that.

Mr. Kuhlman: All in favor?

All: Aye.

Mr. Kuhlman: Motion carries unanimously. Water rates we have Resolution 001-09, a public hearing was conducted, we have heard from several residents on it, is there any discussion or questions? If there is none how about entertain a motion for adoption of Resolution 001-09.

Mr. Hoewing: I move to adopt the Resolution.

Mr. Kuhlman: Is there a second?

Mr. Klobukowski: Second.

Mr. Kuhlman: All in favor?

All: Aye.

Mr. Kuhlman: Those rates will take effect July 1, 2009. All right our water allocation Wade.

Mr. Yost: Ok we've been through this a little bit a couple times here we have a sewer capacity report that was I put together at the beginning of the year which indicates we have 111,000 gallons per day of abatable wastewater capacity to allocate. I have also put together a list of our 4 year 3 year rolling averages, I put 4 years on here actually, does everybody still have this with them, this sheet right here?

Mr. Hoewing: Yea one question Wade I don't know why I never noticed this before but we went from 603, down to 520,000 and back up to 584,000?

Mr. Klobukowski: Where are you at?

Mr. Hoewing: I am talking about the report he gave us on the annual sewage capacity not the...

Mr. Kuhlman: Average flows on the second page.

Mr. Hoewing: Average flows, I am just curious as to what that is all about.

Mr. Yost: There was just more rainfall in 2008 and take a look at the other sheet it came from 30 inches of rain in 07 to 45 inches of rain in 08 so there was a slight change in the precipitation with the I&I.

Mr. Hoewing: That is still inflow then is what that is.

Mr. Yost: Exactly.

Mr. Hoewing: Ok.

Mr. Yost: But I did put together 2 resolutions and the allocation list does indicate that 10% of the available allocation will go to the 4 and under list and the rest of the availability goes to the larger developers. Taking into account even the 4 and under and the larger developers require 83,000 gallons total for them to be able to build out and we do have 111,000 capacity so there is adequate capacity to fulfill this whole list if that is the intent and I did prepare two Resolutions that you have in front of you, drafts, if that is the case.

Mr. Hoewing: Just to be clear to the citizens this is not, these are not approved for anything other than they are on the allocation list so they still, if anything ever happened they have to go through the site plan and all that.

Mr. Yost: That would be the, Mr. Kettler is going through the process...

Mr. Hoewing: Yea some of the developers have.

Mr. Yost: But most of these folks have not been through the planning process which does take a year or so, so it really gives them a head start, no building permit can be issued other than a few for the model homes at Winchester and Kettler subdivisions until the 2 wells are online at Kettler and Winchester.

Mr. Kuhlman: Both of them or either or?

Mr. Yost: Either or I am sorry, you are right.

Mr. Klobukowski: And you said the 4 and under when could the building permits be issued?

Mr. Yost: As soon as one of these wells are online. And they are both about 6 weeks out waiting for the Scata Systems and Allegheny Power to bring the transformers in so roughly.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right so we have 2 Resolutions before us that Wade drafted, Resolution 004 and 005-09, which would award the allocation out to the rest of the allocation list applicants as per the report. Is there any further discussion, questions, or comments? Hearing none I call for or hopefully get a motion to approve both Resolutions.

Mr. Klobukowski: Are we approving them or are we going to move them to the next meeting for formal adoption, I'm not sure it says draft, I am looking at both of these and...

Mr. Kuhlman: We didn't even do a resolution the last time Jerry he just formalized it a little bit more by a draft resolution this time and I kind of agree with I think that is the right way to do it, we have I can't really come up with any reason why we wouldn't do this, we have promised pretty much for years through the allocation list and the rankings the awarding last year of the what was available, this year as Wade has shown us demonstrated we have more than ample and there is some of these property owners that would like to get busy working with land planners and engineers and formulating their plans to get ready to try to build something.

Mr. Klobukowski: Is this based on that 600 gallon gpd.

Mr. Kuhlman: Yes.

Mr. Yost: The water from the 600 gallons per day yes.

Mr. Klobukowski: Ok all right.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right is that a motion?

Mr. Klobukowski: I make a motion that we adopt, 2 separate motions I would assume or 1 single?

Mr. Kuhlman: I think you can do it in one just read both resolution numbers.

Mr. Klobukowski: All right I make a motion that we adopt Resolution 005-09 allocation of water and sewer taps for 4 and over lot category and category is spelled wrong in both by the way...

Mr. Hoewing: Yes it is actually, that's why it's a draft.

Mr. Klobukowski: And Resolution 004-09 I did this backward unfortunately but again allocation of water and sewer taps 1 to 4 lot category.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right is there a second to the motion?

Mr. Hoewing: Second.

Mr. Kuhlman: Any discussion? Hearing none call for question on the motion, all in favor?

All: Aye.

Mr. Kuhlman: Motion carries unanimously. And just for the record Mr. Brown is out of town tonight on business, he would have had to recuse himself because the property that he bought in town is on the list.

Committee Reports

Mr. Kuhlman: All right committee reports, Wade is there anything on the Planning Commission since Mr. Brown is absent tonight.

Mr. Yost: No we meet next week.

Mr. Kuhlman: All right Parks Board, no that is Mr. Brown now I am sorry, Link is the Planning Commission so you gave yours anything on the Parks Board.

Mr. Yost: We meet Wednesday.

Mr. Kuhlman: And after the election we need to get somebody for the CEDC.

Town Manager's Report

Mr. Kuhlman: Town Manager's Report.

Mr. Yost: Just a couple quick things the street sweeper will be coming through on Monday April 13, it has been posted on the website and there is a newsletter it is also in there that goes out later this week. And then hydro-flushing also happens next week so we ask folks always not to wash white clothes for a couple days after the neighborhoods have been flushed because of the sediment getting knocked loose from the water mains and that is also in the newsletter and that is it.

Mr. Kuhlman: Also putting you on the spot just a little bit, we had talked a week or so ago for my colleagues information and the Maryland Municipal League has a banner city designation, and we meet all the requirements of this year we have done everything except for one thing and I've asked Wade to look into working with one of the three schools and finding a way to put on some program for a couple hours or a day of interaction with them about municipal government and we would be looking to formulate that plan and get that done before the end of May and then we will meet the final requirement for banner city designation.

Mr. Yost: There is a class that wants to come here and do a mock Commissioners Meeting so that would work I just need to nail that date down.

RECORDING STOPPED