NEWSLETTER

TOWN OF CLEVELAND ■ PO BOX 429 ■ CLEVELAND, NC 27013 ■ MARCH/APRIL 2021

RECYCLING
Recycling dates for March are the 5th and 19th; April dates are the 3rd and the 16th.

HOLIDAY CLOSING
Town Hall will be closed on Friday, April 2nd for Good Friday. Garbage will be picked up on Saturday, April 3rd, due to Good Friday.

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME
Daylight Savings Time begins Sunday, March 14th. Be sure to turn your clocks ahead an hour.

HEAVY ITEM & ELECTRONICS PICKUP –
There will be a heavy item pickup on Monday, April 5th. Please do not place your items at the curb before Sunday, April 4th. Items should be placed on the curb no later than 7:00 a.m. on Monday. This is for large items such as furniture and appliances. It is **NOT** to be used to discard excess garbage, including clothes, books, or items that will fit in your garbage can. Anything in trash bags or boxes will **NOT** be picked up. Once your street has been picked up, no additional items will be accepted. You are limited to **ONE** couch, **ONE** lounge chair and other big pieces of furniture. This will also include picking up televisions, lap top or desk top computers, computer monitors, printers, printer/fax combo machines, keyboards; anything that can be plugged in. Items NOT accepted are limbs, yard refuse, boards, tires, batteries, hazardous materials such as paints, liquids, etc.

FROM THE CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

Financial scams targeting seniors have become so prevalent that they are now considered "the crime of the 21st century." Why? Because seniors are thought to have a significant amount of money sitting in their accounts.
Financial scams also often go unreported or can be difficult to prosecute, so they're considered a "low-risk" crime. However, they are devastating to many older adults and can leave them in a very vulnerable position with little time to recoup their losses.
It is not just wealthy seniors who are targeted. Low-income older adults are also at risk of financial abuse. And it's not always strangers who perpetrate these crimes. Over 90% of all reported elder abuse is committed by an older person's own family members, most often their adult children, followed by grandchildren, nieces and nephews, and others.

The grandparent scam (***This is very Popular right now***)

The grandparent scam is so simple and so devious because it uses one of older adults' most reliable assets, their hearts. Scammers will place a call to an older person and when the mark picks up, they will say something along the lines of: "Hi Grandma, do you know who this is?" When the unsuspecting grandparent guesses the name of the grandchild the scammer most sounds like, the scammer has established a fake identity without having done a lick of background research.
Once "in," the fake grandchild will usually ask for money to solve some unexpected financial problem (overdue rent, payment for car repairs, etc.), to be paid via Western Union or MoneyGram, which don't always require identification to collect. At the same time, the scam artist will beg the grandparent "please don't tell my parents, they would kill me."   While the sums from such a scam are likely to be in the hundreds, the very fact that no research is needed makes this a scam that can be perpetrated over and over at very little cost to the scammer.

Internet fraud (*** Very Popular Right Now***)

While using the Internet is a great skill at any age, the slower speed of adoption among some older people makes them easier targets for automated Internet scams that are ubiquitous on the web and email programs. Pop-up browser windows simulating virus-scanning software will fool victims into either downloading a fake anti-virus program (at a substantial cost) or an actual virus that will open up whatever information is on the user's computer to scammers.
Their unfamiliarity with the less visible aspects of browsing the web (firewalls and built-in virus protection, for example) make seniors especially susceptible to such traps. One example includes:

Email/phishing scams

A senior receives email messages that appear to be from a legitimate company or institution, asking them to "update" or "verify" their personal information. A senior receives emails that appear to be from the IRS about a tax refund.

Telemarketing/phone scams (*** Very Popular Right Now***)

Perhaps the most common scheme is when scammers use fake telemarketing calls to prey on older people, who as a group make twice as many purchases over the phone than the national average. While the image of the lonely senior citizen with nobody to talk to may have something to do with this, it is far more likely that older people are more familiar with shopping over the phone, and therefore might not be fully aware of the risk.
With no face-to-face interaction, and no paper trail, these scams are incredibly hard to trace. Also, once a successful deal has been made, the buyer's name is then shared with similar schemers looking for easy targets, sometimes defrauding the same person repeatedly.

Examples of telemarketing fraud include:

The pigeon drop

The con artist tells the individual that he/she has found a large sum of money and is willing to split it if the person will make a "good faith" payment by withdrawing funds from his/her bank account. Often, a second con artist is involved, posing as a lawyer, banker, or some other trustworthy stranger.

The fake accident ploy (*** Very Popular Right Now***)

The con artist gets the victim to wire or send money on the pretext that the person's child or another relative is in the hospital and needs the money.

Medicare/health insurance scams (*** Very Popular Right Now***)

Every U.S. citizen or permanent resident over age 65 qualifies for Medicare, so there is rarely any need for a scam artist to research what private health insurance company older people have in order to scam them out of some money.

In these types of scams, perpetrators may pose as a Medicare representative to get older people to give them their personal information, or they will provide bogus services for elderly people at makeshift mobile clinics, then use the personal information they provide to bill Medicare and pocket the money.

Town of Cleveland
Annual Wastewater Report
Site Location:
629 Third Creek Church Rd
Cleveland NC 27013

I.   General

The treatment system is an existing 0.27MGD wastewater Treatment facility
with the following components:

- Rotary bar screen
- Manual bar screen
- Flow splitter box
- Two oxidation ditches
- Two final clarifiers
- Chlorination/dechlorination basin
- Ultrasonic flow measurement station
- Aerobic digester with mechanical aerator

This facility is located at the Cleveland WWTP on Third Creek Church Road near
Cleveland in Rowan County. Discharge from said treatment works at the location into
Third Creek, classified C waters in the Yadkin PeeDee River Basin.

Il. Compliance Performance:

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR)
regulate The Town of Cleveland effluent discharge under the National Pollutant Discharge
Elimination System (NPDES). The NCDENR issued to The Town of Cleveland a NPDES
Permit that includes water quality limits and sampling and monitoring requirements. The
NPDES permit requires The Town of Cleveland to test for routine wastewater parameters
of the treated water leaving the wastewater facility. The monitoring frequency for these
tests is set at various intervals as set forth in the permit.
Also included in this report is the Collection system consisting of approximately 6 miles
of gravity sewer, approximately 1 mile of force main, 4 duplex pump stations and all
associated piping, valves and appurtenances required to make a complete and operational
wastewater collection system.

There were no spills or bypasses for 2020.

Parameter	Number Tests Required*	Number Tests Conducted	Average Results	Monthly Permit Limit
Flow	Continuous	365	0.133 MGD	0.27 MGD

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) April - October	30	30	2.38 mg/L	15.0 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Nov. — March	22	22	4.97 mg/L	30.0 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids TSS	52	52	18.42 mg/L	30.0 mg/L
Ammonia as Nitrogen (NH3asN) April — October	30	30	0.30 mg/L	6.0 mg/L
Ammonia as Nitrogen (NH3asN) Nov. — March	22	22	0.92 mg/L	12.0 mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	52	52	7.42 mg/L	Not less than 5.0 m IL
Fecal Coliform	52	52	34.06 CFU/100mL	200 CFU/I00
Total Residual Chlorine	104	104	0.023 mg/L	28 ug/L
Temperature	Daily	248	17.74ºc	No limit
Oil and Grease	52	52	0 mg/L	No limit
Total Nitrogen	12	12	31.88 mg/L	No limit
Total Phosphorus	12	12	3.39 mg/L	No limit
PH	52	52	6.75	>6, <9
Chronic Toxicity	4	4	Pass	No limit