

## **Minutes**

### **Milford Township Sewage Zoom Meeting**

**April 14, 2020, 7:00 P.M.**

Attendance: Chairperson Penney Luhrs (Supervisor), Vice-Chair Gary M. Williams (Supervisor), Rachel Hendricks (Supervisor), Solicitor Thomas Farley, Sewage Officer Robert DiLorenzo (Planning Board Chair), Kevin Stroyan (Planning Board Vice-Chair), Peggy Emanuel (Planning Board Member), Secretary/Treasurer Shahana Shamim, Bill Pittman, Fred Weber, and Patricia Lutfy

Penney Luhrs called to order this meeting as an Informational meeting of the Supervisors. Mr. Mark Spatz said that it was a public meeting, which was advertised. He continued that he would explain the Act 537 planning steps, and the stake-holders group had been meeting since last October for discussing these steps. Onsite survey was done by HRG to take a look at the septic systems to check if they were passing, failing, or suspected for failing. The Act 537 Plan, which is outlined by the State, was developed back in the sixties. They were following a strict guideline, which is set by DEP, for these steps. Milford Borough will be connected to the Waste-Water Treatment Plant of Westfall Township through Milford Township, and four communities - Matamoras Borough, Westfall Township, Milford Borough, and Milford Township - were working together for this endeavor.

There are two parts to a needs assessment, and those are mailing surveys and onsite assessments. Onsite surveys in Townships were done before the outbreak of coronavirus. The state of functionalities of septics right along the three-lane of Route 6 were classified as no malfunctions (blue dots), potential malfunction, and confirmed malfunction. These classifications were made by following the guidelines, which were outlined by the DEP. According to these guidelines, suspected malfunctions are named cesspools. It is hard to determine if these cesspools are failing or in a good shape, and age is a factor in defining a cesspool. A system which does not meet all the requirements fall in this category also. Only fourteen percent of the septics in this Township were assessed, and a confirmed failure was found. A couple of those septics were suspected for failures. DEP would expect confirmed failures to be addressed in the Act 537 Plan. If a property has a confirmed failure, then it could be encouraged to connect to the Central Sewage. Some confirmed functional systems are there as well.

The public Sewer can solve this problem in a number of ways. The Township will run the transmission line from Milford Borough to the Plant, and properties along the three-lane could connect to this Sewer System. Westfall Township, where only commercial properties connect, does not have a connection ordinance yet. Feedback about what type of properties in Milford Township would be required to connect is welcome. Some properties are assumed to connect to the System, and the cost burden on these properties would be higher if some properties do not connect. Millions of dollars would be needed to build this system, and Milford Sewer Authority, whose by-laws include drafting the Sewer, will take the construction and operation of this project. This Authority was created by Milford Township and Milford Borough. Cost can be

collected if a lot of people connect to this public system. If only one percent connects then these people will have to bear the entire cost with large monthly fees. If 100 or 1,000 people connect to this system then the fees would be divided between them.

Some Townships require properties within 100' of the System to connect, whereas others require properties within 150' to connect. Alternatives include using the gravity and pressurized systems. The pressurized System, which is cheaper, will run from Milford Borough to Westfall. This system is cheaper even if the grinder pumps are considered. Gravity, on the other hand, is expensive and complicated, as it requires digging deeper. The latter uses expensive pump stations, each of which can cost three, four, or even five hundred thousand dollars. The Westfall plant uses the pressure system, as it is in a flat delta area. Westfall is up-river, and gravity does not work, as gallons need to be pushed up. The Sewage will contain a forced main with a four to six-inch wide line. Loans and grants will have to be acquired for this project.

This project is still in its planning stage, which does not mean that the Sewer is there, and hasn't reached the design stage yet. The DEP will have to approve the design before construction, and this process will take a year. Feedback about whether this Township would like this project to be included in the Act 537 Plan is needed. It is not possible to build a Sewer line, which costs millions of dollars, without making people connect to it. Loans won't be available either if people don't connect. Milford Borough might make people connect to this Sewer.

Peggy Emanuel inquired how the Sewer will go back to the Westfall plant, as Westfall had a flat area. Mr. Spatz replied that the pressure system would push the Sewer uphill. She further inquired if there was anything else in Milford Township to push the Sewer up to the Sewage Plant. Mr. Spatz replied 'no'. He continued that Sewer pressure is usually as low as 20 or 40 psi, individual grinder pumps can push gallons from the property to the Sewer line, and there won't be any pump stations around the route. Using gravity and a pump station at some point can be an alternative, which would not be the best option.

Mr. Kevin Stroyan inquired why the latter option was not the best one. Mr. Spatz replied that the construction cost for this alternative would be higher, and that would lead to more cost for residents. He continued that the project, not property owners, will purchase grinder pumps. Grinder pumps are not warranted anymore, as grinder pumps can be put anywhere for a pressurized system. Mr. Stroyan asked if the property owner would own those grinder pumps. Mr. Spatz replied that residents would ultimately own those. Mr. Stroyan inquired how often the grinder pumps would need to be replaced. Mr. Spatz replied that these pumps might need to be replaced every after ten to fifteen years, but time span might vary, and flushing hand wipes might shorten this time span. He continued that grinder pumps, which are usually 8' deep and have diameters of 2-3', can be placed anywhere for a pressurized system. Grinder pumps can be placed by the gravity line, which connects the home and its septic. For gravity systems, on the other hand, the front of the home has to be used, and it can often be tricky, especially if the level of the home is lower. There are also unknown utilities, which are not as flexible, for gravity, and the Pressurized system, on the other hand, is like a water system.

Mr. Spatz said that the electricity cost for the pressurized system is not too high, as a 1-2 Horse-power pump runs for 2-3 minutes only 4-5 times a day, and hence the extra bill would be

minimal. Fred Weber commented that these grinder pumps would need to be connected to personal generators, as the toilet may not flush when power failures happened. Mr. Spatz replied that there will be some time available after the power shuts off. Mr. Weber inquired how much these pumps would cost. Mr. Spatz replied that these pumps would cost about \$1,200. Mr. Stroyan added that another \$100 would have to be spent for the mechanic. Mr. Robert DiLorenzo, the Sewage Enforcement Officer, commented that a family of four produced as much as 1,000 gallons, which needed to be pumped for 2-3 days. He continued that Hotel Fauchere has twelve grinder pumps in the basement, and there is a backup generator just to run these grinder pumps. Mr. Spatz replied that restaurants pump constantly during power outages. Mr. DiLorenzo added that it was going to be an extra expense for homeowners. Mr. Spatz said that a 1,200-Watt generator would be good enough to run a grinder pump. Mr. DiLorenzo commented that sometimes power outages happen for as long as eight continuous days, and homes would continue to use their toilets in this case, as the Water Authority would shut its water off.

Rachel Hendricks inquired where the lines ended in figures 5A and 5B. Mr. Spatz replied that he would like to have suggestions from this Township about where to end these lines. Mr. Weber commented that it looked like it was ending at Ninth Street. Mr. DiLorenzo added that for Milford Township the extension ended at Elderberry Alley. Mr. Stroyan commented that the Municipal Authority would be the Operator and the owner of the line, but it had never signed the Intermunicipal Agreement. Mr. Spatz replied that the contract was going through the Westfall Authority, and the Planning for the Act 537 Plan has to happen at the Municipal level. Mr. Stroyan commented that the Westfall Township had a seat in the committee. Mr. Spatz replied that no votes were taken for this project. Mr. Stroyan inquired how business could be conducted without any votes. Mr. Spatz replied that they had received feedback from stakeholders' group. The plan was to make this project go through Supervisors and Planning Commission, and then receive comments from the public. Mr. Stroyan inquired how the County was involved in this process. Mr. Spatz replied that the County was helping to collaborate between the groups, and they were acquiring grants also. Mr. Stroyan added that the County had signed the Intermunicipal Agreement.

Peggy Emanuel commented that the diagram indicated that the Sewer line was going to end at Ninth Street, but Apple Valley was interested in hooking up. Rachel added that the diagram did not show any dots near Apple Valley. Mr. DiLorenzo commented that only Apple Valley Restaurant might decide to hook up and pay for it, and nobody else in this Township might want to hook up. He inquired if this option would be considered as this Township hooking up. He added that some homeowners had put their septic a year or two ago, and these homeowners would not want to pay for this hook up. Mr. Spatz replied that the area for the public Sewage has to be added in the Planning, and the Township needed to articulate which properties would remain onsite, and which communities would connect. He added that property would have to connect if it had a failed system, and the connection would not be possible if all properties kept their onsite septic.

Thomas Farley, the Planning Board Solicitor, inquired if an Ordinance for requiring properties to connect needed to be passed, as fewer connections would lead to more expensive connections. Mr. DiLorenzo added that the State representation in the Sewage meeting had shown that properties within 150' of the Public Sewer Line would have to hook up. People who

had put their septic a year or two ago would not want to spend 15 grand for this hook up. He continued that these property owners could apply for a few years, but eventually they would have to hook up. This could imply that the State Grant would not be available without passing an Ordinance for hooking up to this Central Sewage. Rachel inquired why the Township would have to pass such an Ordinance when not a lot of properties in this Township were not failing. Penney commented that an option for the Township could be to let the line run through, and any properties who want to hook up could be forwarded to Milford Borough. Mr. Farley commented that that could be an option, as properties which are willing to connect will be able to connect.

Fred Weber commented that in the last in-person Borough meeting, it was discussed that this project would cost \$7-9 million, and an Ordinance, which would require all properties to hook up, would have to be passed for getting the cost of it. Mr. Spatz replied that loans could be acquired through such guaranteed revenues. He added that the Westfall Township has agreements with property owners for hooking up with the Central Sewage. Mr. Weber agreed that making property owners hook up with the Central Sewage was the financial back up for a project, which is as costly as nine million dollars. Mr. Spatz said that the mandatory connection for commercial properties in Westfall Township had been in place for a long time. He added that if there are no connectors in Milford Township then the connection would be more expensive for Milford Borough. He further added that HRG was working on the finances for Westfall Township for this Extension. Fred Weber commented that the discussion in the last in-person Borough meeting was about commercial establishments, and the Borough was in need of the Sewage Extension. He continued that the Fauchere, Belerive, and Diner, and Apple Valley were all commercial properties, but homeowners would be responsible for putting a grinder pump in his property if hooking up becomes mandated in Milford Borough. Although the initial install of grinder pumps might be covered, these pumps might fail after five years, and homeowners might have to bear this cost. Mr. Spatz replied that he had a septic system, which would not fail in a hundred years. He added that properties along Broad Street and Harford Street would be needed to connect to the Public Sewer line and the rest of the Borough could be using their On-lot Sewages. Fred Weber asserted that Mr. Spatz had stated in the Sewage meeting that cost won't be covered for the Sewage Extension unless all properties in the Borough hook up.

Mr. Stroyan commented that the Act 537 Plan should address Milford Township as a whole. He inquired if Mr. Spatz was proposing two separate 537 Plans for Milford Township. Mr. Spatz replied that it was not a full 537 Plan, but a study of this Plan. Mr. Stroyan inquired if the Act 537 Plan would require the On-lot sewage maintenance ordinance. Mr. Spatz replied that this ordinance had been required since the seventies, and it would be updated in the 537 Plan. Mr. Stroyan asked what the cost burden on the Township for administering this Ordinance would be, as maintenance was a portion of this ordinance. He added that Delaware Township had the maintenance portion in their ordinance, it turned out costly, and that Township decided not to enforce it. Mr. Farley added that according to this ordinance, the Septic has to be cleaned out after every few years, and this process could be pretty costly.

Mr. Stroyan inquired if the Township would be included in updating the 537 Plan. He said that there could be better ways to encourage the public to maintain their septic instead of enforcing. He further inquired if the On-lot sewage Maintenance Ordinance would be included in the Act 537 Plan. Mr. Spatz replied that this Ordinance and any other existing ordinances would

be attached to the draft 537 Plan, which would have to be passed by DEP. Mr. Stroyan asked Mr. Farley if that was possible, as this ordinance would be applicable only to this corridor of the pipe. Mr. Farley replied that there was an existing Ordinance, which could be kept unless the Supervisors wanted to do something different. Another option could be to use the template, which was provided by Mr. Spatz, and take out or update the maintenance section with DEP's approval. Mr. Stroyan commented that this implied that properties would be forced to hook if any malfunction happened. Mr. Spatz said that a conversation with DEP, which would have questions and comments, would have to be conducted if this Ordinance is changed. He added that some properties in the Borough cannot get building permits, as these properties do not have remedies for their Sewer need. Mr. Stroyan asked if it was legal to put an On-lot Disposal Ordinance, which would not include the whole Township. Mr. Farley commented that the proposed On-lot Sewage Management Ordinance had covered a whole maintenance section, and this maintenance could be very expensive and time consuming for residents. Mr. Stroyan added that this enforcement would put an extra expense on the Township.

Mr. Farley inquired if he could take a look at the existing Ordinance. Mr. Stroyan replied that it was the Act 537. Mr. Spatz added that Milford Township was covered under this old Act 537. Mr. Stroyan commented that two documents for this Plan did not make sense to him. Mr. Spatz replied that a Municipal-wide On-lot assessment through surveys would need to be done for making the Municipal-wide Act 537. He continued that while some on-lot assessments could be done through mail, on-site assessments would have to be done for more dense areas, and DEP would want to look at red dots. Another cost, which would be \$30,000-\$50,000, would be a big stumbling block for this scenario. The main driver of this Central Sewage is to meet the commercial need of Milford Borough. Patricia Lutfy inquired when the involvement of DRBC would begin in the process of the Act 537 Plan. Mr. Spatz replied that they usually send a letter to DRBC informing about the ongoing process of this Plan. DRBC gets a copy when the updated Plan is submitted to DEP, which waits until DRBC reviews it, but this Plan has to go through the Planning Commission and a public comment period first. Ultimately the Supervisors would review and vote, and HRG is helping with this process and is welcoming feedback. There would be two public comment meetings (one for Milford and one for the Westfall area), and both of these meetings would be advertised. HRG would distribute information and maps, receive questions in these meetings, and these questions would be addressed in writing. These meetings might happen in the fall, as public participation is difficult in electronic meetings. Mr. Farley suggested holding separate meetings for each Municipality, as there might be a large number of participants, and each Municipality would have different interests.

Fred Weber inquired where this Plan stood in the midst of the current emergency situation. Mr. Spatz replied that HRG would keep an eye on the situation by evaluating whether Planning Commission was able to meet in-person or electronically, and whether they were comfortable meeting that way. He added that he knew that in-person meetings were postponed, and these meetings might even need to be pushed to July. Rachel Hendricks commented that the Township had asked to consider the Peat (not Pitt) Moss system. Mr. DiLorenzo added that 6-8 years ago this system, which would utilize the on-lot system of 88 County acres, was proposed, and it was going to be a green system. He added that the Delaware Basin Commission was not allowing any more discharge on the Delaware at that time. He inquired if this system was reviewed. Mr. Spatz replied that he never heard about this system. Kevin Stroyan inquired if the

Drip Irrigation System, which would be able to take care of commercial properties, was considered. Mr. Spatz replied that this system was not a part of this plan. Rachel Hendricks said that when Mr. Spatz came to Township to answer residents' questions, he had said that all alternatives should be explored. Mr. Spatz replied that in the stakeholders' meetings Peat Moss and Drip Irrigation systems were never brought up. Penney Luhrs said that she was present in these meetings as a stakeholder. She continued that Milford Borough was the one that was in need of the Sewage Extension, not Milford Township, which would suffer if the Borough failed. Mr. Spatz commented that the Drip Irrigation System would be super expensive. He continued that he did not get to look at the numbers, as this System was never brought up in Stakeholders' meetings. The Drip Irrigation System was evaluated for Westfall Township, as it was required by DRBC. It turned out so expensive that the proposal was turned down, as the cost per household was exceeding 2% of the income. This system requires buying land, and does not work well during winter. Fred Weber said that he had brought up the drip irrigation system in the Sewage meeting, and the guide of that meeting had commented that the low pressure, and grinder pumps would be issues for this type of system. He continued that this guide had also indicated that the scope of this project was only the Central Sewage, which would be needed by commercial properties, and 90% of the people in Milford Borough did not need this Central Sewage. He said that he was surprised to hear that Mr. Spatz had never heard about these alternatives. Mr. Farley pointed out to Mr. Weber that these points could be addressed in Borough meetings.

Mr. Spatz explained that the top line of the cost estimate showed the summary of financing for PennVEST. For this scenario, 25% of the cost would be covered by grants, and the remaining 75% would have to be covered by a loan with an interest rate of .063% for 20 years. A \$2.1 million is assumed to come from grants. The EDU, which is used for updating the 537 Plan, meant one home, and could have 2,000-3,000 gallons of discharges/day. The wholesale charge, which might be approximately \$5/month, would have to be added to it. The charge for commercial properties would be a multiple of this, and would depend on their amount of flow. Meters are used for commercial properties' gallons, which the Water Authority would know. He added that these numbers were not final, and he was using this draft for informational purposes only. The final draft would be made when the Township is about to approve it. Mr. DiLorenzo commented that the state standard for one single EDU was 400 gallons/day. He added that the standard for an average family of four was 230 gallons/day. Mr. Spatz replied that for the Westfall Township, they were using 100 gallons/day for each EDU. Mr. DiLorenzo commented that in the Sewage meeting of January or February it was stated that for Westfall Township it would be \$65/property for running it. Mr. Spatz replied that Westfall Township would be charging a retail value of \$60 for a single-family home, and the wholesale value would have to be added to this charge. Mr. DiLorenzo inquired if that was the rate for Milford Municipal Authority. Mr. Spatz explained that \$312,000 of the loan, which is the difference between the cost and the grant, could be paid off each month by charging \$51 to 537 EDUs, and there would be a tapping fee of \$1,600 also. A number that is acceptable to the community needs to be determined. Grinder pumps might cost somewhere between \$4,000 and \$8,000. Keeping this cost estimate to as high as \$8,000 would ultimately save some money. The cost would be more realistic when the uncertainty diminishes. These larger estimates might ultimately help in dealing with any new elements, which might show up in future.

Rachel Hendricks commented that while Mr. Spatz was calculating tapping fees and the EDU cost, properties would be required to hook up for generating the loan amount. She added that it was discussed previously that property owners would be given five years to hook up, and she inquired if it was being considered in this calculation. Mr. Spatz replied that the \$11 million loan would not incur on day one, and this construction would happen with different stages. Mr. DiLorenzo commented that property owners, who had put new septic two years before they are required to hook up, would have to spend fifteen grands all over again for this new septic. Mr. Spatz said that 75% loan would equal to about \$8-9 million, which would have to be financed. The Township would be drawing its PennVEST loan, as the Sewage gets built, and the interests would depend on how much loan is drawn to date. \$312,000 debt service won't be presented to the Township on day one. Rachel inquired If there was a construction period coverage, as users won't be hooking in during this construction period while construction workers would get paid every month. She added that a funding for this period would be required. Mr. Spatz replied that the Township would have to throw in an additional amount on the debt to cover this loan differential.

Mr. Spatz explained that other alternatives to the loan was 50/50 and 75/25 grant-loan ratio for PennVEST. USDA, on the other hand, had a higher interest rate, but would allow drawing for a longer period of time, which is 40 years, and hence payments would be lower. Rachel inquired if either of these resources would cover 100% of the construction cost. She also inquired if a match of 50/50 from PennVEST and USDA would be possible for covering this cost. Mr. Spatz replied that both of these sources provide funding for constructions, and they look at the need of the community. He continued that the County and Westfall Township were doing well in acquiring grants, and a grant which is higher than 25% might be available. He added that the County would keep working with representatives and even 75% grant might be available. Fred Weber inquired if funding would be reduced from the COVID-19 emergency situation. Mr. Spatz replied that HRG represented most Municipalities, and they were lining up projects. He added that every project takes time to be shovel ready. At end of the day it would be a 40-year loan with an interest of 3.25%. Private banks might be available for economic down times, and PennVEST rates might go down as well. Rachel Hendricks inquired how the data is mingled, as a lot of Municipalities start their projects. Mr. Spatz replied that they look at three years of audits, when about half of the design, which includes pipe sizes and where it would go, and the cost estimate are done from public surveys. They also look at private loans and grants before making the funding strategy, which includes the interest rate. The strategy goes hand in hand starting with the inception phase. The implementation of this strategy would have to include County Commissioners, local representatives, and local Senators for securing the funding. It takes about 1 – 1.5 years to complete this process. Each phase of applying, winning, and receiving grants in hand would also take a while. Permits would have to be acquired along with these phases.

Mr. DiLorenzo inquired who would receive these grants and who would be responsible for paying. Mr. Spatz replied that Milford Municipal Authority would take on this project, and Westfall Authority, Milford Township, and Borough would decide how it would work between them. He continued that Matamoras would also pass its authority with the Sewer. There would be one applicant, and communities would sign the letter of support, which would be a part of the funding strategy. Mr. DiLorenzo inquired if repaying debts would be split between three entities

in case it became a joint project, and he added that it would be important to know what percentage this Township would have to pay. Mr. Spatz replied that the process of splitting would take place after about two years, but he would look it up and get back to him. Penney Luhrs commented that the Milford Municipal Authority would be in charge of billing and paying the installments, but Municipalities would have to sign the letter of support to start the loan process. Rachel Hendricks added that the portion of the cost, which is not covered by grants, would be split between Municipalities.

Mr. Stroyan thanked Mr. Spatz for his time, and he inquired how they could get information about the health of the existing plant, which was built 25 years ago. Mr. Spatz replied that some tanks might need to be replaced, but there were no signs as of then. He continued that in some recent projects, which were built in 2012 for example, new tanks and blowers were placed. The concrete tanks might be as old as 20 years, but tanks should have a life of 75-100 years. No capital improvements were being added as of then. It would be added to the Intermunicipal Agreement for signatures if this improvement is needed. A draft of Intermunicipal Agreement would have to be prepared in the next six months. The current Municipal Agreement only outlined the Planning. The next Agreement would outline the wholesale rate for Westfall to treat the Sewer. The existing Plant currently discharges into the Delaware River, and the DRBC might not like that. Any land Sewages, such as on-site and the Drip Irrigation System, which needs Stormwater management, would be way more expensive, and hence not a good alternative with respect to the cost. Requirements were reduced in the court, and the project was overfunded. Mr. Spatz said that costs, which include Engineering surveys and construction, would be sent to the Municipal Authority. These Engineering costs would be wrapped into the loan, and the Authority would finance the loan.

Rachel Hendricks inquired if the estimated cost was only for the new section of the Sewage. Mr. Spatz replied 'yes', and he continued that he needed to know from this Township about how many people were going to connect. Mr. Farley inquired how many EDUs were assessed for this Township. Mr. Spatz and Mr. DiLorenzo replied that it was 65-70. Mr. Farley said that if these EDUs do not connect, then this information needed to be conveyed to other Municipalities through the Intermunicipal Agreement. Rachel Hendricks inquired whether requiring all EDUs or none of the EDUs to connect was needed. Mr. Spatz replied that a Sewage Area needed to be defined. Mr. DiLorenzo commented that properties within 100'-150' from the Sewage Line would be required to hook up whenever grant money becomes available. Mr. Spatz said that the Sewage area of Westfall Township did not have a mandatory connection, but commercial properties often wanted to connect. Existing businesses often wanted to use on-site sewages, while new businesses preferred connecting to the Public Sewage. A lot of properties in the Westfall were not connected, but PennVEST and USDA loans were not related in their cases. If loans are sought from PennVEST and USDA, then these organizations would want to see connections to be mandated. They would want to see how many customers there would be to back up the loan. Penney commented that the Township may not need funding from PennVEST and USDA if connections are not mandated. She continued that this Township could allow new businesses to connect if these businesses wanted to. This way businesses would have options to connect, as usually new businesses do not want to build the septic, and they prefer to connect. Milford Dollar General had built their own septic a couple of years ago, and obviously, they would not want to connect. Mr. Spatz said that he would rerun numbers with this assumption of



zero connections from this Township. He added that he would add the wholesale numbers to it. Fred Weber commented that connections would depend on the type of businesses. He added that Milford Borough had boutique and barber shops. Penney said that barber shops would be willing to connect, as they used a lot of water.

Mr. Spatz said that the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors needed to look at it, as having no mandatory connections for Milford Township would require a conversation between this Township and Milford Borough. Mr. DiLorenzo added that businesses with more than one EDU would have an option to hook up. Mr. Spatz added that if the Township intended to run just a transmission line, and not a collection line, then any properties intending to connect would have to go through the Planning Board again. He said that properties in Milford Township would not be able to connect if the Borough alone paid for the construction. Rachel Hendricks inquired if residents were asked if they wanted to hook up in surveys. Mr. Spatz replied 'no'. Rachel commented that it would be important to learn about residents' thoughts about hooking up, as some suspected and confirmed failures were spotted, while it could cost some residents a fortune. Penney inquired if the system would be able to handle the whole gallonage of Milford Township and Milford Borough. Mr. Spatz informed that red lines in the map would indicate the Sewage Area, for which he would need a feedback. Mr. Farley inquired if that would be a part of the 537 Plan. Mr. Spatz replied 'yes'.

Penney Luhrs thanked Mr. Spatz for giving his time. Mr. Spatz said that minutes of this meeting should be written and posted in the website. Penney asked Shahana to write down the minutes, and made a motion to adjourn the meeting, Gary M. Williams seconded, and it was passed unanimously. Adjournment was at 9:30 P.M.

Sincerely,

Shahana Shamim

Secretary/Treasurer

Milford Township

Pike County